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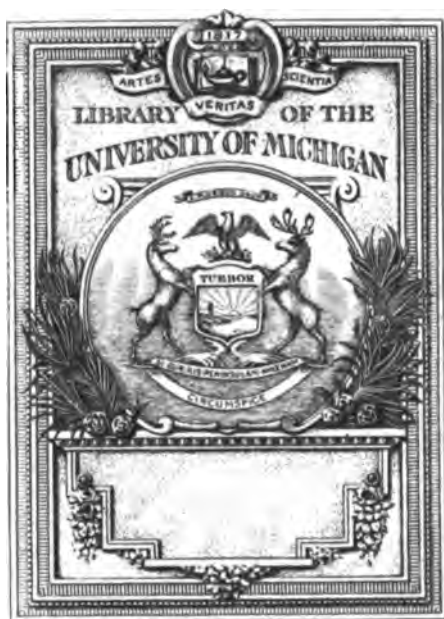
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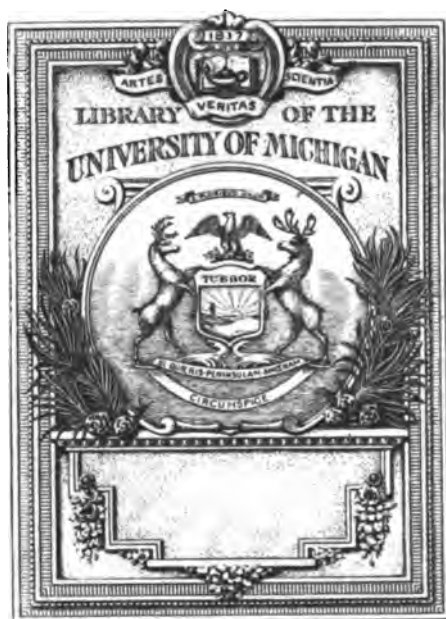


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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. IV.

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1875--1877.

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NEWARK, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE,  
1877.

## ERRATA.

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Page 8, line 32, after the word "Library," insert *which was adopted*.

" 49 and 50 are duplicated.

" 64, line 24, for "John Horn," read *John Bone*.

" 141, line 5, for "H. M. Mollison," read *W. H. Mollison*.

Phil. Alumni Club.  
 Vol. 24.  
 5-12 7-25  
 31-83

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**New Jersey Historical Society.**

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL./V.

1875.

No. 1.

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TRENTON, January 21st, 1875.

The Society met in accordance with the By-Laws at 12 M., in the rooms of the Trenton Board of Trade.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. SAMUEL HAMILL, D.D., one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting, they were on motion approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted the correspondence since May, and laid before the Society communications from the Iowa Historical Society and Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications :—from the United States Commissioner of Education ; Smithsonian Institution ; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Indiana ; Joseph W. Hough of Trenton ; D. C. Hickey, M.D., of Newark ; Mr. Charles H. Hart of Philadelphia ; and Mr. Guy Latourette of Bergen Point, accompanying donations for the library ; from Dr. H. W. Elmer of Bridgeton, referring to a loan of the sword of Gen. Giles, for the Centennial Celebration at that place in commemoration of the burning of the Tea at Greenwich in 1774 ; from Mr. Ralph Voorhees, giving some information relating to the Conover family on the Raritan ; from Mr. Charles Henry Hart of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, referring to the Field family of New Jersey ; from James Ross Snowden, Esq., of Philadelphia, asking

for the loan of the MSS. memoir of Dr. Witherspoon, for the use of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to erect, in connection with the Centennial celebration, a statue of heroic size of that distinguished representative of New Jersey in the Congress of 1776; from Mr. Samuel D. Thurston of Camden, Ohio, enquiring after the family of that name in New Jersey; from Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D.D., the President of the Society, declining a reelection, having removed to Athens, Georgia; from Mr. William Nelson of Paterson, suggesting some measures for the collection of State Statistics; and from Mr. James Lawrence of Bloomington, Illinois, a descendant of Mrs. Governor Carteret, inquiring for information respecting her.

THE TREASURER being absent, his accounts were presented by the Secretary, showing a balance in the treasury on the 31st December of \$1,177.33, and investments amounting to \$12,135.84.\*

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, after referring for details to the reports of the officers and Standing Committees, stated that they took great satisfaction in directing attention to the annually increasing evidences of the usefulness of the Society, and to the assurance thus afforded that the institution had reached a position that secured its perpetuity and should give it a strong hold on the confidence and affection of every Jerseyman who loves his State and is proud of her historic renown.

The interest now taken in the history of the State, compared with the little manifested before the formation of the Society, is, in a great measure, due to the impressions made on the intelligent population of the commonwealth of the value of its publications, and the inducements and facilities for historic research offered by its constantly increasing library. When it is considered how few had been the publications illustrating the history of the State, general or local, previous to the year 1845; the efforts, which these facilities had encouraged, to recover what had been lost and to throw light on what was obscure, and the service which the "Collections" and

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\*See page 11.

"Proceedings" of the Society had rendered in these directions, could not fail to be appreciated. The items of local history which now find their way so frequently into the columns of our newspapers, and which, the Committee were pleased to know, are more generally transmitted to the Society for preservation in the library, indicated this increased interest and were becoming yearly of greater value, by adding to the resources for that authoritative general history of the State which has yet to be written, and whose claims to public confidence must measurably depend upon the acquaintance with, and the use made of, the local annals of our various communities.

The Society had had cause since its last meeting to lament the loss of one of its most active members, in the death in the month of September last, of Mr. Charles C. Haven of Trenton, at the advanced age of 84 years. "Mr. Haven," said the Committee, "has been for several years a member of the Executive Committee, and notwithstanding his bodily infirmities and impaired eyesight, was a regular attendant upon the meetings of the Society and participated in its proceedings up to the last meeting; and it will be remembered that he then drew the attention of the members to some facts bearing upon controverted points of local history, in which he took special interest. In Mr. Haven the Society has lost an earnest and valued member.

The departure from time to time of those who either organized the Society or were among its earlier members, must impress us all with a sense of the debt we owe for their active exertions in its behalf; and when the names of King, Doane, Duer, Hornblower, Parker, Field, Alexander, Carnahan, Congar and others, who were wont to devote their leisure time and their mental abilities to the service of the Society, are recalled, we not only lament their loss, but also the fact that it is, in a great degree, irreparable—their places, when their usefulness is considered, remaining unfilled. The Committee have had cause to feel the want of the coöperation which the fathers of the Society were ever ready to extend, to give interest to its meetings, from having failed to secure any special historical paper for this occasion. They earnestly request the members to endeavor to place at their disposal memoirs, however brief, that may be used to arouse

inquiry or furnish information respecting any matter of historical interest."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the publication of the concluding number of the thirteenth volume of the Society's "Proceedings," making, with the "Collections," consisting of distinct works, twenty-one volumes the Society has issued illustrative of the history of the State.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported the completion of several undertakings, and the progress made in others, whereby the usefulness of the library had been increased by a more perfect development of its resources.

The Maps, of which the Society possesses a collection both valuable and numerous, had all been arranged, numbered and catalogued. The duplicates, both of books and pamphlets, had been carefully catalogued to facilitate exchanges. The binding of many of the more valuable had been proceeded with and will continue to receive the attention of the Committee from time to time as the resources of the Society might warrant, and several volumes of newspapers had been bound, making some of the files more complete, and rendering reference to all of them more convenient.

A new Catalogue had also been commenced, which it was intended should embody, in the most approved form, thorough information respecting the entire collection of books and pamphlets. This was a work which had been long desired, the present catalogues being from various causes very defective; but its magnitude had deterred the Committee from entering upon it until recently. It would now be prosecuted to completion, in manuscript, with the hope that circumstances might warrant its being put in print at an early day.

Other measures more or less conducive to the convenience of the members and good order of the library had received attention.

Reference having been made to the Society's collection of newspapers, and as many of the members had not had opportunities to examine it, the Committee presented some of its features in detail as follows:

"Of Papers published in New Jersey prior to the present century we have—

The New Jersey Gazette from 1778 to 1785.

The New Jersey Journal from 1781 to 1818.

The New Jersey State Gazette from 1792 to 1852.

The New Brunswick Gazette, 1787 to 1789.

Wood's Newark Gazette, 1795 to 1797.

Sentinel of Freedom, 1796 to 1852.

The Rural Magazine of Newark, 1798.

"Of those published during the present century the most complete are—

The Newark Daily Advertiser, 1832 to 1874.

Trenton Federalist, 1803 to 1805.

Trenton True American, 1805.

Trenton Emporium, 1821 to 1827.

Trenton Emporium and True American combined, 1830 to 1833, 1837 to 1840.

New Jersey Advocate, 1848 to 1850.

New Brunswick Freedomian, 1848 to 1858.

Paterson Intelligencer, 1848 to 1858.

Burlington Gazette, 1852 to 1857.

Burlington Rural Visitor, 1811.

Morristown Palladium of Liberty, 1810 to 1815.

Warren Journal, 1848 to 1849.

Newark Monitor, 1831 to 1834.

Newark, New Jersey, Eagle, 1820, 1826, 1832.

Somerset Whig, 1848 to 1850.

Somerset Messenger, 1848 to 1858.

Miscellaneous New Jersey Papers published during the Rebellion, 33 large volumes, presenting the details of operations in numerous localities, arranged chronologically :—and other less perfect files.

"Of those published out of the State prior to the present century, we have—

New York Gazetteer from 1784 to 1787.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1757 to 1759.

New York Weekly Museum, 1793 and 1794.

American Farmer and Dutchess County Gazette, 1798 to 1800.

New England Weekly Journal, 1827.

Owens' Weekly Chronicle, 1759.

Gazette of the United States (Philadelphia), 1791 to 1793.

Porcupine's Gazette, Philadelphia, 1798 and 1799.

New Bedford Courier, 1799 to 1803.

Kingston Sun, 1793 to 1798.

Richmond Advertiser, 1795.

Litchfield Monitor, 1793 to 1797.

Philadelphia Minerva, 1797.

Boston Chronicle, 1767.

New York Weekly Magazine, 1795 to 1797.

New York Diary and Mercantile Advertiser, 1797 to 1798.

"Of those published during the present century, a large number of valuable files from different cities, the most complete being—

The New York Daily Times, 1854 to 1873.

The New York Evening Post, 1812 to 1833.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, 1825 to 1836.

The National Intelligencer, 1808 to 1813.

The New York American, 1833 to 1837.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser, 1812 to 1832.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that such a collection possesses vast interest for all engaged in "copying fair what time has blurred," affording items of information and details of events nowhere else obtainable, excepting in like repositories."

In this connection the Committee asked for the influence of the members with the conductors of newspapers in their several localities, to have files of their respective journals preserved for the Society, and transmitted yearly for preservation in the library. Such an arrangement would be more satisfactory than their transmission daily or weekly, as miscarriage would not be so likely to occur. Only two papers were now received regularly from the publishers.

The Committee stated that the Corresponding Secretary had continued his supervision of the library to the present time, but his engagements being such as render it burdensome, it would be in accord-

ance with his wishes were the Society at this meeting to appoint a Librarian, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Congar in July, 1872. A report of the additions made to the library by donations was submitted, the total number being 43 volumes and 192 pamphlets.\*

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on a number of names that were referred to them, and the gentlemen were thereupon elected members, and several new nominations were received.

The chair appointed the Standing Committees for 1875 as follows:

*Committee on Publications*—William A. Whitehead, Samuel H. Pennington. M.D., John Hall, D.D., William B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

*Committee on Library*—Martin R. Dennis, Edward Sealey, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, W. A. Whitehead.

*Committee on Finance*—Joseph N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, John C. Johnston, Charles E. Young.

*Committee on Statistics*—N. N. Halstead, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M.D., William Nelson.

*Committee on Nominations*—David A. Hayes, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield.

Judge Nixon, Mr. Richey and Rev. Dr. Sheldon were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for 1875, who subsequently reported the following, who were elected:

*President*—HENRY W. GREEN, LL.D., of Trenton.

*Vice Presidents*—SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., of Lawrenceville, Wm. B. KINNEY, of Morristown, PETER S. DURYEE, of Newark.

*Corresponding Secretary*—WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

*Recording Secretary*—DAVID A. HAYES, Newark.

*Treasurer*—ROBERT S. SWORDS, Newark.

*Librarian*—MARTIN R. DENNIS, Newark.

*Executive Committee*—SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., of Newark; N. NORRIS HALSTEAD, of Kearney; JOHN HALL, D.D., of Trenton; JOHN CLEMENT, of Haddonfield; SAMUEL ALLINSON, of

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\*See page 12.



Yardville; THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, of Morristown; HUGH H. BOWNE, of Rahway; JOEL PARKER, of Freehold; JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, of Newark—with the officers.

The Special Committee on Colonial Documents, consisting of Messrs. Nathaniel Niles, Joel Parker, Daniel Haines, and W. A. Whitehead, was continued.

Mr. WHITEHEAD offered the following preamble and resolution :

WHEREAS, The Rev. Bayard K. Rodgers, D.D., who has for two years filled the position of President of the Society, has removed from the State, and in consequence has declined a re-election to the office he has so acceptably filled ; therefore

*Resolved*, That the members of the Society, on acting in accordance with the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, by placing another in the position of President, cannot refrain from expressing their regret at the dissolution of those associations which have been the source of much pleasure to them all, and the loss of those services which have ever tended to the benefit of the Society, and would convey to him assurances of their high appreciation and regard.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, and the Secretary instructed to transmit them to Dr. Rodgers.

Mr. WHITEHEAD called up the amendment to the By-Laws submitted at the last meeting, relating to the duties of the Committee on the Library, *viz.*, to strike out of Article XI the words "in their discretion, in the purchase of books and other articles, whatever sums may be placed at their disposal by the Society," and insert "*in the purchase of books and other articles, for binding and incidental expenses, and for the remuneration of the Librarian and his assistants, such sums as in their discretion they may deem necessary for the well-being of the Library.*"

Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., presented for the library the marriage license, from Gov. William Franklin, of Jacob Quick of Amwell Township, to Jerusha Rose of Hopewell Township, Hunterdon County, dated October 28th, 1772.

Miss S. S. STAFFORD presented for the cabinet of the Society some relics of the Revolution which had been preserved by the late Mr. C. C. Haven.

Ex-Gov. PARKER made some remarks upon the interesting character of much of the early history of Monmouth County, and stated that the early records which he had submitted for the examination of the members at a former meeting, were yet in his possession, and a copy of them might be obtained for the Society if thought advisable.

Mr. DURYEE urged upon the members the obligation to do for their respective localities what Gov. Parker had done for Monmouth, remembering that the history of the several counties ante-dated that of the State, and that to have the latter reliable the former should be rescued from the doubts and gloom that now too much prevail.

It was understood that Gov. Parker would obtain a copy of the Records referred to.

The Society then took a recess, and on re-assembling, Mr. Wm. NELSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted—

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Statistics be authorized, in behalf of this Society, to recommend to the Legislature at the present session, the adoption of measures to collect, in connection with the decennial State Census, such statistics as will serve to illustrate the progress and present condition of New Jersey in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mining, and other elements of its prosperity.

MR. ALLINSON, of Yardville, presented to the Society a very interesting subscription list for copies of "Mavor's Universal History," published in 1803 in twenty-five volumes. The roll had appended the signatures of many of the first men of the time, such as Richard Stockton and Samuel Stanhope Smith of Princeton, Governor Bloomfield. Judges Paterson and Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick, Elisha Boudinot, Rev. E. D. Griffin, Gen. John N. Cumming, Alex. C. McWhorter, William Halsey and others of Newark, Commodore Truxton of Amboy, John Rutherford and Stephen Van Cortlandt of Belleville, &c.

MR. ALLINSON also read a very interesting paper detailing the intercourse between the State and the Delaware Indians about the middle of the last century, which led to the purchase of land for their accommodation in Burlington county—their subsequent removal, etc.; in all which the course of New Jersey was so marked by consideration and kindness towards the natives as to lead them to confer upon

her the title of "the great arbiter or doer of justice." The paper was listened to with great attention, and at its close its facts and statements were commented on by Rev. Dr. Sheldon, Messrs. Hayes, Buchanan, Clarke, Wilson and others, and, on motion, Mr. Allinson was requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Society.

MR. WHITEHEAD read a paper received from Mr. Edwin Salter of Washington, on "The Significance of Geographical Names in the Counties of Monmouth and Ocean and their vicinity."

MR. NELSON presented for the inspection of the members a snuff-box received from the Duke of York by the Rev. John Demarest in 1821, for his services in connection with the removal of the remains of Major André to England, which is now the property of Mrs. Blauvelt of Paterson. Mr. Nelson, in connection with its presentation, read a paper giving the details which prompted the gift of the box to the Rev. Mr. Demarest, a copy of which was asked for after some and earnest and appreciative remarks by Mr. W. H. Wilson.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark in May next.

## Resident Members Elected

JAN. 21st, 1875.

John F. Babcock, *New Brunswick*.  
 Joseph Black, *Newark*.  
 Rev. Allen H. Brown, *Camden*.  
 Peter Cortelyou, *Franklin Park, Middlesex Co.*  
 Rev. Daniel S. Foster, *Pennington*.  
 Rev. John Gaston, D.D., *Passaic*.  
 Rev. Wm. H. Harison, *Newark*.  
 H. Ellis Hart, *Jersey City*.  
 Henry R. Kennedy, *Bloomsbury*.  
 F. B. Mandeville, M.D., *Newark*.  
 John C. Mandeville, *Newark*.  
 E. Newton Miller, *Newark*.  
 James Owen, *Newark*.  
 Rev. C. M. Parkman, *Red Bank*.  
 Alfred Reed, *Trenton*.  
 Clinton G. Reynolds, *Orange*.  
 J. S. Thompson, *Swedesboro'*.  
 B. W. Throckmorton, *Jersey City Heights*.  
 Rev. J. Bloomfield Wetherill, *Newark*.  
 Alexander Wurtz, *Flemington*.

### CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

J. H. Simpson, *Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.*

### HONORARY MEMBER.

Rev. Edward D. Neill, A. M., *Minneapolis, Minn.*

# TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF FINANCES TO DEC. 31, 1874.

1874.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	
From Initiation Fees.....	\$115 00	To Rent of Rooms.....	\$700 00
" Annual Dues of Members.....	516 00	" Salary Assistant Librarian.....	169 00
" Life Members Fees.....	150 00	" Incidental Expenses, including Janitor, Advertising, Carpentry, Postage, Expressage, Fuel, Stationery, &c., &c.....	205 57
" Rent of Room to Board of Trade.....	500 00	" Binding, Pamphlets, Papers, &c.....	317 80
" Subscriptions to Library Fund.....	130 00	" Printing and Publishing Proceedings.....	178 00
" Rent of Park Street Lot.....	400 00	" Life Member Fees deposited in the Dime Savings In- stitution.....	175 00
" Interest on Deposits in Newark Savings Institution.....	74 20	" Books bought.....	28 00
" " " American Trust Company.....	8 18	" Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1874.....	1,177 85
" Sale of Collections and Proceedings.....	43 57		
" " Old Papers (waste).....	10 50		
Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31st, 1873.....	1,003 27		
	<u>\$2,950 72</u>		<u>\$2,950 72</u>
Annual Dues in Arrear.....	\$275 00		
		ROBT. S. SWORDS, Treasurer.	

## ASSETS.

Lot of Land in West Park Street, value.....	\$10,000 00
Cash on Deposit in Newark Savings Institution.....	1,060 00
" " Dime Savings Institution, Life Mem- ber Fees and Interest.....	1,075 84
Cash in Treasury.....	1,177 35
Total Assets.....	<u>\$13,313 19</u>

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1874.

The undersigned, Committee of Auditors from the Finance Com-  
mittee, having examined the books and accounts with accompanying  
vouchers of the Treasurer for the past year, respectfully report that  
we find the same correct and true.

JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, {  
L. SPENOER GOBLE, } Auditors.

Newark, Jan. 7th, 1875.

## Donations

ANNOUNCED JAN. 21st, 1875.

*From the United States Patent Office*—The Official Gazette, Vol. 5, Nos. 18 to 26. Vol. 6, Nos. 1 to 26.

General Index to Volumes 3 and 4.

*From Mr. G. A. Voorhees*—A fac-simile copy of the Ulster County Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800, containing an account of the funeral of Washington.

*From Essex Institute, Mass.*—Collections, Vol. XII, part 3, and Bulletin, June, July and August, 1873; March to August, and October, 1874.

*From Miss S. S. Stafford*—Original manuscript Petition of 74 Freeholders and inhabitants of Morris County to Governor Franklin, asking for a Law restricting the ranging of Cattle. Date uncertain.

*From Dr. S. A. Green, Mass.*—Harvard Memorial Biographies. Cambridge, Mass., 1867. 2 Vols., 8vo.

American Journal of Numismatics. Vol. VI., Nos. 3 and 4. Boston: January and April, 1874.

Lecture by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher at Elmira, N.Y., Jan. 9th, 1870.

Act of Incorporation and By-Laws of Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston: 1873.

Proceedings of the same Society at the 100th Anniversary of the destruction of the Tea in Boston Harbor. Dec. 16th, 1873.

Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts. Jan., 1874. 1 Vol., 8vo.

Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society. 5 Pamphlets.

Reports of Massachusetts General Hospital, 1871 and 1873, and other medical pamphlets.

War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress and War Claims against the United States, by Wm. Whiting. Boston: 1873.

Catalogue of Lawrence Academy, Groton. 1873.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Groton. 1873-4.

Boston Statutes and Ordinances relating to Public Health.

Corporal Punishment in Public Schools, by Merrill Wyman, M.D. Cambridge: 1867.

Services for the Installation of Officers and Burial of the Dead of the Grand Army of the Republic. Boston: 1873.

President Greeley in 1872, President Hoffman in 1876, and the resurrection of the Ring. Pharaoh Budlong, (Fred B. Perkins). Boston: 1872.

Rules and Regulations in relation to the payment of State Aid. Boston, 1872, '73, '74.

Manual of Public Schools of Boston, 1874, and four other Educational Pamphlets.

Reports (20) of various Charitable Institutions of Boston.

Proceedings of National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. 1873, '74.

Address before Young Men's Christian Union, by Andrew J. Peabody, Feb. 22d, 1874. Boston.

*From Hudson County Bar Association*—Obituary Addresses, &c., on the death of Abraham O. Zabriskie, LL.D. 1 Vol., 8vo.

*From U. S. Coast Survey*—Report for 1870. 1 Vol., 4to.

*From Rev. S. M. Studdiford*—Address on the 25th Anniversary of the Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J. 1874.

*From R. S. Swords*—Results of the Resumption of Specie Payments in England, 1819, 1823; a lesson and a warning to the public of the United States, by Henry Carey Baird.

Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on the way to restore the Revenues, March 7th, 1874.

Letters on the Crisis; Currency; and the Credit System, by Henry C. Baird. 1873.

Correspondence between Pliny Freeman and Hugh McCulloch on Rate of Interest as a Regulator.

Treasurer's Report of N. Y. Produce Exchange and Annual Address of the President, May 26th, 1874.

Annual Report of Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee for 1873.  
Report of Consolidation Coal Company of New York, 1871,  
1873.

Recollections of an Old Cartman, by Isaac S. Lyon, Boonton,  
N. J. 1872.

New Jersey Centennial Tea Party, held in Trenton Feb. 25th,  
26th, 1874.

Sermon by Morgan Dix, S.T.D., Rector in Trinity Church, New  
York, Ascension Day, May, 14th, 1874.

Sixteenth Grand State Fair, New Jersey Agricultural Society.  
1874.

Sermon by Rev. J. N. Stansberry, St. Mary's Church, Burling-  
ton, May 27th, 1873.

Sermon by Rev. Octavius Applegate, St. George's Church,  
Newburgh, N. Y.

*From Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.*—Historic Discourse at Quarter  
Century Anniversary of Second Presbyterian Church, Terre  
Haute, Indiana, Dec. 27th, 1873, by Rev. Blackford Condit.  
Cinn. : 1874.

A Discourse commemorating the Life and Character of the Rev.  
Henry Hervey, D.D., Martinsburgh, Ohio, by Rev. Dwight B.  
Hervey, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, Ohio,  
March 31st. 1872.

Because and Wherefore: a Baccalaureate Address before  
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*From Theo. S. Parvin, by the hands of Joseph S. Hough, Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knight Templars, U. S. A. 1871.*

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*From Francis Lindsley*—Morning Herald, New York. May, 1835. Vol. I, No. 1.

*From the New York Geneological and Biographical Society*—Record. Vol. V., No. 4. Vol. VI., No. 1.

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*From Amos H. Searfoss*—Ancient Bible: Book of Common Prayer, and the whole Book of Psalms in English Metre, by Sternhold & Hopkins. London: 1708–1709. Upon the fly-leaf is recorded the birth of children of Joseph and Mary Hixon, 1752, 1768, maternal ancestors of the donor. 1 Vol.

Washington's Farewell Address, with a certificate of the membership of Amos Hixon of the Township of Greenwich, N. J., in the Washington Benevolent Society. 1813.

*From D. C. Hickey*—A piece of the Flag of the C. S. A., used on the State House, Richmond, Va.

*From Charles H. Hart*—Manuscript Deed from James Logan of Philadelphia, to Stephen Crane, Robert Ogden and Ralph Smith, for land in Reading and Lebanon Townships, on North Branch of Raritan. June 10th, 1738.

*From* ———— Franklin, Iowa, Newspapers containing Church Reminiscences, by A.D.S. Oct. 28th and November 7th, 1874.

*From Guy La Tourette*—A Tour in Northern New Jersey. 1 Vol. 12mo.

*From* ———— The New Jersey Herald, Dec. 30th, Jan. 6th and 13th, containing articles, Old Times along the Delaware, and Old Dutch Churches.

*From George H. Preble, U. S. N.*—A complete list of Vessels in U. S. Navy; 1797 to 1874, showing the Personelle, Expenditures, &c.

*From Robert Clarke, Cinn., Ohio*—In Memoriam Samuel S. Fisher.

*From the Society*—Annual Report of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. 1874. Constitution, By-Laws, etc.

*From Mrs. Jacob Van Arsdale*—Portrait of Rev. Hooper Cumming, formerly of Newark.

*From General John Watts De Pyester*—Sketch of General George H. Thomas, U.S.A., from "Representative Men," and Address upon his Life and Character before the New York Historical Society, January 5th, 1875. By General J. W. De Pyester.

La Royale, Part VII., containing Cumberland Church, or the Heights of Farmville: the last stricken Field of the Army of Northern Virginia—with Portraits and Maps. 100 copies only printed.

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### Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY JANUARY 21st, 1875.

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ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES  
*in the Counties of Monmouth and Ocean and  
their vicinity, in New Jersey.*  
*Received from MR. EDWIN SALTER.*

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### MONMOUTH.

Monmouth County was established March, 1683, and was so named by Col. Lewis Morris,\* after Monmouthshire, England. This county in turn received its name from its shire town, Monmouth, situated at the junction of the rivers Wye and Monnow. In a modern notice of the town of Monmouth, England, it is said that the name is derived from a mountain at the mouth of the river—Mon Mouth, Mountain Mouth. From the peculiar and picturesque situation of the town this would seem plausible, but older authorities give a different origin to the name.

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\*W. A. Whitehead.

The British Encyclopedia, speaking of its being situated on a tongue of land between the Wye and Monnow rivers, says the name is from Monnow-mouth, shortened to Mon-mouth. And this is confirmed by Leland, a very ancient English writer, who is endorsed by Heath in his interesting description of Monmouthshire, and also by the Cambrian Register. Leland says, in quaint, ancient orthography and style :

“Monmouth towne ys waulled and standeth yn the diocese of Hereford between ii ryvers Wy and Mone of which yt taketh name. Of these ii ryvers Wy to us standeth lower and Mone higher.”

As the ancient name of the Monnow seems thus to have been Mone, and as the town is at the mouth of this river, it seems reasonable that Mon-mouth is from Mone-mouth, which, says an ancient English writer, is *euphonia gratia* Monmouth.

#### COLT'S NECK.

Howe's Historical Collections says this name is a corruption of Call's Neck; but this is undoubtedly erroneous. The name was probably derived from an innkeeper's sign upon which was painted the old crest of New Jersey, a horse's head within a wreath. Other places in our State have been known by innkeepers' signs, as White Horse, Black Horse, Red Lion, Blue Ball, &c.

#### TINTON FALLS.

This name is a corruption of Tintern, after which place in Monmouthshire, England, famous for its abbey, it was named.\* Heath's Monmouthshire gives an interesting sketch of this famed abbey.

#### ALLENTOWN.

Probably after Chief Justice William Allen of Pennsylvania, after whom Allentown, Pa., was named. Mr. Allen was a particular friend of the Penn family, from whom he derived large grants of land. Gov. John Penn married his daughter. His son, James Allen of Philadelphia, became heir to his estate. This Allen family was interested in land enterprises in New Jersey.†

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\* W. A. Whitehead.

† Pennsylvania Histories.

## NAVESINK.

Of Indian origin, meaning high land between waters.\*

## EATONTOWN.

After John Eaton, an early settler.†

## SHREWSBURY.

This name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and means "a city near which were many shrubs."‡

## BARNEGAT—Ocean County.

This name is of Dutch origin and originally written *Barendegat*, meaning "breakers' inlet," corrupted to Barndegat and finally to Barnegat.¶

## TOM'S RIVER—Ocean County.

One tradition says that this place was named after a noted Indian named Tom who lived on an island in the river. This is probably incorrect, as Indian Tom was living at the beginning of the Revolution, and land records show the place was named Toms River fifty years before (1727).

Another more probable tradition is that it was named after Capt. William Tom, who came to this country with the English expedition that conquered the Dutch in 1664. He located on the Delaware in the fall of this year, and was subsequently appointed to various offices of trust, among them that of land agent and collector of quit rents from falls of the Delaware (near Trenton) to Cape May. In collecting land rents and searching for eligible places for settlers to locate, it is said he visited the stream now known as Toms River and induced the first English settlers to locate there, and they called the place after him. Captain William Tom seems to have been a trustworthy, energetic man, and enjoyed the confidence of Governors Nicholls.

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\*Webster.

† Webster.

‡ Gov. Parker's Address, Howe's Collections, &c.

¶ Brodhead's New York.

Lovelace and Andros, of John Fenwick, the noted proprietor, and of the Dutch, Swedes, English and Indians.\*

DOVER—Ocean County.

The name of this Township is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and means a ferry.†

MANNAHAUKIN—Ocean County.

Of Indian origin, said to mean good corn land.‡

WEST CREEK—Ocean County.

Of Indian origin, probably from *Weos-conck* or *Waus-conk*, a place to get meat or eatables.§ In old maps the name is variously given as Wesconk, Wisconk, Westecunk, &c., and finally settled to West Creek. The Indians from West Jersey resorted here for oysters, clams, fish, wild fowl, &c.

NEW EGYPT—Ocean County.

Tradition says that an old settler named Cowperthwaite Kimmons owned a mill here and raised much corn, on which account people at a distance jokingly called the place New Egypt.||

HOWELL—Monmouth County.

This Township was set off from Shrewsbury in 1801, the last year that Richard Howell was Governor of New Jersey, and was probably named in compliment to him.

SQUAN—MANASQUAN.

Howe's Historical Collections (page 512) says: "Manasquan, an enclosure with a house therein; perhaps a fort or place of defence on this (Manasquan) river."

Squan is also a New England geographical name of Indian origin. May it not be derived from *Squaw-on*, "women's place?" The Indi-

\* Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania has various quotations from early records regarding Captain Tom.

† Arthur on Surnames, Webster, &c. ‡ Gordon, Schoolcraft, Tradition, &c.

§ See Schoolcraft.

|| Hon. James Cowperthwaite, New Egypt.

ans when starting on the war path would be likely to leave their squaws and children in "an enclosure with a house therein" as some sort of protection against enemies in their absence. If this suggestion of the origin of the name Squan is correct, then *Mana-squan* probably signified "an island with an enclosure for squaws." About the time of the first settlements made by the Swedes and Dutch in West Jersey, the New Jersey Indians were occasionally harassed by raids made by other tribes, in consequence of which they would probably look out for some comparatively safe retreat for their women and children. The Indians in West Jersey were well acquainted with the various paths to the sea shore, and as their enemies usually attacked them in their villages near the Delaware, it would be natural for them to send their families to their familiar resorts near the sea shore for safety.

#### RARITAN—CHINGORORA.

Thomas Gordon in *Historical Collections of New Jersey* (page 512) says Raritan means Forked River. This explanation of the origin of the name is not satisfactory for several reasons. According to Reichel in his paper before the Moravian Historical Society, 1872, based on Zeisberger, Heckwelder and other authorities, the Indian word for forked was *lechan*, and for river or stream *hanne*. The Salem Interpreter in Lossing says the Delaware word for river was *kitt-hanning* or *ket-hanning*. *Hanning* is evidently the *hanne* of Heckwelder, and *kit* means large or main (Reichel, p. 247). Beside the fact that it seems improbable that the name Raritan is a corruption of *Lechan-hanne* or *Lechan-nanning* the Indian words for Forked River, there seems to be no good reason why the Raritan should be especially called "a forked river." Again, it is well known that the last syllable of the name Raritan signifies place or locality. Is it not more probable that the name Raritan is a corruption, for euphony, of *Rutte-an*, a destroyed place? The New York Colonial Records inform us that about the time of the coming of the whites, the Indians had settlements along what is now known as Raritan bay, but they were compelled to abandon them because every spring their country was flooded, destroying their maize and doing other injury. And if *Rari* is a corruption of *Rutte*, then *rora* in Chingo-rora, the

Indian name for the vicinity of Keyport, is probably of the same origin. Chingo means where, what, when, &c., and hence Chingorora "where destroyed"—substantially "where the locality is that was destroyed." The Indians in this locality had their maize stored in holes under ground, which the freshets spoiled and probably made their wigwams unfit for habitations.\*

WAACKAACK—WAYCAKE.—Monmouth County.

This name possibly may be of the same origin as *Wachachkeek* in New York State. A tradition in that vicinity says the name means "house land." Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the learned New York historian, says of this place, one of the plains of Catskill, N. Y., that the name signifies "hilly land" or "high land," from *wachon*, a hill, and *keag*.† In same magazine, page 45, another correspondent says *kaack* means goose, and the Salem Interpreter in Lossing's Record says the Indian word for goose was *rahake*, substantially the same. This would lead to the supposition that Waackaack might be a corruption of *ock kaack*, a place for geese or wild geese.

Among the first whites who regularly visited the shores of old Monmouth, were men employed by the noted Dutch patroon, Van Rensselaer.‡ Is it not possible that some of these Dutch may have named the place after Wachachkeek, N. Y., and that the name probably signifies a place for wild geese? Campanius says the Indian word for goose was *Hack* or *Cahack*, and De Laet gives it as *Ciahack*.

CINNAMINSON—Burlington County.

A correspondent of Historical Record (Vol. I. p. 313,) says there are many places of this name in the United States, and asks the meaning. In reply another correspondent says:

"The word *cinna* signifies stone; *minshee* is tree, and *cinna minshee* means stone tree. This name the Indians applied to the sugar

\*For *Rutte hock*, burned or destroyed land, see Lossing's Hist. Rec., July, 1872, p. 310; *Matta-rutti*, good for nothing, according to Campanius, &c.

†Hist. Mag., 1859. p. 367.

‡See W. A. Whitehead's reference to "A voyage to Navesink by Mr. Kriesges Govert Lookermans and others in the Company's yacht, 1663."



maple tree, probably because the sap on being boiled became hard. *Sinne* was not only intended for stone but oftentimes for hard; for instance, a person hard to deal with is called *Achsinne*.\*

This explanation will hardly answer for the New Jersey Cinna-minson. Cinna or Sinne, it is quite certain, means stone. But as to the sugar maple it was unknown to the Indians of this section. For "tree" the Delaware word was *hittock*, as stated in Salem Interpreter, and *hitteocke* according to De Lact; others give it as *hittoke*—all three substantially the same. It is therefore decidedly improbable that the sugar maple had anything to do with giving the name. Is it not more probable that the name originally was *cinna-minna-on*, "the stone island place," the letter "s" thrown in for euphony? Hard stones, such as the Indians used for their rude tools, were scarce in South Jersey, and any locality where they could be found would be noted. Might not the name have been applied to the islands or flats in the Delaware near Trenton, once and perhaps still noted for cobble stones and the name transferred by the whites to a locality farther down the river than the Indians intended? It is true that in years gone by the upper part of the Delaware river has frozen over and in shoal places the ice has imbedded stones, and spring freshets have brought down huge cakes, some of which have drifted ashore and deposited stones brought from a long distance. In Iowa the noted Wall Lake receives its name from stone deposited like a wall in some places on its bank in successive years, layer after layer, by ice. It is barely possible that stones may have thus been stranded near what is now known as Cinna-minson—if so, it would have been to the Indians a marked locality. But it is more probable that the name was given to the little island further up the river.

The discussions in various periodicals as to the signification of the name Manhattan, have pretty well established the fact that among the Delawares *mona* or *minna* means island. The Indian word for place is variously given as *on*, *ong*, *ank*, *anke*, &c.

In the quotation above made from the Historical Magazine, it is stated that *minshee* means tree; this was probably on the authority of the Moravian missionaries, Zeisberger and Heckwelder. These

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\*M. S. H. in. Hia. Mag., Vol. II. p. 26.

men not only traveled among the Delawares, but also among the Menomonees, and in giving the meaning of Indian names they seem sometimes to have confounded the two, as in this case, as *minshee* was not the Delaware word for tree, but was the Menomonee word. Mr. Cummings, the Indian Agent,\* gives the Menomonee word for tree at the present day as *me-an-shah*—substantially the *minshee* of the Moravians of the last century.†

## MATAWAN—MATAVAN—MATTEAWAN.

A tradition in the vicinity of Matteawan, Dutchess County, New York, says Matawan means "good furs." Moulton and Spafford say it means "highlands." Schoolcraft in a paper read before the New York Historical Society, expresses the opinion that the name is from *metai*, a magician, and *wian* or *wyaun*, a skin, and Matawan originally meant in substance "a charmed skin;" and Schoolcraft's opinion is accepted by Brodhead in his History of New York.

In regard to Schoolcraft as authority for the signification of geographical names of Indian origin, the chief fault found with him by critics has been that instead of giving the most simple, evident origin of names, he will labor hard to find poetical or fanciful meanings, as witness his explanation of the origin of the names Niagara, Manhattan, Shawmut, &c., and the criticisms thereon in Historical Magazine, Lossing's Historical Record, &c. In explaining the signification of Matawan may he not again be straining a point?

*Mata* or *Matla* is a well known Delaware negative word, signifying no, not, nothing, not good, bad.‡

The above mentioned Salem Interpreter says the Indian word for a dressed skin was *Hay*, and for undressed skin *Huyes*, as does Campanius, which does not correspond with Schoolcraft. Is it not possi-

\*Schoolcraft's Archives.

†Calvin, the educated Delaware Indian, informed Mr. Samuel Allinson that Cinnamonson meant "the place of tangled roots."—Ed.

‡See Gabriel Thomas' History of West Jersey. Indian Interpreter from Salem Records in Lossing's Hist. Rec. July, 1872. Reichel's paper on origin of Indian geographical names, read before Moravian Hist. Soc. 1872. Campanius' New Sweden, &c.

ble that *wian*, *wyaun*, or *wan* may mean a skin used only for the special purpose of a kind of coat, being thrown on the shoulders by the Indians?

The "Salem Interpreter" defines *Aquewan* as a coat or woolen cloak. As to *aque* in this connection, I find no reasonable interpretation, unless from this word in use by the Delawares in Maryland, who used it to signify "under" or "between;"\* and it may have been used to designate the cheap match coats which the whites sold the Indians, and which might at times have been worn under the *wian* or dressed skin.

Mr. Cummings, Indian Agent, in Schoolcraft's Indian Archives, Vol. II., says the modern Delaware word for coat is *shah-ko-quee-yun*. *Quee-yun*, the word used by the Delawares at present, is probably the *wian* of two centuries ago. As to *shah-ko*, is it the same as Zeisberger renders *scha-cha*, signifying straight? (*Shah ko-quee-yun*—straight coat?)

After the coming of the whites the demands of their trade made it an object to the Indians to secure furs of beavers, minks, otters, and other small animals for traffic, but for the use of the Indians themselves, the skins of larger animals like the deer and bear were of much more importance, and hence at proper seasons they felt it important to seek localities where they could secure for clothing, wigwam use, &c., the skins of larger animals essential to their wants. And in many localities where could be found many small animals like beavers, otters, &c., to give "good furs" for the white man's trade, as may have been the case at Matteawan, N. Y., and Matawan, N. J., there might have been in these places no larger animals to furnish their *wyauns* or *wans*, and hence they might term such places *matta-wian* or *matta-wan*—no place to get skins for clothing, or as some might express it, a poor hunting place.

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\*See *Aquia*, &c., in Reichel, p. 275.

## AN INTERESTING MEMENTO OF MAJOR ANDRÈ,

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY BY MR. WILLIAM NELSON.

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Perhaps no one incident of the American Revolution excited a profounder or more tender interest among the partisans of both the contending Nations, than the capture and subsequent ignominious death as a spy (at Tappan, N. Y., a few hundred yards north of the New Jersey boundary line, October 2d, 1780,) of the gallant and accomplished young Major John Andrè, the Adjutant-General of the British army. The century that has since well-nigh elapsed has not lessened the interest in that tragic event, but has rather, indeed, served to intensify the sympathetic emotions with which we read of his untimely fate, while we almost wonder now that the exigencies of war should have then seemed so urgent as to require the summary taking of that chivalric young life, so full of promise of great renown. The principal facts of his life and death and place of burial are familiar to every schoolboy. The circumstances of the removal of the remains, forty years after interment, are not so well known, and of that event we have an interesting memento here to-day.

Two sisters of Major Andrè having interested themselves to secure the transfer of the remains to England, in 1821 the British Government took measures to comply with their affectionate desire. In August of that year a British man-of-war arrived in the Hudson river, with His Royal Highness the Duke of York (uncle of the present Queen Victoria) on board. The British Consul at New York, Mr. J. Buchanan, joined his distinguished visitor, and the vessel sailed up to Tappan, where the Duke of York, Mr. Buchanan, Capt. Paul, commander of the ship, went ashore and repaired to the lonely grave of the young soldier who had died such a melancholy death in the service of his King. The owner of the surrounding farm at the time was the Rev. John Demarest, a clergyman of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Tappan. He treated his distinguished

guests with the courtesy due to their social and official station, and with the sympathetic consideration which their humane mission deserved. The solitary cedar tree that grew above the resting-place of the gallant and unfortunate young soldier, forming his only visible monument, was removed, and the grave opened. The skeleton was found intact, but strange to say, the roots of the cedar had penetrated to the skull and twined themselves among the bones. The remains having been exhumed with pious care, were transferred to the British vessel, whither, also, was taken the greater part of the cedar tree, which found its way, in minute fragments, into hundreds of noble British homes, as a souvenir of the lamented young André. On the arrival of the precious freight in England, the sisters of the deceased, hearing of the marked kindness shown by Mr. Demarest, were anxious that he should receive some testimonial of esteem in behalf of the friends of their brother. The Duke of York, with that kindness which ever characterized his conduct, at once took it upon himself to see that this was done, and wrote to Mr. Demarest, stating the wishes of those interested, and proposing to send him a solid silver communion service, if agreeable. To this the reply of the unpretending Dutchman was that an English communion service would probably be out of place in a Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in America, and that a simpler gift would be quite as acceptable if His Royal Highness insisted upon sending any. In due time there came from England through Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Demarest, a *snuff-box*, which merits a full description.

This box is round, just three inches in diameter externally, where the lid and bottom join, and two and a half inches internal diameter; the cover and lid bevel outward from the joint, so that the extreme diameter across the top or bottom is three and a half inches; it is an inch and an eighth in thickness, the lid being slightly rounded on top; the snuff receptacle is five-eighths of an inch deep, and the lid, which fits over it (without a hinge), is three-sixteenths of an inch deep. The box is *lined with gold*, the inlaying of the precious metal being very thick. The box itself is of wood, of the identical cedar that grew over André's grave, and which for years had drawn nourishment from his ashes. The wood shows the heart of the tree,

and is exquisitely polished. It shows, moreover, in the lid, a bit of bullet which had been buried in the tree many years before the cedar was removed, and which had marred the symmetry of its growth on that side, and caused a sort of cicatrice in the efforts of nature to close the wound. The shrinkage of the wood of the lid has made a slight fissure on one side. On the inside of the lid, on the golden lining, is the following inscription, exquisitely engraved :



The box is enclosed in a neat and substantial crimson morocco case lined with white satin, just as it was sent over, more than half a century ago.

This interesting memento of the Revolution, of a gallant young soldier's sad fate, and of Royal gratitude, is now owned by Mrs. Jas. I. Blauvelt, of Paterson, daughter of the Rev. John Demarest, (now deceased,) who was present at the removal of the remains of André, and from whom the incidents connected therewith, as related above, have been obtained. She was once offered One Hundred Dollars for the souvenir, but in vain. It is too highly prized by her and her family to be lightly parted with, and this is probably the first occasion on which it has ever been out of the immediate possession of the family—a compliment to the New Jersey Historical Society which will doubtless be appreciated.

WILLIAM NELSON.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 20th, 1875.



**FRAGMENTARY HISTORY**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW JERSEY INDIANS,**  
**BY SAMUEL ALLINSON.**

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**READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,**  
**JANUARY 21st, 1875.**





## FRAGMENTARY HISTORY OF THE NEW JERSEY INDIANS.

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THE TREATMENT of the aborigines of our country by the early settlers and their immediate descendants, is a matter which necessarily occupies the attention of the historian, and it is a pleasure when he can dwell upon evidences of justice and generous kindness on the part of the Europeans, and of amity and hospitality on that of the Indians. To such mutual friendship and courtesy, continued through the whole intercourse of the parties, perhaps no State in the Union can revert with more satisfaction than New Jersey. And though the Indian is now to us a vanished race, it is felt to be owing to causes which our ancestors could not control—to the adherence by the aborigines to the tribal fee of land and savage modes of subsistence, and their consequent disinclination for patient labor. It is desirable to perpetuate a knowledge of the kindly relations which subsisted, if only as another proof that hostility is not a *necessary* state between comparatively rude and civilized inhabitants of the same territory.

A document has come into my possession, from among the papers of Samuel Smith, the historian of New Jersey, the constitution of "The New Jersey Association for helping the Indians;" to which "on the 16th day of the month called April, 1757," the names of the following "Friends" were signed, as members and contributors: Daniel Smith, £20; Samuel Smith, £20; John Smith, £50; Joshua Raper, £6; Joseph Noble, £5 8s.; Edward Cathrall, £5.8; William Heulings, £5; Elizabeth Smith, £16; Richard Smith, £5; Thomas Wetherill, £4; William Hartshorne, £3; Jonathan Smith, £3; John Hoskins, £2; Hannah Hartshorne, £4.9; Daniel Smith, Jr., £5; Scamon Rodman, £5; Samuel Rodman, £5; Patience Clews, £1; John Woolman, £6.

The motto adopted by the Society, a very appropriate one, is from Isaiah LVIII. 6, 7 and 9. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? \* \* \* to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him \* \* \* then shalt thou call and the Lord shall answer, thou shalt cry and he shall say, 'Here I am.'"

The preamble sets forth as "a Truth fresh in the memory of several yet living, as well as evidenced by the concurrent testimony of the first settlers in general, that the native Indians of New Jersey were remarkably kind to them, not only suffering them to sit down and improve their possessions quietly (for which the Indians had a consideration), but voluntarily administering to their frequent necessities, when they could expect no reward, and when, without their assistance, some of the first settlers must have suffered exceedingly; and this too at a time when there were many hundreds of them to one White, and had they been disposed to crush the growing settlement, according to the outward appearance of things, nothing could have been easier. But so far were they from thoughts of that kind that they promoted the welfare of the Whites in almost every instance where it was in their power, cherished them through many distressing intervals, and greatly contributed, under Providence, to render an otherwise inhospitable wilderness, pleasant to the European strangers. Considering therefore the scattered situation of their posterity and the real wretchedness in which many of them are involved through their own bad conduct, and in part for want of a proper place of residence, where they might live comfortably together, and by hunting and fishing and what they could raise out of the earth, support themselves in a more convenient and reputable manner than they have hitherto done, we are desirous to procure a suitable homestead for the tribe. This in some instances might have the desired effect, but if it should not be the case, gratitude to the natural and original proprietors of the soil whereon we reside, who treated our predecessors with such a distinguished regard, and to whose justice and indulgence *then* many families, under Providence, have reason to acknowledge *their well being now*, seems to demand some lasting testimonial of our respect to their posterity, and that,

not only for the treatment our ancestors then met with, but for the prudential reasons of engaging them by some public act of Christian benevolence, to continue unshaken in their friendship to the English, to keep them out of the way of danger or of being seduced by rambling abroad, and to exhibit to other nations of Indians a standing memento of justice and kindness, which it may be reasonably expected will have a strong and lasting influence on their Councils, and conduce to the advantage of us and ours and our neighbors for many years to come. At a time therefore when our brethren of Pennsylvania,\* animated by the like charitable motives, are showing their regard by large donations in favor of the Indians of that Province, for the reasons above and others of considerable importance, We the subscribers do mutually agree upon the following Articles."

The first article provides "That a tract of about Two Thousand acres of the best land that can be got, nigh or adjoining the Barrens in the counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Gloucester, in New Jersey, be purchased as soon as conveniently may be after the subscriptions are completed." By the second, all the native Indians of New Jersey who had not freeholds already, with their families and their posterity *forever*, were to be entitled to settle and live on said land free of rent. The affairs of the Association were to be attended to by six Managers and a Treasurer, to be annually elected by the subscribers, and they and their successors were to serve without fee or reward.

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\*This refers to the action of "The Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures," founded in Philadelphia in 1755. When Gov. Morris was about declaring war with the Delawares and Shawanese, these "Friends" offered "cheerfully to contribute, by voluntary grants, a much larger portion of their estates than the largest taxes of a war could be expected to require, toward the obtaining of peace in the same manner, as the unhappy experience of the most martial of the neighboring colonies, had, after long and bloody wars, proved it must at last, if ever, be obtained," i. e., by just purchase of lands, protection from frauds, and considerate kindness. Their personal efforts with influential chiefs and with the government, their wise counsels and generous presents did much toward effecting the general pacification of the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the consequent withdrawal of the French from the Ohio. Address from the Association to Gov. Denny, 1757. Proud's Hist. of Pa.

They were to purchase the land, have the oversight of the resident Indians and keep a record of them, order their respective settlements, and adjust all disputes that might happen among them. They were directed, prudently to discourage intercourse with foreign Indians, and to prevent such from settling among them. The deed was to be taken by the managers, in trust, for the subscribers. Any surplus money was to be expended for the benefit of the Indians, in building, fencing, stock or implements, or in providing schools. For the sake of preserving harmony and concord, membership in the Association was restricted to the Society of Friends.

No evidence has come to my knowledge that this Association, with such praiseworthy objects, ever went into operation. Neither in Smith's History of New Jersey, nor in any other record, do I find a notice of it. The project was probably found in its development to be of too great magnitude for private enterprise and that other important objects requiring governmental action ought to be connected with it. But the persons engaged in the work were not accustomed to fail in a good cause, and their generous plan, I have no doubt, foreshadowed and was merged in the action of the provincial government the ensuing year.

The efforts of the French to obtain a controlling power over North America, their victory over the English near Fort Duquesne and other points and their wide spread intrigues with the Indians, occasioned a general ferment among the various tribes, affecting portions of those residing in Pennsylvania and exciting anxiety and alarm even in Northern New Jersey. To ascertain and, as far as possible, to remove causes for dissatisfaction, commissioners were appointed to confer with the Indians. A Treaty was held at Crosswicks\* early in 1756, at which several measures were discussed and mutually agreed upon, as likely to promote the general benefit of the English

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\*D. Brainard preached at the Indian village of Crossweeksung in 1745-6, and his labors were blessed by a remarkable awakening of the natives. He numbered his congregation March 26th, 1746, and found 130 old and young, 15 or 20 being absent. Some weeks later the whole body moved to some better lands they owned near Cranbury, that they might be more compact for worship and school, and attain better agricultural results.

and Indians. A law was passed in accordance with this agreement by the Legislature dated March 31st, 1757, restricting the sale of all intoxicating drinks to Indians, declaring void all their debts and pawns for strong drink, and all bargains any part of the consideration for which was strong drink\*—forbidding their imprisonment for debt, and the setting of traps of steel or iron weighing more than three and a half pounds.† The sale of Indian lands was also forbidden but upon careful supervision and in prescribed forms, and on reasonable terms. Andrew Johnston, Richard Saltar, Charles Read, John Stevens and William Foster, Esqs., were appointed Commissioners to inquire into the Indian claims to lands and report to the Legislature. This act‡ was limited to two years, and during that time was to be read in every Court of Quarter Sessions in the Colony, thus insuring for it a wide publicity.

On the 21st, 22d and 23d of 2d month (February), 1758, another treaty was held at Crosswicks, whereof public and timely notice was given to the Indians, in which Governor Bernard and the Commissioners above named, with the addition of Jacob Spicer, represented the Colony, and Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, living on the Susquehanna, and George Hopenyoke of the same place, and the Indians inhabiting New Jersey, or the major part of them, attended and delivered to the Commissioners a list of all the lands they claimed, twenty-five different tracts (some of them extensive and indefinite), and released to the Proprietors of the divisions of New Jersey and the purchasers under them, all lands not so claimed. They also executed a power of attorney to Thomas Store, Moses Totami, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Stelle, and John Pomphshire, Indian

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\* The yearly Meeting of Friends held at Burlington in 7<sup>th</sup> mo. 1704 directed, that "If any among us do sell, barter or exchange, directly or indirectly to the Indians, any Beer, Brandy or other spirits or strong liquors, it being contrary to y<sup>e</sup> ancient care Friends have had of those poor ignorant heathen people and contrary to this meeting's testimony against it." "Such loose disorderly walkers" should be labored with, and if not reclaimed, testified against. This is an early testimony in opposition to the rum traffic.

† This was to prevent the destruction of deer.

‡ Nevill's Laws of N. J., Vol. II. p. 125.

natives, constituting them a committee and empowering them to enter into an agreement or deed of sale to the Commissioners of New Jersey.\* I have seen an original letter from these five Indian attorneys, now in the possession of George J. Scattergood of Philadelphia, to "Friend Mr. Israel Pemberton," dated 8th March, 1758, two weeks only after their appointment. In good set form they state the facts of their case—the Crosswicks treaty, their own appointment, &c., and add "as we find we are not able to transact in deep things we are at *lost* what to do, and as we think there is no other way to know our just rights only by *sarching* the records and deeds, we desire an *oniest* friend to see *jestice* don, and which we might hope to obtain by your interposition and assistance." The counsel of this honorable friend and his associates probably was to ask for a specified tract of land for a residence, in lieu of their extensive, though uncertain and contested, claims of unsold territory. Such at least was their request at the next meeting, thus carrying out the idea of the "New Jersey Association" of the year before.

The Indian attorneys and a number of their prominent constituents, with several delegates from allied tribes in Pennsylvania who claimed some rights in the soil of New Jersey, met the Colonial Commissioners in conference at Burlington on the 9th of 8th month (August), 1758, and the Indians presented a proposition in writing, stating that they were desirous that a tract of land in the possession of Benjamin Springer, in the township of Evesham in the county of Burlington, should be purchased for the habitation of the Delaware Indians living south of the Raritan, for which they unanimously proposed and agreed to release all the rights of the Indians to lands in New Jersey, except the claim of Moses Totami, near the Raritan, and such lands as some of them held under English rights.

By a law passed three days afterward, † the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to carry this desire into effect by the purchase of

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\*For defraying the expenses of this three days' treaty of the Commissioners with the numerous attending Indians, the Legislature subsequently appropriated the sum of £27.12 5d, (\$73.65.)

†Allinson's Laws N. J., p. 220.

a convenient tract, "in order that the Indians may be gratified in this particular, and that they may have always in their view a lasting monument of the justice and tenderness of this colony towards them." £1,600 Proclamation money, was appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing the various Indian claims in the Province, excepting the right of hunting and of fishing. The payment for claims south of the Raritan was not to exceed one-half of the sum.

The law also provided "That the lands to be purchased for the Indians as aforesaid, shall not hereafter be subject to any tax." With a questionable morality, upon which, with all their faults, the present generation of legislators has improved, three lotteries were authorized to be drawn in 1759, '60 and '61, to raise the requisite sum of money, without burdening the inhabitants with added taxation. They were to be regulated as to blanks, prizes, deductions, &c., "as nearly as may be, as the public lotteries in the neighboring colonies." The province itself participated as an adventurer by assuming all the unsold tickets in each scheme, with the benefits or losses resulting therefrom. Though there was a statute against unauthorized lottery dealing, the Legislature still sanctioned this mode of raising funds *for beneficent purposes*, as for erecting a church, building a needful bridge, helping Princeton College, or enabling a popular citizen to liquidate his debts. It said to the gambling spirit of the times, "Thus far, no further, shalt thou go." But it is not surprising that the preamble of a very stringent enactment of a few years later acknowledges that the good "intentions of the Legislature in previous laws had been frustrated."

The proposed tract in Evesham appears to have been promptly purchased. The deed from Benjamin Springer and wife bears date August 29th, 1758.\* The title is for 1038 acres bought of Benjamin Moore. and for three-fourths of two tracts, one of 886, and the other of 59 acres, bought of Richard Smith, amounting to 1983 acres, but "found to contain within their antient lines, on a more accurate and exact survey, 3044 acres;" showing an error of 1061 acres in the early measurements. One hundred acres were excepted and

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\*Lib. O. of Deeds, p. 394, Office of Secretary of State.



were to be run off at a designated place, leaving 2944 acres for the Indian homestead. £740 was paid to Benjamin Springer and £5 to his wife.

An indenture, now in the office of the Secretary of State, bearing date the 12th of September, 1758, was executed at Burlington by Thomas Store, Moses Totami, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Stelle and John Pomphshire, which recites the preliminary proceedings at Crosswicks, &c., and in consideration of the home purchased at Edge Pillock, conveyed to Francis Bernard, Capt. General and Governor, and to Andrew Johnston, Richard Saltar, Charles Read, John Stevens, William Foster and Jacob Spicer, Commissioners to settle Indian claims in New Jersey, all that part of the tract of land, called New Jersey, "Beginning at the mountain of Paoqualin where the same joins the Delaware River, thence down said river to the Ocean, along the sea shore at low water mark to the mouth of the Rariton, then up the middle of Rariton River to the falls of Laometung,\* then on a strait course to the station first named," except the tract at Coaxin, settled on the Indians, and about four acres settled on Thomas Store, some lots held by Indians under English Rights, and the claim of Moses Totami on the south branch of the Raritan, and also excepting the right, so often referred to and so essential to the Indian, of hunting in all unenclosed grounds, and of fishing in all rivers and bays.

The deed was signed by the five Attorneys (Calvin and Pomphshire writing their own names and the others making marks), acknowledged before Judge Imlay, and witnessed by William Tennent and Robert Cumming. On the back of the deed is a memorandum dated Easton, 24th of October, 1758, acknowledging satisfaction, signed by Teedyuscung, Wonawalechon and Tapiskowothoun, witnessed by several Six Nation Chiefs and colonists.

Thus satisfactorily closed the causes for difference with the natives south of the Raritan. Arrangements were already in progress by Governor Bernard for holding a treaty with those north of that.

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\*Elsewhere called Alamatung or Alamatunk, referred to in Allinson's Laws, 1759, as Allomatunk "in the Indian language." It was at the N. E. corner of Hunterdon County.

river and their Indian allies in Pennsylvania and New York, and at a conference held at Burlington on the 7th and 8th of 8th month (August), 1758, the Indian orators proposed to meet at the old council fire, "at the forks of the Delaware, the next full moon after this," alleging that if held on the eastern side of the river, "though they should speak loud, the distant nations could not hear on account of the roaring water between them." Gov. Bernard, who appears to have been sincerely desirous to effect a lasting peace with the Indians, made no objection to this fanciful reasoning, and assented to the proposition. A general conference was accordingly held at Easton, the minutes of which, so far as they related to New Jersey, with the principal speeches on both sides, and bearing dates from the 8th to the 26th of October, 1758, are published at large in Smith's History of New Jersey. The general pacification of the Indians was then a great object in all the neighboring colonies, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, with six members of the Council, a committee of the Legislature, and a number of citizens of Philadelphia, principally Friends,\* whose presence was desired by the Indians, Governor Bernard and the Commissioners of New Jersey, and George Croghan, deputy and Indian agent from New York, participated in the proceedings. More than 500 Indians, nearly half of whom, however, were women and children, were in attendance, representing the Six Nations, the Delawares, Minisinks, Wapings, and various other tribes. The treaty resulted, as was hoped, in a better understanding between the parties, and a strengthening of the bonds of friendship. A confirmation deed of ceded lands in Pennsylvania was executed by the chiefs of the United Nations, and handed from Indian to Indian all around the house. The deed for New Jersey south of the Raritan was approved and confirmed, and a deed for all the remaining land in New Jersey was executed by the chiefs of the Munsies, Wapings and Pomptons, sixteen in number, and approved by chiefs of Six Nations. Some of these tribes had no actual claims to the lands of the Mun-

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\*Teedyuscung the previous year declared to the Governor of Pennsylvania he would not go to business unless the Quakers were present. Proud's Hist. Vol. II. p. 61 Appendix.

seys, &c., in New Jersey. Yet when the latter were pushed by the rapid ingress of settlers, they gradually relinquished their domains and removed to Pennsylvania. Being there allowed, perhaps invited, to share the territory of their relatives, they were in *tutelage* and acted on the advice of their "uncles."

The expressed boundary was as follows: "Beginning at the station point between the Provinces of New Jersey and New York at the northerly extremity of an Indian settlement lying on Delaware River, known as Casheitung, about 32 miles on a strait line from the mouth of Mackhackomack, near Coles' Fort, thence from Casheitung, on a line nearly South East, thro' Pinpack to the drowned lands, leaving most of them to the S.W.—thence crossing the N.E. end of Mount Eve, to the mouth of Tappan Creek \* \* at the North or Hudson's River, down said river, thro' the Narrows, to Sandy Hook, thence to the mouth of the river Rariton—thence up the same to the forks thereof, thence up the north branch to the falls of Alamatunk—then on a strait line to Poaqualin mountain, where it joins the Delaware River. thence up said river to Casheitung; which said lines from Sandy Hook to Paoqualin Mountain are the N.E. Boundaries of the tract granted by the Delaware Indians to Gov. Bernard, &c.—which grant, bearing date the 12th of September last, is hereby ratified and confirmed."\* As a consideration for the relinquishment of the northern claims, Gov. Bernard paid to the Indians the sum of one thousand pieces of eight, to be divided according to their respective rights. Egohohoun, a Muncy or Minisink Indian, and Aquawaton, a Waping or Pompton, acknowledge on the back of the deed the receipt of £375.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, requested for an aged and infirm Waping chief, the favor of a horse to carry him home. Tagashata, a Seneca, chief, made a similar request for himself, both of which were granted. Thomas King, an influential Oneida chief, also desired that a number of wagons might be sent as far as Wyoming, where they had left their canoes, to carry such as were not able to walk, and the goods which had been given them; also, that a

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\*The original deed is in the office of the Secretary of State.

supply of provisions might be put in the wagons, sufficient to serve them till they got to their respective habitations. He reminded Teedyuscung of his promise to return some white prisoners, which he ought to have performed, adding, "*To tell lies, does not become a great man; a great man always keeps his word and performs his promises.*" With mutual expressions of good will, and resolutions to keep bright the chain of friendship, "the conferences were concluded with great satisfaction."\*

No subsequent controversy arose with our red brethren, and at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1769,† attended by Governor Franklin, the Six Nations publicly acknowledged the repeated instances of the justice of the province, in bringing murderers to condign punishment, declared they had no claim whatever upon New Jersey, and in the most solemn manner conferred upon her the name Sagori-wiyogstha—the Great Arbiter, or Doer of Justice.

Teedyuscung was a chief of such parts and influence, as to deserve a more extended notice. He was born near Trenton in 1705, but for many years resided in the Wyoming region, to which he appears to have been much attached. After the death of Tadame,‡ he was elected (1754) King of the Delawares. He keenly felt and fearlessly exposed on several occasions the wrongs to which his people were subjected by the cupidity of the whites, and thus incited the hostility of the Proprietary party in Pennsylvania. At length, on some improper conduct and menaces of a young man from Northampton, named Broadhead, he "was surprised into a war before he could think," and in his own expressive language, "he struck the English." On the promised redress of the grievances, he was soon pacified and heartily joined in efforts for a general peace. The Six

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\* Since writing this article I have had an opportunity to examine the minutes of the Trustees of the "Friendly Association," of Philadelphia, and have been struck with the wisdom and benevolence of their proceedings. The members who attended this treaty were authorized to expend to the amount of £500 for the benefit of the Indians.

†Gordon's History of N. J., p. 152.

‡Tadame was probably the King of the Delawares, living on the Susquehanna, frequently referred to by Brainard in 1745,

Nations became jealous of his power and endeavored to degrade him at the Easton Treaty of 1758. His violent death in 1763 was attributed to them.

In a work entitled, "An Enquiry into the causes of the alienation of the Delawares and Shawanese from the British interest," published in London in 1759, it is said that Teedyuscung was chosen King by several tribes on the Susquehanna, on the commencement of the quarrel between England and France, and soon found himself at the head of a considerable body. A letter from a Philadelphian, dated December 11th, 1758 (quoted in the work, p. 183), says of the Easton Treaty of that year, "The business was shamefully delayed from day to day, which the minutes are calculated to screen, but it is well known to us who attended that the time was spent in attempting Teedyuscung's downfall, and silencing or contradicting the complaints he had made; but he is really more of a politician than any of his opponents, in or out of our Proprietary council, and if he could be kept sober might probably soon become Emperor of all the neighboring nations."

An anecdote published many years ago of Teedyuscung is too valuable to be lost. "One evening he was sitting at the fireside of a 'Friend.' Both of them were silently looking at the fire indulging their own reflections. At length the silence was broken by the Friend, who said, 'I will tell thee what I have been thinking of. I have been thinking of a rule delivered by the Author of the Christian religion, which, from its excellence, we call the *Golden Rule*.' 'Stop,' said Teedyuscung, 'don't praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is, and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to tell me of its excellence, tell me what it is.' 'It is for one man to do to another as he would have the other do to him.' 'That's impossible. It cannot be done,' Teedyuscung immediately replied. Silence again ensued. Teedyuscung lighted his pipe and walked about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came to his friend with smiling countenance, and taking the pipe from his mouth, said, 'Brother, I have been thoughtful of what you told me. If the

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\*See Miner's Wyoming, p. 47.

Great Spirit that made man would give him a *new heart*, he could do as you say, but not else.' Thus the Indian found the only means by which man can fulfil his social duties."

In the volume above referred to, "An Enquiry," &c., (said to have been written by Charles Thompson, afterwards Secretary of Congress,) the grievances of the Indians are more fully stated than I have found elsewhere, yet with apparent truth and candor. One complaint made by the Six Nations at Lancaster in 1756, previously urged by Ohio Indians, and, according to Benjamin Chews' private minutes of the Easton Treaty of 1758, repeated there by Teedyuscung, was probably groundless—the hanging of an Indian chief in New Jersey for an *accidental* murder. Weequehelah, a Delaware Sachem, who in 1709 joined the provincial forces under General Nicholson for the reduction of Canada, having taken offence at the purchase from other Indians, by his neighbor, Captain John Leonard, of some Cedar swamp to which he laid claim, threatened to shoot him, which he accordingly did in the Spring of 1728, as Leonard was walking in the daytime in his own garden near South River. For this, though a wealthy and accomplished man, a large farmer, living in English style, a *slave-holder*, and "frequently dining with Governors and great men," he was, after a fair trial, condemned and executed.\* Probably had the Sachem been privately murdered by the friends of Capt. Leonard and his house burned, the event would have been forgiven and forgotten. But the quiet examination of witnesses, the solemn judicial sentence, and the unimpassioned execution, were more terrible to the Indians, and were long brooded over. Other causes assigned for the Indian hostilities—the rapacity and evil lives of the rum traders, the treachery of some of the land bargains and the absorption of their hunting grounds, can not be denied.

Upon the Edge Pillock tract this remnant of the Lenni Lenape nation, now but about 100 in number, continued to reside for many years.† Their land was excellent for cultivation. They had a fine

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\*See Smith's History, p. 441.

†Is not this the first instance of an Indian settlement on a specified tract, by Government authority?

cedar swamp, and a water power and saw mill. They were contiguous to extensive hunting grounds in the Pine Barrens, Swamps and Forests, and within a day's journey of the sea coast, where wild fowl and shell fish were abundant. The rights of fishing and hunting as secured by the treaty were freely used, and also the traditional right of felling timber and cutting basket stuff,\* mentioned in the conferences, but not referred to in the written agreements. A number of comfortable dwellings were put up by the Province. A meeting-house was built of logs, which continued as a place of worship after their removal. Stephen Calvin, an interpreter at the Crosswicks and Easton Treaties,† was a schoolmaster. His son Bartholomew (who was placed at Princeton College prior to the revolution through the influence of J. Brainerd), followed him in the occupation and had as many white as Indian scholars. My grandfather, Samuel Allinson, who frequently visited the settlement, considered him an excellent teacher, and collected money of his neighbors to purchase books for the school. But the civilization established was of a low order. Persistent industry was not general and they did not become a thriving agricultural people. The tribal fee of land quenches individual enterprise. On the 2d of September, 1762, they petitioned the Assembly, stating that "their provision, clothing, and nails for building the year they came to Brotherton, amounted to £106, for which they were still in debt, and that

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\*Segughsonyout, or Thomas King, said at the Easton Treaty, "You deal hardly with us; you claim all the wild creatures and will not let us come upon your land to hunt after them. This is hard and has given us great offence. The cattle you raise are your own, but those which are wild are still ours or should be common to both, for when we sold the land we did not propose to deprive ourselves of hunting the wild deer or of using a stick of wood when we should have occasion."

Egohohoun, called also Egotchowen, said to Governor Bernard, "Brother, we are now thoroughly satisfied and we still retain a friendship for our brethren the English, and we desire that if we should come into your province, to see our old friends and should have occasion for the bark of a tree to cover a cabin, or a little refreshment, that we may not be denied, but be treated as brethren." Smith's History of N. J., p. 474.

†Smith, p. 458.

their mill was lately burned," praying that the Province would pay the bill, as they had had reason to expect. Five Indians were called in and heard, but the petition was referred to the next Session and not then called up. In 1796 the condition of the tribe was so unsatisfactory that Joseph Saltar, Josiah Foster and Thomas Hollinshead were appointed to take charge of the Indian tract, to lease out the same in such manner as to conduce to the benefit of the Indians, to pay the income to them or the value in necessities, to those most needing aid, and to render an account annually to the Burlington County Court of Common Pleas, which was authorized to remove the Commissioners on occasion, and to fill vacancies.

In the year 1801 the Brotherton or Edge Pillock Indians were invited by a kindred tribe, the Mauhekunnuks, at New Stockbridge, near Oneida lake, to "pack up their mat" and "come and eat out of their dish," which they said was large enough for them all, adding, with characteristic earnestness, that "their necks were stretched in looking toward the fireside of their *grandfather* till they were as long as Cranes."\* Concluding to accept the invitation of their grandchildren, they applied to the Legislature for authority to dispose of their land, and by a law passed December 3d, 1801, William Saltar, William Stockton and Enoch Evans were appointed Commissioners to divide the tract into lots of not more than 100 acres, and to sell them at public sale, provided that three-fourths of the Indians were consenting. To ascertain this fact, James Ewing and John Beatty were appointed. These gentlemen reported to Governor Bloomfield March 20th, 1802, that three-fourths of the Indians had consented to the sale; that there were sixty-three adult Indians who had rights in the tract, of whom forty were present at Brotherton on the 15th of January, and the whole matter being explained to them, *thirty-eight* voluntarily signed the required order to sell; and that on the day of the date of the report, *eight* others met them at Trenton and signed the report. This, it will be observed, made but *forty-six* consenting Indians, being one and a quarter Indians, or *an adult and a*

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\*Charles Ellis in 1832 showed me the original letter of invitation, which can not now be found.



*papoose* less than the prescribed number; but the Governor accepted the report, and nine days after appointed Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis as Commissioners, in place of William Saltar and Enoch Evans, who had resigned, ordering them to proceed with the sale. An advertisement in the *Trenton Federalist*, signed by the Commissioners, gave notice of the sale, which was to begin on the 10th of May, 1802. At this time the Edge Pillock tract was disposed of to twenty-two different purchasers, at prices, I have been told, ranging from two to five dollars per acre. The Commissioners accompanied their wards, between seventy and eighty in number, to New Stockbridge, where characteristic speeches of cordial welcome were made to the Delawares and to the Commissioners. The proceeds of the sale paid the expenses of the removal and an equitable contribution to the treasury of the *Mauhekunnuks*, the hospitable hosts. The balance was invested in U. S. securities for the benefit of the New Jersey Indians.\* The united tribes continued together in New York for more than twenty years, and in 1824 purchased of the Menomonie Indians a large tract on the Fox River, between Winnebago Lake and Lake Michigan, to which they removed.†

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\*By an act of November 28th, 1822, the State Treasurer was authorized to receive of Charles Ellis certificates for \$3,551.23 in U. S. Stock, held by him as Trustee for the Indians, to settle a balance of \$280.71 due to him, and to pay to Bartholomew Calvin, &c., \$1,000 for the use of the Brotherton Indians. The Indians by their petition having reported that they expected to purchase land in Michigan territory for their future residence, the Governor was authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the balance of said stock or moneys, so that it should operate as a payment for said land. Some difficulty occurring, by an Act of December 23d, 1823, John Dow was appointed a special agent to proceed to the settlement at New Stockbridge, and cause the moneys to be appropriated as directed in the preceding act; or, if it could prudently be done, to pay to the Superintendents of Indian affairs in New York, to be by them faithfully applied to the designed end. Thus carefully did New Jersey fulfil her guardianship over the declining tribe.

†Senator F. T. Frelinghuysen kindly undertook to ascertain the subsequent career and present condition of the New Jersey Indians. The result has been received, as this paper goes to press, in a lucid history of the joint tribes and those subsequently confederated with them, and the parental care of the Gen-

In 1832 our old friends had diminished in their new home on Green Bay to about forty individuals, and cherishing in their hereditary poverty a recollection of their abandoned rights of fishing and hunting in New Jersey, deputed Bartholomew S. Calvin,\* their oldest chief, the Edge Pillock schoolmaster of half a century before, to solicit from the Legislature of the State some compensation therefor. He presented the claim to a Joint Committee, which was eloquently addressed by Samuel L. Southard. Who said, "It was a proud fact in the history of New Jersey, that every foot of her soil had been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other State in the Union, not even the land that bears the name of Penn, can boast of."

A report was made in Calvin's favor and a bill was passed March 12th, 1832, appropriating \$2,000 (the sum named by himself), for an entire relinquishment of all Indian claims. His letter of thanks to the Legislature may fittingly close this essay :

"Bartholomew S. Calvin takes this method to return his thanks to both Houses of the Legislature, and especially to their Committees, for their very respectful attention to and candid examination of the Indian claims which he was delegated to present.

"The final act of official intercourse between the State of New Jersey and the Delaware Indians, who once owned nearly the whole

eral Government. This valuable document will be placed with the Historical Society for future reference. I can only here quote, with thanks to the Senator and to Edward P. Smith, the Commissioner for Indian affairs, the conclusion of the letter of the latter: "From the foregoing extracts I am led to conclude that the Delaware Indians referred to in Mr. Allinson's letter, removed with the Stockbridges and Munsees, with whom they confederated, west of the Mississippi in 1840; that they have become extinct, so far as refers to those who confederated with the Stockbridges of Kansas; that but few, if any, remain either with the Stockbridges in Shawano County, Wisconsin, or with the Munsee or Chipewas in Franklin County, Kansas.

Yours Respectfully,

EDWARD P. SMITH,

Hon. F. T. FREELINGHUYSEN,  
U. S. Senate.

*Commissioner.*

\*His Indian name was Shawuskehung, or Wilted Grass.

of its territory, has now been consummated, in a manner which must rebound to the honor of this growing State, and, in all human probability, to the prolongation of the existence of a wasted yet grateful people. Upon this parting occasion, I feel it to be an incumbent duty to bear the feeble tribute of my praise to the high-toned justice, which in this instance, and, so far as I am acquainted, in all former time, has actuated the councils of this commonwealth in dealing with the aboriginal inhabitants.

"Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle\*—not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief, a bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. Nothing save benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenni Lenappi.

"There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction; but when I return to my people and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the Great Sovereign of the Universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey.

"To those gentlemen, members of the Legislature and others, who have evinced their kindness to me, I cannot refrain from paying the unsolicited tribute of my heartfelt thanks. Unable to return them any other compensation, I fervently pray that God will have them in His Holy keeping—will guide them in safety through the vicissitudes of this life, and ultimately, through the rich mercies of our Blessed Redeemer, receive them into the glorious entertainment of His Kingdom above."

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\*The enquiry was here made by a member, "Is this literally true?" Several speakers believed it to be so. It was stated that there were in the early days some murders of Whites and of Indians from private causes, a few skirmishes on the banks of the Hudson between the natives and white traders from New Amsterdam, and also on the Delaware, but no state of war ever existed between the English Colonists and the New Jersey Indians.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. IV.

1875.

No. 2.

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NEWARK, May 21, 1875.

THE SOCIETY met in their rooms at 12 M. In the absence of the President, the First Vice President, Rev. SAMUEL L. HAMMILL, D.D., presided, assisted by Hon. WM. B. KINNEY, Second Vice President.

The minutes of the meeting in January were read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary submitted the correspondence since the last meeting. Among many others received were letters from Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., in response to the resolutions passed at the January meeting, on his retiring from the Presidency; from Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., acknowledging his election to, and acceptance of the office; from several gentlemen accepting membership; from Mrs. A. G. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, asking for a copy of Fenwick's will, the original of which the Society received from her father, Col. Robert G. Johnson, of Salem; from the Historical Societies of New York, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Rhode Island, Virginia and Georgia, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; United States Bureau of Education, and Harvard College Library, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's last publication; from Burlington N. J. Literary Association and Bureau of Education, with enquiries as to the extent and success of the Society's labors; from the Superintendent of Coast Survey; from Gen'l J. Watts Depeyster, of New York, Messrs. John Hone, of Dayton

Ohio, Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D., of Indiana, accompanying donations for the library ; from the Department of the Interior, Washington, referring to the Public Documents received by the Society from the Government ; from Mr. S. C. Bruce, Philadelphia, relative to a design for a monument in commemoration of the Battle of Trenton, found among the papers of the late Col. C. G. Childs ; from Mr. B. Aycrigg, of Passaic, detailing an incident connected with the death of Major André ; from Mr. Charles H. Hart, of Philadelphia, and Hon. John Clement, of Haddonfield, referring to Revolutionary Documents said to be in the basement of the State House at Trenton ; from Mr. J. M. Tower, of Jersey City, referring to autographs and other documents in his possession, connected with the Peace Conference of 1861 ; from Virginia Historical Society an "In Memoriam" of Thos. Hicks Wynne, its Corresponding Secretary ; from Brevet Brig. Gen. J. H. Simpson, transmitting an original letter from DeWitt Clinton, relating to the Delaware and Raritan Canal ; from Mr. Samuel Allinson, referring to some errors in Mr. Gifford's Paper on the Aborigines of New Jersey ; from Mr. William Nelson, of Paterson, in relation to a projected "History of Roads and Bridges in Passaic County," with some specimen pages, and from various other parties on matters connected with the operations of the Society.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of \$1,471 56.

The Committee on Publications reported the issue of another number of the "Proceedings," being the first of the fourth volume of the second series.

The Committee on the Library reported that the number of additions by donation since the last meeting had been 34 volumes, 163 pamphlets and a considerable number of miscellaneous manuscripts and newspapers. The names of the donors and the most valuable of the publications were specified in an accompanying list of Donations.

The interest awakened by the statements made at the last meeting, of the number and variety of the newspapers already collected, had induced the Committee to issue a circular addressed to newspaper publishers generally throughout the State, asking them to contribute

a copy of their respective Journals to be transmitted to the library yearly. Several had responded by sending their papers to the library as published, and from others, promises to co-operate in the way designated, had been received. It was hoped that this measure will result in securing files of all the prominent papers of the State.

The Manuscript Catalogue which was announced in the last report of the Committee, as having been begun, had been carried on to completion so far as the bound volumes are concerned, only requiring examination and verification to be ready for use. Considerable progress had also been made with the Catalogue of the Pamphlets, and its completion would be urged forward as rapidly as possible.

The Committee stated that the Manuscripts of the late Mr. Alfred Vail, of Morristown, so intimately connected with the discovery and introduction of the Electric Telegraph, had been deposited in the library; and so soon as they could be examined and arranged by the representatives of the family, would be open to the inspection of all interested in the subjects to which the documents refer. A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary, which had been received from Mr. J. Cummings Vail, referring to the papers, and intimating an intention of soon arranging them so as to allow of their inspection.

The Committee regretted that the Board of Trade, with whom such pleasant associations had existed for some years, were about to vacate the rooms which they have occupied in common with the Society.

COL. SWORDS stated that the Chairman of the Library Committee having been prevented from attending the meeting, had requested him to read to the Society a letter which had been received from Mr. W. A. Whitehead, accompanying fifty copies of the revised and enlarged edition of his "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments" bound to correspond with the other "Collections" of the Society, which Mr. W. wished might be used in making exchanges with kindred institutions. The letter was read and on motion of Col. Swords it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. William A. Whitehead, for his very liberal gift of fifty copies of the new edition of his History of "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," and that the



same be accepted to be only disposed of in effecting exchanges with other Societies.

The Committee on Statistics submitted the following report :

"In accordance with the authority conferred by the Society, January 21st, the Committee met at the rooms on February 10th, and agreed upon a bill providing for the collection of certain important statistics of agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce, by the local assessors throughout the State, at the time they are taking the usual decennial State census of population; also providing that the Secretary of State shall tabulate and arrange the data thus obtained, together with comparisons of the corresponding data of the U. S. Census of 1870, and report the same to the next Legislature.

"This bill was placed in the hands of the Hon. John Hopper, (a life-member of this Society) Senator from Passaic County, and by him introduced in the Senate February 14th. It experienced the usual vicissitudes of public bills, and having passed the Senate, was among the very last to be acted upon in the Assembly, which body it passed at two o'clock in the morning of the last day of the session, and only then, through the untiring vigilance of the Hon. David Henry, member from Passaic County. The bill passed the Legislature precisely as it was drawn up by your Committee, and having been approved by the Governor, the Secretary of State promptly took measures to have the act carried out, in letter and spirit, and by May 1st sent out pamphlet copies of this and the previous census acts, with carefully prepared blanks, for the use and instruction of the officers charged with the execution of the law.

"In large cities it is desirable that special census takers be appointed, in lieu of or to assist the Assessors. This has been done in Paterson, where, also, the Board of Trade and the manufacturers in general have been specially appealed to, to aid in making the statistics of manufacturers as complete as possible.

"Your Committee would recommend that the members of the Society in the various parts of the State interest themselves in seeing that every facility be extended, by local Boards of Trade, municipal Boards, associations of farmers, manufacturers, officers of corporations, etc., for the taking of this census, which will enable us to present at the Centennial Exposition a complete exhibit of New Jer-

sey's material resources. The influence of the press should also be enlisted to the same end.

"Your Committee propose to suggest to the Centennial Board of the State, the best means to utilize the statistical data which it is hoped to accumulate under the act prepared by us, and to co-operate in this matter with that Board, with their consent, in order that a well-matured plan may be presented to the next Legislature. Perhaps it would be well for the Society to adopt a resolution specifically conferring on the Committee the authority to co-operate with any and all official bodies for this purpose.

"All of which is respectfully submitted. In behalf of the Committee."

"WILLIAM NELSON."

"NEWARK, N. J., May 20th, 1874."

The authority asked for by the Committee, was on motion conferred.

The Committee on Nominations submitted a favorable report upon a number of gentlemen, whose names had been submitted to them, and they were thereupon elected, and other nominations were received.

The Committee on the Centennial Exhibition, submitted the following report:

"The undersigned, a Committee appointed at the May meeting of 1874, to confer with similar Committees from other Historical Societies, and report a plan for united action in advancing the objects of the Centennial Exhibition, would report, that owing to various circumstances, they have not been able to correspond with other Societies on the subject, but it is understood that the necessity for action to ensure a result commensurate with the interest and importance of the object, has been recognized by the appointment of a Central Committee, charged with the duty of bringing about such action, and we would therefore offer the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That the President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretaries of this Society, be appointed a Committee to confer with any committee from other Historical Societies in relation to the best measures for advancing the interests of the Centennial Celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

"The Committee would ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject."

The resolution was adopted and the Committee discharged.

DR. PENNINGTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the Society had in its possession a portrait of one of the ancestors of Cortlandt Parker, Esq., which that gentleman was desirous of having returned to him, and as the member through whom it was received had no objection to the Society's making such a disposition of it, he offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the portrait of William Skinner, Captain in the New Jersey forces during the French war, now in the possession of this Society, be returned to Cortlandt Parker, Esq., to whose family the same belonged when presented to the Society.

MR. WHITEHEAD drew the attention of members to a passage in Beauchamp Plantagenet's "Description of the the Province of New Albion," 1648, in which, when treating of the best locations for English settlements he mentions "Mount Ployden, the seat of the "Raritan King, on the north side of the Province twenty miles from "Sandbay sea. and ninety from the ocean, *next to Amara hill, the retired Paradise of the children of the Ethiopian Emperour*, a wonder, "for it is a square rock two miles compasse, 150 foot high, a wall-like precipice, a strait entrance, easily made invincible, where he "keeps two hundred for his guard, and under it is a flat valley, all "plain to plant and sow."

To verify the site from this description, had baffled the researches of all historians, although the Rev. George C. Schanck, in a paper read before the Society in September, 1851, had, in a measure, identified the mountain with what are known as the Round Mountains in the vicinity of White-house, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey ; still Mr. Schanck was obliged to acknowledge his inability to locate "Mount Ployden" in juxtaposition with "Amara Hill."

Mr. W. said that, "through the attention of Mr. Frederick Adams, of Orange, he had recently received an explanation of the passage, that seemed entirely satisfactory, derived from a very unexpected source. The clue was afforded by a passage in Milton's "Paradise Lost." In the 4th Book these lines are found :

"Nor where Abassin Kings their issue guard,  
 Mount Amara, though this by some supposed  
 True Paradise, under the Ethiop line,  
 By Nilus' head enclosed with shining rock,  
 A whole day's journey high." etc.

"To this passage, in an edition of Milton's works, edited in 1874 by David Masson, M.A., LL.D., is appended the following note :

"Amara, or Amhara, is a tract of high table-land in the middle of Abyssinia, where the Blue Nile has its head, and where in the old maps the Nile, as a whole, is made to rise. Being about half way between the Tropic of Cancer and the Equator, it may be said to be 'under the Ethiop line.' Here was the delightful mountain Amara, 'a day's journey high,' with its gardens and palaces, where, according to the tradition hinted at in the passage (used afterwards by Dr. Johnson in his *Rasselas*) the sons of the Abyssinian Emperors were educated in seclusion. Some thought Amara to have been the original Paradise."

"It was therefore very evident that Beauchamp Plantagenet, Esq., was conversant with the classical traditions of the East, some years before either Milton or Johnson wrote, and that his allusion to Mount Ployden as being "next" to Amara Hill has reference to its being "next" in fame or singularity, and not in geographical position. Mr. Adams deserved the thanks of our historians for having pointed out the explanation of the heretofore mystical passage."

MR. HENRY M. GRAVES, through Rev. Mr. Pingry, presented a four-inch cannon ball, dug up from the Springfield battle-field of 1780,

Rev. JAMES M. BRUEN, presented the original manuscript of the address for the benefit of the Greeks, which was delivered in Trinity Church, Newark, January, 1824, by William W. Miller; which has ever been regarded as a remarkably brilliant production of that distinguished member of the New Jersey Bar.

From Miss GERTRUDE OGDEN, was received the original commission of David Ogden, to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. under the Great Provincial Seal, dated May 18th, 1772.

HUGH H. BOWNE, Esq., presented an original Patent-right to James Cox, for some improvement in the manufacture of Leather, dated January 14th, 1800, bearing the signatures of John Adams, Timothy Pickering and Attorney General Lee.

Mr. JOSHUA G. PIERSON presented copies of the Reports of the Increase of the Paterson Manufactories, and on a proposed Railroad from Paterson to New York, with maps, printed in 1829.

A recess was then taken, during which the members partook of refreshments served in one of the Society's rooms.

On reassembling, Mr. WHITEHEAD stated that at the meeting of the Society in January, 1865, in connection with some resolutions passed relating to the death of the Hon. William L. Dayton, which had occurred on the 1st December previous, Messrs. J. P. Bradley, H. W. Green and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen were appointed a Committee to prepare a suitable Memorial of that distinguished Jerseyman, to be preserved in the archives of the Society. The duty having been assigned to Mr. Bradley, he prepared a paper and commenced to read it at the meeting of the Society in May following, but in consequence of indisposition, was unable to proceed, and the reading of the remainder was postponed to some subsequent meeting. Circumstances, however, had from time to time interfered therewith, until the present, and now Judge Bradley, not being able to meet with the Society, had devolved the duty of reading the paper upon him.

Mr. Whitehead then proceeded to read "A Memorial of the Life and Character of the Hon. William L. Dayton, late United States Minister to France," which was listened to with marked interest, receiving the highest commendations for the succinct, but exceedingly lucid exposition it afforded of the many important events in which Mr. Dayton bore so prominent a part.

On its conclusion, on motion of COL. SWORDS, it was

*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary transmit to Justice Bradley, the thanks of the Society for the pleasure experienced while listening to his admirable portraiture of the life and character of our former associate, the Hon. William L. Dayton, and that he be requested to place a copy thereof at the disposal of the Committee on Publications."

The Society then on motion, adjourned to meet in Trenton on the third Thursday in January next, unless sooner called together by the Executive Committee.

. **Selections from Correspondence and Papers.**

SUBMITTED MAY 20th, 1875.

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FROM REV. RAVAUD K. RODGERS, D.D.

ATHENS GEO. Feb. 5th, 1875.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*New Jersey Historical Society,*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of January 22d was duly received When I read it, "my eye affected my heart." I feel grateful to you and through you to the members of the Society, for the very kind interest which it is manifest was taken in me. I was very much gratified to find that the Hon. Henry W. Green was chosen to fill the chair. He is the right man, in the right place, and I cannot but think that he ought to have been placed there two years since.

I wish it to be very distinctly understood, that although it was plainly my duty to leave New Jersey and abide here, that I lose none of my interest in the Historical Society of our time honored State, and if I can at this distance do anything to promote its welfare, I will not be backward.

Present my best respects to our Newark friends, and accept of my assurances of my continued esteem.

From yours very truly,

R. K. RODGERS.

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FROM HON. HENRY W. GREEN, LL.D.

TRENTON, Jan. 25th, 1875.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*New Jersey Historical Society,*

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 22d inst., notifying me of my election,

as President of The New Jersey Historical Society, for the ensuing year, was duly received.

The infirm state of my health, has for a long time prevented my attendance upon the meetings of the Society, and there is, at my age, no probability of its improvement. My first impulse was therefore to decline the office. But since the receipt of your letter,  
\* \* \* I have concluded to accept the office \* \* \*.

Very Respectfully Yours,

HENRY W. GREEN.

FROM BREVET BRIG. GEN'L J. HERVEY SIMPSON, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 27th, 1875.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*New Jersey Historical Society,*

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 22d inst., informing me of my election as Corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society. I feel honored by this election, coming as it does from the Historical Society of my native state, and it will give me pleasure to do all I can towards promoting the objects of the Society.

Very Respectfully,

J. HERVEY SIMPSON,

*Col. of Engineers and Brevet Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.*

FROM MR. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

YARDVILLE, Feb. 9th, 1875.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*New Jersey Historical Society,*

DEAR SIR:—I have to thank thee for thy considerate kindness in sending me a copy of A. Gifford's article on the Aborigines of New Jersey. Though a rambling essay it is quite interesting. He says

£1000 was the price paid at the Easton Treaty for the Indian claims in Northern New Jersey. The history says Gov. B. offered \$800, and at Tom King's request made it \$1,000, and the actual receipt in the secretary's office is for "£375 " Again he says, "This year (1758) completed the exodus of the Delawares from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the country, west of the Alleghanies leaving only about 150 of the Minsees in our eastern section." This conveys quite a wrong impression. He seems to admit p. 192 "that the natives of New Jersey united with the enemy in 1756." I have seen no proof of this, though a few Indians were missing and possibly joined Teedyuscung when he "struck" Pennsylvania in '54 or '55. \* \* \*

Thy obliged friend,

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

FROM BREVET BRIG. GEN'L J. HERVEY SIMPSON, U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS, March 29th, 1875.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*New Jersey Historical Society,*

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, I send you an original letter from Gov. DeWitt Clinton, the projector of the great "New York and Erie Canal," dated Albany, January 22d, 1828, to my father, the late Judge John N. Simpson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on "the transcendent importance (to use the Governor's language). of a navigable connection between the Bays of New York and Delaware." This letter it seems was written in reply to one from my father, setting forth the great benefits to be derived from such a connection, and doubtless also advocating that the Canal be undertaken and owned by the state. I regret that a copy of this letter has not been preserved, so far as I am aware, for I doubt not, that the well known study given by my father to this subject for the twelve years previously, first as a member of the legislature of New Jersey, and, afterwards, as a private citizen, enabled him to present the subject to Governor Clinton in a light, and with a cogency of argument and



statistics, that would add doubly to the value of the correspondence, and make it still more interesting as a matter for Historical record.

"The Delaware and Raritan Canal," was the great project of my father's life and ambition, and to him more than to any other citizen, do I believe the credit to be due, of bringing this improvement, by his official acts, in the legislature, and presentation of facts and statistics through the press, to the notice of the public, in such a manner as to make it a *fait accompli*.

It is an interesting fact, and one which shows my father's sagacity, that he always asserted that the income from the Canal would exceed that to be derived from any railroad which might be built between the same termini; and this, I am assured, is now actually the case.

As the letter is quite dim from age, I also send you a faithful copy.

Very respectfully,

J. HERVEY SIMPSON,

*Col. Engineers and Brevet Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.*

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LETTER FROM

DEWITT CLINTON TO JOHN N. SIMPSON,

OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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*Received from Brevet Brig. Gen'l J. H. Simpson.*

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ALBANY, January 22d, 1828.

SIR:—I was honored with your interesting letter of the 8th instant, to which I should have paid immediate attention, had I not been under a great pressure of official business, and now my time will only permit a slight view of the subjects which you have presented to my consideration; and I hope that this communication will reach you seasonably and operate favorably for the praiseworthy objects which you have in view.

As to the transcendent importance of a navigable connexion

between the Bays of New York and Delaware, there cannot be a scintilla of doubt; and when it is considered that this communication will be extended to the Bay of Chesapeake by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and that the whole will embrace within its influence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah and the Rivers flowing into them and the Chesapeake Bay, the advantages of the Canal which you contemplate from the Delaware to the Raritan must be palpable and incalculable. It is well known that the enterprising spirit, which distinguishes our national character, is limited only by the realities or prospects of profitable adventure. Abroad it is witnessed in every region however remote or secluded; at home, nothing escapes its scrutiny or communion. Wherever a market can be found—wherever an interchange of benefits can be had, wherever a facile communication can be obtained, you will see the products of the soil, of the mines and of the forests—the fabrics of manufactures and the importations of external commerce. In July 1826, I passed through a remote part of this State bordering on the Susquehannah, and a trader there, availing himself of a rise of water in a small stream, had just returned from conveying a raft of lumber to the City of Washington, with ample profits on the sales, and at a distance of seven hundred miles. A few weeks afterwards, I was informed at Olean, one of the Head waters of the Allegany, that it was not uncommon to convey from that place pressed hay in arks to Natches, and lumber to New Orleans. The operation of this same spirit will be forcibly and liberally experienced, when the great markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are thrown open to the access of a vast population, conveying such immense regions, as will be comprehended by these Canals and the natural waters communicating with them. To doubt on this subject would exhibit a scepticism approaching dementation.

I perceive that it is proposed to make the main trunk of the Delaware and Raritan Canal forty miles long, sixty feet wide at the top, sixty feet deep; that the entire lockage will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level, and that it is to be supplied by a navigable feeder of twenty-five or thirty miles long, thirty feet wide at the surface, and from four and a half to five feet deep.

This plan is a judicious one. The main Canal will be susceptible of sloop navigation, and the increased width and depth beyond those usually adopted, will render the transit of vessels more easy and rapid.

This work can be made without any great physical difficulty. The cost will not exceed \$1,200,000, and no doubt a loan can be obtained for that purpose by your State, at an interest of five per cent. I am decidedly of opinion that it ought to be undertaken and owned by the State. The financial inducements to this measure are as obvious as those which affect the other cardinal interests of the community.

This Canal including its feeder, will be about the same extent as the Champlain Canal, and it is a very liberal concession in favor of the latter to say that the income will be about the same; the expense of superintendence and repairs will probably be less, and its increase of revenue will undoubtedly be more rapid. The interest of the loan to effect it will be sixty thousand dollars; the proceeds of the Champlain Canal for the last year were \$85,000 dollars, and its progressive income has been more than ten per cent. per annum. The avails of your canal will consequently in a few years extinguish the debt, when in all probability the State will derive a clear annual revenue of a quarter of a million of dollars, and when we connect this consideration, the establishment of town and villages, the creation of a dense population, and the acquisition of valuable home markets in the vicinity, and along the whole line of the Canal, there ought to be no hesitancy about acting promptly and decidedly in favor of a measure so abounding with benefits.

I am very respectfully your most obedient servant,

DEWITT CLINTON.

JOHN N. SIMPSON, Esq.,

*New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

A true copy of the original, presented to the New Jersey Historical Society by

J. HERVEY SIMPSON.

*Col. of Engineers and Brevet Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.*

## Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 20th, 1875.

*From the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.*—Digest of the Laws of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of New Jersey, and Journal of proceedings, 1833 to 1874 inclusive. 5 Vols.

*From Harvard College.*—49th Annual report of the President, 1873, 1874.

*From Aaron Matthews.*—Account of the malignant fever lately prevalent in the city of New York by James Hardie, A. M. New York, 1799.—Funeral sermon on the death of President Washington, by Alexander Macwhorter, D.D. Newark, N. J., 1800; and other valuable papers.

*From the United States Patent Office.*—The official Gazette, vol. 7, Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive; Vol. 2 complete; No 8 of Vol. 3; Nos. 6 and 12 of Vol. 6. General Index, 1872. Index to Decisions, Titles, Etc.

*From T. P. Bayes.*—Portfolio of New England Society of Orange, containing prints of the Valley Oak; the Hillyer Elm; the Harrison Buttonwood, with letter press descriptions.

*From George H. Bruen.*—The volume of the writings of Bishop Burnett, brought from England by William Davis, minister of the Gospel, who died September 16th, 1715.

*From Harmon C. Westervelt.*—Georgetown Courier, containing articles on "The Printing Press, &c., connected with the city of New York from their earliest stages to more recent times."

*From F. T. Frelinghuysen.*—Self government in Louisiana, speech in Senate, U. S., January, 1875.

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*From Dr. Samuel A. Green.*—Annual Reports of schools, charitable and other societies in Massachusetts. 89 Pamphlets.

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Vol. 7. Nos. 1, 2, 3. Essex Historical Collections, Vol. XIII,  
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*In response to the circular issued by the Library Committee.*—Consecutive numbers of the Princeton Press; National Standard, Salem; Passaic City Herald; Hackettstown Herald; Monmouth Democrat, Vols. 40 and 41, 1873, 1874; Orange Journal; The New Jersey Herald and Sussex County Democrat.

*From Col. Thomas F. De Voe.*—Three years struggle with municipal misrule, report of A. H. Green, Comptroller, New York, February 1875.—Celebration by the Tammany Society, July 4th, 1870.—The History of Caranthus the first Sailor King of England by J. W. Depeyster, 1858.—The Cultivator. Vols., 5 and 10.

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*From William Plume.*—New York American, 1831.—Goldsmith's England, 1806, and 3 other volumes.

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*From Beach Vanderpool.*—Report of Commissioners to select a site, and build an asylum for the Insane to Legislature, 1872, '73 '74, with colored print of the building.

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*From Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Brigade Orders, 1st Regiment New Jersey Militia, 1793, 1796, two Broad sides.—Bond, Samuel Tomlin and William Tomlin to Alexander Randall, Dec. 20th, 1773.

*From Robert Clark & Co.*—Eighth Re-union; Society of the Army of the Cumberland, September, 1874.

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*From Joseph Black.*—Book of Common Prayer, 1690, Cincinnati in 1859 by Charles Cist.—Sermons by Alexander Macwhorter, D.D. Newark, 1803. 2 Vols. 8vo.

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*From C. D. Bradlee.*—In memoriam, Rev. James Walker, LL.D., ex-President of Harvard College, by C. D. Bradlee, 1875.

*From the Association.*—In memoriam, Our Heroic Dead, Licking County's gallant Soldiers, 1874.

**Resident Members Elected**

MAY 20th, 1875.

James M. Baldwin, *Paterson*.  
John S. Barkalow, “  
Joseph D. Bedle, *Jersey City*.  
John Hart Brewer, *Trenton*.  
John J. Brown, *Paterson*.  
A. Gibbs Campbell, “  
Edward L. Campbell, *Trenton*.  
Henry R. Cannon, M.D., *Elizabeth*.  
L. L. Carlisle, *Newark*.  
John J. Craven, M.D., *Jersey City*.  
George S. Duryee, *Newark*.  
Edward W. Evans, *Trenton*.  
Garret A. Hobart, *Paterson*.  
Robert J. Hopper, “  
John P. Hutchinson, *Bordentown*.  
William O. McDowell, *Boonton*.  
David M. Meeker, *Newark*.  
William Pennington, *Paterson*.  
Edward D. Pierson, *Orange*.  
Isaac F. Richey, *Trenton*.  
James H. Rogers, *Paterson*.  
W. W. Snyder, *Orange*.  
John H. Stewart, *Trenton*.  
John Swinburne, *Paterson*.  
Thomas Terrill, M.D., *Elizabeth*.  
Rev. F. F. Wilson, *Boonton*.  
Isaac Van Wagoner, *Paterson*.  
Frederic Vinton, *Princeton*.

**HONORARY MEMBERS.**

Rev. Howard Malcolm, D.D., *Philadelphia*.  
James Ross Snowden, “





A MEMORIAL  
OF  
THE LIFE AND CHARACTER  
OF  
HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,  
Late U. S. Minister to France.

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BY JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, ESQ.

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Prepared in conformity with a Resolution of the New Jersey Historical Society.

On January 19th, 1865, at a meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

**WHEREAS**, Since the last meeting of the Society, the country has been called to mourn the loss of its able representative at the Court of France, the Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, long a member and officer of this Society, a ready and cheerful promoter of its objects, and at the time of his departure on his mission, one of its Vice Presidents ; therefore

*Resolved*, That this Society has to lament, in the death of the Hon. William L. Dayton, the loss of one whose place at the Bar, in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and in the recollections of Jerseymen is left vacant, and cannot soon be filled.

*Resolved*, That we deeply participate in the universal regret at his sudden and untimely decease, and that we sincerely sympathize with his family in their great and sore bereavement.

*Resolved*, That the character and services of Mr. Dayton as a distinguished and eminent Jerseyman, long occupying a large space in the public eye, are entitled to more than a mere passing tribute at the hands of this Society and his native State ; and that a Committee be appointed to procure, if practicable, the preparation of some permanent and fitting memorial of his career.

The Chair appointed as the Committee referred to in the last resolution, Messrs. J. P. Bradley, Henry W. Green, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

On the 18th May, 1865, Mr. Bradley submitted to the Society the following paper.

# MEMORIAL.

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WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France, departed this life, suddenly at Paris, on the first day of December, 1864. He not only held an eminent official position at the time of his death, but he was a distinguished citizen of the United States, and a beloved and honored son of New Jersey. As such, and as a member of this Society, of long and honored standing, it is highly proper that some appropriate memorial of his life and services, should be recorded in our proceedings.

His own remarks made in this Society some years ago, are proper to remember now.

The Committee on biographies had made a report expressing some disappointment at the little success which had attended their applications to the descendants of distinguished Jerseymen for such sketches of their lives as the private or family papers might enable them to furnish, Mr. Dayton, in a few remarks made on the occasion, alluded to the importance to the State of securing authentic information respecting those whose names and deeds were indissolubly connected with her history. No people, he said, could expect to have their history written impartially and well by strangers, and not until Jerseymen exert themselves more, could they expect to be relieved from the injurious efforts of such authorship. Since then, he has himself become one of those whose name and deeds are indissolubly connected with the history of New Jersey; and it is the duty of this Society, in some way, to preserve a memorial of his career.

Mr. Dayton was born at Baskingridge, in Somerset County, New Jersey, on the 17th day of February, A.D., 1807. He was consequently, nearly fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. Those fifty-eight years can hardly be surpassed in the world's history by any period of equal length in whatever appertains to the development of the material interests of society, and the advance-

ment and elevation of the people. During this period the steamboat, the railroad, the locomotive, the telegraph, the photograph and the penny press became powers under whose influence the civilized world has made such strides in material and political progress, that we seem to live in a new and different era compared with that which subsisted at the present century. The questioning and energetic spirit of the present age, imparts itself more or less to all who live in it. And to self-reliant and powerful minds like that of William L. Dayton, it furnishes a stimulus which almost infallibly urges them on to distinction and usefulness.

Mr. Dayton was just twenty years the junior of his distinguished fellow townsman, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lewis, was a cousin of that distinguished Jerseyman. Both of them bore the maternal surname in their own name, and quite a remarkable parallel existed between their respective careers. Both being natives of Baskingridge, they received their early training in its celebrated school, Mr. Southard, under its founder, Dr. Finley, and Mr. Dayton under his successor, Dr. Brownlee. Both pursued their more advanced studies in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, Mr. Southard graduating at the age of seventeen, and Mr. Dayton at eighteen. Both were admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorneys at about the same age, Mr. Southard at twenty-four, Mr. Dayton at twenty-three, (the latter in the term of May, 1830); and both took the degree of Counsellor, as soon as their three years of probation as attorneys had expired. They both moved from their native county to commence the practice of law, and were both elected to the State Legislature, from the counties of their adoption, Mr. Southard being sent to the House of Assembly by the County of Hunterdon, at the age of twenty-eight; and Mr. Dayton to the Legislative Council by the County of Monmouth, at the age of thirty; and both were appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court during the first year of their legislative terms. They were, afterwards, both elected to the Senate of the United States, Mr. Southard at the age of thirty-four, Mr. Dayton at that of thirty-five; and both were afterwards appointed to the office of Attorney General of New Jersey. If Mr. Dayton did not, like Mr. Southard, become a cabinet minister, he became instead Minister

Plenipotentiary to one of the first governments of Europe, in difficult times, which required the performance of duties quite as arduous and responsible. Finally, they both died in the full prime of mature life—Mr. Southard at the age of fifty-five, and Mr. Dayton at fifty-seven; and during their respective careers both stood out with striking distinctness, as the most marked and eminent men of their native State.

Perhaps Mr. Dayton was sometimes conscious of this singular parallelism of destinies; perhaps it often awakened his ambition for honorable distinction, and stimulated his naturally sluggish energies to loftier exertions, more worthy of his great abilities, than he would otherwise have made. Example is a rare preacher; and nothing so tends to *create* great men in a nation or a community, as to have the example of great men to emulate, and their talents to grapple with in the struggle of honorable contest.

His early and rapid success in life, makes us think that he may also have been conscious of the shortness of life and of the necessity of working well while the day lasts, in order to accomplish any thing good or great. He may have felt that what he had to do he must do with all his might. This thought is beautifully and impressively expressed in his address before the Whig and Cliosophic Societies in September, 1843. He then said to the young men of his Alma Mater:

“Wait not for the strength of coming years. Experience asks no delay. Now, every day and hour, is the time for effort. The intellect of age is surest; but, strange as it may seem, some of the grandest reaches of human thought have been the efforts of youth. Sir Isaac Newton has perhaps enlarged the sphere of human knowledge beyond all others. Fancy paints him a sage, as venerable for years as for wisdom. It is all a fancy sketch. His grandest discoveries were the efforts of his youth; he did little in scientific discovery after his meridian. The ground-work was laid before he was twenty-three. \* \* The measurement of time by the oscillation of the pendulum was the discovery of Galileo before he had attained his twentieth year. And although not maturing till late in life, we find him at the age of twenty-four in the mathematical chair of Pisa. \* \* Alexander the Great died in his thirty-third year; and his famed lament, so often used to point a moral, tells what he had done. There is another of our own era, who conquered and destroyed more than Alexander ever knew. Yet it was in all the freshness of youth that he stood at the foot of the Alps and pointed his ill-fed, ill-clad followers to their frozen summit. There is a moral sublimity in the unwavering confidence—the

stern self-reliance of *this man* and his emphatic order, On! Over mountains covered with everlasting snows; amidst avalanches and glaciers; through the wild gorges between the Alps and the Apennines, self-sustained, and self-relying he led his followers on. \* \* But it is not in the field alone, but in the cabinet, that our own era furnishes illustrations in point. Who among the statesmen of the old world has left a brighter name than William Pitt? Who in the new than Alexander Hamilton? Addison had distinguished himself for correctness of style and elegance of diction at the early age of twenty-one. Pope's incomparable essay upon criticism was the production of a youth scarcely twenty."

When this was spoken he was already a member of the United States Senate, though only thirty-six years of age. Some of his friends, disinterested or otherwise, had expressed the fear that his progress was too rapid for his own permanent advantage. These words of his may be regarded as his own formal defence or apology for his early advancement.

Mr. Dayton's father was not wealthy. Although a man of considerable character and intelligence, he was a plain mechanic, and had to exert himself strenuously to give his children an education—a duty which was honorably and faithfully discharged; two of his sons being trained to the bar, and a third being educated as a physician. We are not surprised, therefore, that his son William, after leaving College, devoted a portion of his time to teaching school at Pluckamin, as a means of replenishing his resources whilst pursuing his professional studies. He studied law in the office of Hon. Peter D. Vroom, then residing at Somerville; but the interruptions to which he was subjected delayed his admission to the bar till May term, 1830, five years after he had taken his academical degree. The general impression made by him at this period was, that his talents were less brilliant than solid; and that by his mental constitution, though capable of much energy and power when roused to exertion, he was rather indolent and sluggish, than alert and active. No doubt the cause of this impression was the fact that Mr. Dayton was always more of a thinker than a mere student of books, and like Patrick Henry, was making more progress in his studies whilst musing with himself along the trout stream, or the fowling range, than in the dusty office, surrounded by the more dusty books. He paid sufficient attention to the latter, however, to lay in a sound stock of

common law learning and legal principles, which he ever wielded with readiness and tact in the conduct or consideration of any cause in which he was engaged.

Mr. Dayton never became, or made any pretensions to the character of a *legal scholar*—a class of lawyers who are often more learned than sound, and more knowing than safe. They will tell you about all the obscure and recondite cases which have been decided on any particular point; what this judge asserted, and what that judge doubted; and yet be unable themselves to form any sound and definite conclusion on the subject—any conclusion for themselves or their clients to adopt as a rule. They will still doubt and hesitate, and fortify themselves with so many “ifs,” and “ands,” and “buts,” that they only “darken counsel by words without knowledge,” and leave those dependent upon them for advice, in greater doubt and distress than before. Or, if they happen to be of a positive disposition, ever ready to give their opinion at a breath, they are as apt to be wrong as right.

Great learning and great breadth of reading are not by any means to be despised; and if there is enough power of mental digestion to assimilate it, and make it contribute to real knowledge and depth, it is a great blessing; but if it burdens and overloads the brain, the reading had better be more limited, and better understood.

The law is a science of principles, by which civil society is regulated and held together, by which right is eliminated and enforced, and wrong is detected and punished. Unless these principles are drawn from the books which a student reads, and deposited in his mind and heart, his much reading will be but a dry and unprofitable business. On the contrary, if these principles are discovered *beneath* the dry husks of the text books and reports, if they are extracted, mastered and retained, it will not be so much the number of the books studied, as the success with which this digesting and assimilating process is pursued in studying them, which will make the great and successful lawyer.

It is precisely in this respect that Mr. Dayton was a profitable and successful student of the law. He had a large mind and strong common sense, which always led him instinctively to search for and seize the leading and governing principle which underlay a book or



case, studied or referred to, or a cause to be argued or tried. This trait characterized his reading and studies whilst a student at law, and his practice as a lawyer after he came to the bar. In the argument of his causes he always stood upon some broad general principle, or fundamental and striking view of his case; he could not stoop to mere technicalities.

The same characteristics distinguished him as a Judge. There was nothing he so much abhorred as to decide a cause on narrow precedents or minute technical points. This arose from his breadth of mind and great good sense. Strong, sound sense was the basis and most marked feature of his intellectual character.

His estimate of general principles as comprising the vital substance of the law, is well expressed in the address to which reference has been made.

"The law," says he, "is a science enlarged in its compass, and noble in its objects. It binds the elements of society together, keeping all its discordant materials in place. It has no mysteries, no uncertainties under which imposition can protect itself. In litigation there is no quackery, no infallible specific. Crowds never follow ignorant pretenders to legal knowledge into courts of justice to vindicate their civil rights. Notwithstanding that time out of mind, its glorious uncertainty has furnished a theme for the wit of the world; there is, perhaps, no science apart from mathematical truth, more fixed or certain in its principles. I speak not of local laws—of mere statutory provisions, but of that great system of principles which constitute the common law, and in which the science consists. \* \* They are something, be it remembered, apart from the fact in litigation \* \* They are a body of principles reduced from reason and experience—based upon the soundest morals and adapted to the varied wants of organized society. *These principles are fixed, and constitute the science. It is to the study of these principles you will assiduously devote yourselves.* Without labour in mastering, and *thought* in applying them, you can do nothing, literally nothing. Genius alone will be of as little avail as powder without lead; though full of it, you are but a blank cartridge; you may make a great flash and noise, but will send nothing to the mark."

I quote his *words* thus fully, because they chime in with the lessons of his *life*, and aid us in representing to our own minds a faithful image of his intellectual and moral personality.

After getting his attorney's license in May, 1830, he concluded to leave his native county and settle in Monmouth. He first located himself at Middletown Point, where he stayed about two years, and then removed to Freehold, the county seat; and about this period

was married to Miss Vanderveer, a daughter of Judge Ferdinand Vanderveer, of Somerville, who survives her husband. The Monmouth County courts, especially the circuit for the trial of Supreme Court cases, were at that period, attended by Gen. Wall, George Wood, Col. Warren Scott, Chief Justice Green, the late James S. Green, and others of equal eminence in the profession, besides the local lawyers of the place, Mr. Ryall, Judge Randolph, and others. The forensic contests of these men and forensic contest with them, furnished a most excellent school for the development of Mr. Dayton's peculiar powers. He very soon took rank as a young man of great promise.\* Gen. Wall, who was a good judge of character, detected his undeveloped powers on first coming in contact with him; and meeting Mr. Vroom shortly afterwards, whom he knew to have been Mr. Dayton's preceptor, made particular enquiries about him, and predicted his future eminence.

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\* A newspaper correspondent relates the following incident which took place in Freehold, at the November Court, 1833. A friend of the writer had been indicted for resenting an insult, and had employed Mr. Dayton, to defend him. The result of the case is told as follows: "It so happened that the outgoing sheriff, John M. Perrine, Esq., had summoned the grand jury and other jurors at the usual time, and that the recently elected and qualified sheriff, Thos. Miller, Esq., had made the return of the list or panel to the court, as "duly summoned," one sheriff summoning and the other sheriff returning the jurors of the term. Here was a *nut* which counsellor Dayton presented to the court to be *cracked*. He contended that the proceedings in relation to the jurymen were illegal and void, and moved the court to quash the indictment against the defendant, our friend Gravatt. Here was "a pretty kettle of fish." If one prisoner was discharged or remanded, all others would have the same claim upon the court—all indictments of the term would be null. Counsellor Dayton made a short, sensible and pointed argument. Attorney General White replied, and Judge Ryerson without hesitation, declared the indictment void. The defendant was discharged upon his own recognizance.

"All this was followed by a *buzz* through the then little village of Freehold. Young Dayton's name was upon every body's tongue. You could hear the exclamations "What! all the indictments quashed?" "No criminal business this term?" "That Dayton is sharp." "He knows more than we thought," with sundry similar expressions of commendation. From that day Mr. Dayton had no lack of clients."

They soon became warmly attached to each other, and the success of the younger advocate was a matter of just pride and gratulation to his generous senior, although he often felt the weight of those blossoming talents to his cost. When appropriate notice was taken of Gen'l Walls' death in the Supreme Court many years afterwards, Mr. Dayton is recorded to have spoken in a feeling manner of the character of the deceased; but when he came to speak of his personal relations with Gen'l Wall, the tide of recollection was too strong, large tears flooded his eyes, and he resumed his seat.

So rapidly did Mr. Dayton rise in the public estimation, both in regard to talents and character, that in 1837, he was chosen to represent the Whig party on their Legislative ticket as candidate for the Legislative Council. Monmouth was a strong Democratic County, having for five successive years elected the Jackson ticket by large majorities. But in 1837 came the great commercial crash, consequent upon the expansions, the extravagance, and the reckless speculations of previous years, and with it a revolution in the political world, which finally resulted in the defeat of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the election of Gen'l Harrison to the Presidency. In 1837, the revolution commenced in New Jersey, and Monmouth was one of the counties which completely changed its political front. The entire Whig ticket was elected, and Mr. Dayton took his seat in the Legislative Council. The Whigs had a majority in both houses and retained it for six successive years, each year electing William Pennington, Governor. The legislature of 1837-8, of which Mr. Dayton was a member, in its Second Session, in February, passed one law which had a very important effect on the judiciary system of this State. Up to that period we had no county court of ordinary civil jurisdiction, except the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, so-called because the Supreme Court was a Superior Court of Common Pleas as well as a court of criminal and prerogative jurisdiction. The Inferior, or county court was composed of an indefinite number of judges, from three to a dozen or more, none of whom were ever, or rarely ever, selected from the bar, or for any legal knowledge they were supposed to possess. This constitution of the county courts rendered it necessary to bring all important litigation before the Supreme Court, either originally, or by a process of re-

removal from the Inferior to the Supreme Court, technically called a *habeas corpus cum causa*. The increasing population and business of the State caused to be felt the necessity of a local tribunal, having the confidence of the bar, and the people, and bringing justice at moderate expense home to every man's door. Mr Dayton was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Council, and in that capacity, as well as in his place as a member of the Council, he advocated the bill referred to, entitled, "An act to facilitate the administration of justice," by which a county court of original and unlimited jurisdiction in civil cases, was created, to be called a Circuit Court and to be held by a judge of the Supreme Court, four times a year in each county. A circuit had formerly been held twice a year in each county, by the Justices of the Supreme Court, for the mere trial of jury causes in the Supreme Court; but the new Circuit Court, besides the trial of these causes, was invested with original jurisdiction in all civil cases, as before stated, and soon became and has ever since remained the most popular court of common law jurisdiction in the State. The new duties required of the Supreme Court judges by this law, which went into effect on the 14th of February 1838, rendered necessary an increase of judicial force, and the 1st section of the law added two additional judges to the Supreme bench. On the 28th of February the legislature in joint meeting, elected Mr. Dayton and John Moore White, then attorney general, to fill the new seats on the bench which the law had thus created. Mr. Field another member of the same Legislature, was appointed Attorney General in the place of Mr. Justice White.

The Supreme Court was originally composed of a Chief Justice and two associate Justices, called respectively 2d and 3d Justices. In March, 1798, a fourth justiceship had been added, and the Hon. Elisha Boudinot of Newark was appointed to fill it; but on the expiration of his term of office, in 1806, the legislature repealed the law, and left the bench with three judges (a chief and two associates), as before; which constitution remained until the passage of the law of 1838.

Judge Dayton, like his relative Judge Southard, was a young man for so distinguished a position, being only just turned thirty-one years of age; but it is generally agreed that in the discharge of its

duties, probably no man could have been selected, who would have exhibited greater ability, impartiality, or dignity than he. I have not the time on this occasion, to review any of his decisions, or to descant on the nature of the questions which came up in adjudication before him. But I may make the general remark, that his opinions were characterized by the same marks of good sense and sound discrimination, disentangled from small technicalities and mere matters of form, which the general character of his mind would naturally lead us to expect. His associates were Chief Justice Hornblower, and Justices Ford, White and Nevius. Justice Thomas C. Ryerson was on the bench when he was first appointed, but died in the following August. The Supreme Court of this State, during the time Judge Dayton was on the bench, continued to enjoy, as it always has done, the highest confidence of the State of New Jersey, and the respect of her sister states. Our judiciary, at least, is one of the things, to which we can point with just State pride.

On the 18th of February 1841, after three years of honorable service on the bench of the Supreme Court, Judge Dayton resigned that position, and returned to the practice of the law, in the city of Trenton, where he then resided. He had for some time contemplated this step; but was dissuaded from it until now by his brethren on the bench, and some of the leading members of the bar. "He will carry with him," said the leading journal of the State, "to the less arduous pursuits of private life, the consciousness and the credit of having discharged his public functions with honor to himself and the court." His judicial career having been thus brought to a close, we have next to consider him in public life, as the representative of New Jersey in the National Legislature.

Mr. Southard, after a lingering illness of several weeks, died at Fredericksburg on the 26th of June, 1842. He had for the second time, represented this State in the Senate of the United States, since March 4th, 1833. A little more than one-half of his second term had elapsed. Congress being in session, and the State Legislature not in session, it devolved upon Governor Pennington to appoint Mr. Southard's successor; and on the second of July, he appointed Mr. Dayton, who took his seat on the sixth. I think it may be justly said that the appointment was but in accordance with the general feeling and preference, of the Whig party in the State.

Mr. Dayton's senatorial career extended over a period of nearly nine years. His appointment to the unexpired term of Mr. Southard, was confirmed by the legislature on its first session in October, 1842; and in February 1845, he was re-elected for the full term, commencing in March of that year, and ending March 4th, 1851.

The period covered by these nine years, was a very important and eventful one in our history; and the chief actors in it, with whom Mr. Dayton was brought in contact, were historical characters, whose names will go down to the latest ages of the republic. During this period occurred the independence of Texas, its consolidation with our Territory, the Mexican War, the acquisition of California, New Mexico and Arizona; the slavery agitation which ensued upon this acquisition; the compromises of that subject, which were attempted, which were made, and which were broken; the settlement of our North Eastern and North Western boundaries with Great Britain. These were some of the absorbing topics which were discussed and disposed of in that interesting epoch, embracing the administrations of Tyler, Polk and Taylor, and the commencement of that of Fillmore.

When Mr. Dayton entered the Senate, he found there such men as Calhoun and Preston of South Carolina, Berrien of Georgia, Benton, William C. Rives, Silas Wright, Crittenden of Kentucky, James Buchanan, Levi Woodbury, Rufus Choate, Evans of Maine, Morehead of Kentucky, Willie P. Mangum, Phelps of Vermont, Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, and others, their fit peers and rivals in consultation and debate. Clay had delivered his celebrated valedictory, and resigned on the last day of March previous, in disgust at the ingratitude of Republics, as Benton ill-naturedly says, because his party had preferred Gen'l Harrison as a more available candidate. Webster was in President Tyler's cabinet, holding the portfolio of foreign affairs. He was just then negotiating the Ashburton treaty, which defined our North Eastern Boundary, and which was signed the 9th of August. He did not resign till the following year. He returned to the Senate, however, in 1845. Mr. Clay returned in 1849. In the course of his Senatorial career, Mr. Dayton also met in the Senate, Hale of New Hampshire, Dickinson, Dix and Seward of New York, John

M. Clayton of Delaware, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Badger of North Carolina, Mr. Duffie of South Carolina, Dawson of Georgia, Bell of Tennessee, Corwin, Ewing and Chase of Ohio, Soule and Downs of Louisiana, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Douglass of Illinois, Cass of Michigan, King and Clemens of Alabama, Hamlin and Evans of Maine, Fremont and Gwin of California. Mr. Miller of our own State was his colleague during the whole period.

This list of names is sufficient to show that no council in the world at that time, exceeded in dignity the Senate of the United States, and certainly no legislative body was charged with the discussion of more weighty questions or the settlement of more important national affairs. The organization of the national power in its ultimate form over half a continent, and the final consolidation of the national territory of this Western Republic, was the duty of the day and the hour.

The United States Senate Chamber at that period, was one of the grandest and noblest arenas for the exhibition of oratory and statesmanship. I remember well, and can never forget the impression made upon my mind, by the appearance and deliberations of this body, on the occasion of my first visit to Washington, in January, 1839. I had the good fortune to witness debates between most of the great men of that day,—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Preston, Silas Wright, Benton, Southard, and their associates. I was then young, and of course open to vivid and deep impressions. But after making due allowances on this account, I must say that nothing of which I ever read or heard, came up so fully to my conception of what is august, dignified, and grand in solemn and deliberative assemblies. Mr. Dayton, I need hardly say to this audience, for most of us remember it well, was equal to the place. He was a fit representative of the gallant and conservative State from which he came. Although becomingly modest among the Nestors of the Senate, and although he was chary of his speech, deeming it the part of wisdom, rather to listen than to be too constantly listened to, he soon took rank among the ablest men of the Senate, and acquired the highest respect and esteem of his associates. And whilst his views were fixed and decided on most of the political issues of the day, and generally coincided with those of the party to

which he was attached, he relied, in an eminent degree, as he always had done, on his own independent judgment. Hence, when he did speak, there was an originality and force of thought, and earnestness of expression, which invariably ensured him the respectful attention of the Senate.

One of the first speeches made by Mr. Dayton on the floor of the Senate, was in vindication of the national credit, and the public faith of the government. It was in February, 1843. It was at a time, when, as some of us may remember, almost every branch of industry was prostrated, not having yet recovered from the financial crash of 1837. The government was without resources; the public securities had been offered to foreign capitalists, and had been declined. Among those, who for a long course of years had been decrying the general government and federal institutions, at the expense of state sovereignty, a continual snarl of dissatisfaction and depreciation of everything national was kept up, until Mr. Dayton's loyal feelings were aroused; he could stand it no longer. Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina, had offered some resolutions, declaring, first, that it was the solemn and urgent duty of Congress to adopt without delay, efficient measures to revive the crippled and decaying commerce, replenish the impoverished exchequer, and await the alarming accumulation of the public debt of the United States, (which at that time was less than forty millions); secondly, that a modification of the tariff to a mere revenue basis, so as to meet, in some sort, the free trade inclinations of Great Britain, and to circumvent the threats of smuggling along our Northern frontier was necessary; and thirdly, that a rigid system of retrenchment and reform, was rendered imperative by the deplorable state of the public finances.

Mr. Evans of Maine, had offered an amendment, amongst other things, declaring that one great want of the country, was a currency of uniform value; and censuring the states which had repudiated their indebtedness, as a principal cause of our want of credit, and declaring that those debts were binding, and could not be annulled, and that it was the duty of the people of those states to take measures to pay them. Mr. Dayton proposed instead of this amendment, a resolution, declaring that the distrust and obloquy cast upon the Federal Government, by reason of the failure of those states to



pay, was an unjust and unfounded imputation upon its credit and good faith; that while the government deplores the misguided policy of those States, it disclaims all liability, legally, or morally, for such delinquency, and in vindication of its own unblemished faith and honor, it appeals with confidence to its past history. His speech in support of this resolution, rings out with a clear sound of unfaltering loyalty to, and faith in, our government and country. He hurls back upon great Britain, whose bankers and scholars had joined in a tirade of abuse against us and our institutions, the charge of faithlessness to public obligations, and shows how the national debt of England, of which ours would not pay the discount for thirty days, originated in fraud and oppression against the public creditors. He takes the President to task for publishing our shame, by sending to Congress a public message, detailing his unsuccessful efforts to borrow money abroad, and speaks with scorn of his proposition to offer a mortgage on the public lands.

"Sir," said he, "I am a citizen of the Federal Government of the United States; I am a citizen of the State of New Jersey; neither hath ever dishonored their faith by a broken promise. Aside from other objections to this plan, my feelings revolt at it as an indignity, as an unmerited imputation. An American President recommends to an American Congress, that, in addition to our national faith, we give collateral security by mortgage; that we submit to terms in the markets of the world, not asked of other nations; terms implying a distrust of our integrity, and our honor!" \* \* The money could have been procured, and has been procured (at home) without any such extraordinary means. But if it could not have been, taxation was open to us; better that, than negotiating on terms implying a distrust of our integrity." And, again; "Sir, there is no Government in the world, that ought to stand higher than that of these United States. There has none—no not one, acted with a faith more pure. And how is it with the other sovereignties? Not one can be named which is not staggering under its load." Then, after stating the amounts of debts of the principal European powers, he adds: "With these budgets of iniquity upon their backs, (the fruits of rapine and war), they stagger along like the old sinner of Bunyan's Allegory, reading homilies to us, doubting whether we can follow! We, in lusty youth, carrying the weight of a thistle down, and with an inheritance stretching from sea to sea! There is a cool assurance in this thing, to which the history of the world has no parallel."

So he always talked. Such was the stand he always took. Confidence in his country, love for it, zeal for its faith and honor, pride in its institutions, scorn for its secret enemies, those who endeavored to stab its reputation at home, and to hold it up to shame

and contempt abroad—undying faith in the greatness, the glory and the perpetuity of our nationality,—and at the same time always a Jerseyman, such shall we find WILLIAM L. DAYTON, not only in the Senate, but to the end of his life.

In 1843, our State politics experienced a change. The democrats carried the legislature and elected the Hon. Daniel Haines, governor. The legislature instructed Mr. Dayton to vote for the bill to remit Gen'l Jackson's fine, with interest. This was in December, 1843. He took occasion, on presenting the resolutions to the Senate, to give his views on the subject of legislative instructions. Of course he took the conservative ground which was always maintained by the party to which he belonged. In a very respectful and proper manner, he laid down what he considered the true rule. He said :

"But I am unwilling, at this stage of the question, to announce what will be my final vote upon the bill. I am here for advisement, and so long as a single hour remains,—until discussion and deliberation are both exhausted, I hold myself "open to conviction." Should I finally *doubt*, the instructions of a New Jersey legislature would have with me a controlling power. But, sir, while I thus, with unaffected sincerity, acknowledge the high estimate I place upon the opinions of that body, let me not be misunderstood. I utterly deny the binding force of these instructions. I will not shield myself from a just responsibility by subterfuge or evasion. I repeat that I utterly deny the *binding* force of these instructions. This chamber was not intended as an automaton chess-board, nor we as senseless pieces with which others play a game. If the legislature of New Jersey go further than to advise me of their wishes,—to communicate what they believe to be the sentiments of our common constituents, they usurp a power which does not belong to them. They were elected for no such purpose. I hold my place on this floor, subject to no limitation save that affixed by the constitution; and responsible to no power save that of the people. Between them and me, I acknowledge no such "go-between." Firmly and yet respectfully, I shall repel every attempt to encroach, in this or any other form, upon my constitutional rights.

"Sir, I was not elected to this body for any specific object, but for general legislative purposes. So soon as I assumed my seat, net New Jersey alone, but the entire Union was entitled to the benefit of my judgment, of however little value it might be.

"Although New Jersey may be satisfied, as far as it is concerned, to have its legislature think for me, will Massachusetts, will Georgia, will Kentucky consent? As a Senator of the United States, I have relations with them. If I substitute the judgment of a New Jersey legislature in place of my own, what becomes of those relations? how are those duties satisfied?

"But, as a member of this body, the initiatory step on my part, was an oath to support the constitution of these United States. Has this doctrine of *instruc-*

tions its origin there? Far from it. The object of that provision which gives to the office its duration, was expressly intended to provide against those constant changes which this doctrine must bring about. This was intended as the conservative department of government, a something above and beyond the reach of popular impulse, or sudden change; and yet this doctrine assumes that a legislative body, elected annually, may direct us in our official action here, or drive us from our seats. If this be so, the constitutional provision is nullified. But it is not so; the very act of resigning sooner than violate one's conscience by obeying, admits the whole argument. The reasoning by which this doctrine is attempted to be enforced, if I understand it, is, that senators being appointed by the legislature, represent the State—the one as the principal, the other as the agent. That wherever the principal, through its legislature, chooses to instruct, it takes the responsibility, and the agent is bound to obey. And yet these gentlemen who profess to act upon this doctrine, uniformly resign when instructed to vote in conflict with their own judgment. And yet the vote to be given is rarely, if ever, a question of moral right or wrong; it is a question of judgment only—a mere matter of political expediency. And yet upon such a question, and where the principal assumes, as they say, all the responsibility, the advocates of the doctrine resign sooner than violate their consciences by obedience. Sir, the act of resigning is an admission that, in despite of instructions the responsibility is yet with them. If the legislature have the right to direct us in our duties here, how on such a question, involving no moral principal, can it affect the conscience or the honor to obey? This is one of those difficulties growing out of this doctrine, and the practice under it, to which I apprehend there is no satisfactory solution.

“My views upon this subject are fortunately not the growth of my present position; they were expressed long ago, and under other circumstances. In the year 1838, I had the honor to be a member of the legislative council of New Jersey. Gen'l Wall, a highly respectable citizen of that State, then held a seat in this body, politically opposed, as he was, to a large majority of both branches of our legislature. His friends had, a few years preceding, been liberal in their instructions to Mr. Frelinghuysen and the late Mr. Southard; and their want of obedience had been denounced with the utmost bitterness. But the face of things had now changed; their weapon was in our own hands. It was supposed by some that it was our duty to strike; and that Gen'l Wall must obey or leave his seat. I then assumed the position for which I contend now—the right to express our opinions, our sense of what we believed to be the views of our constituents, but that the same was not, and could not, constitutionally, be *binding* upon a member of this body. In this modified form, resolutions were passed. They were utterly disregarded by Gen'l Wall. He said they were not *instructions*. Nor were they in the sense that he understood the word. But if we were the principal, and he the agent; if we were the master, and he the servant,—of what importance was the form of expression? The servant who knows the will of his master, is as much bound to conform thereto as though he had his command. Words are but the shell; it is the sense which constitutes the kernel.”

In the course of this session, the question of taking possession of

Oregon was considerably discussed. By a convention entered into between Great Britain and the United States, in 1818, and renewed in 1827, the two nations held a joint occupancy of the Country, subject to be discontinued on a year's notice. Some attempts had been made to effect a settlement of the conflicting claims of the parties, but without success. As early as 1815, our ambassadors had offered to divide the Country by the 49th parallel, although our claim extended to the Russian possessions, in latitude,  $54^{\circ} 40'$ . This offer had been rejected by the English Commissioners. Immediately after the conclusion of the Ashburton Treaty; a further attempt was made on our part to get a settlement of the question. In 1843 the offer of 1815, was renewed by our minister in London, and again declined. Meantime the Western States began to get restive on the subject, and to insist on a more satisfactory disposition of the affair; and in January, 1844, Mr. Semple of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to give the requisite notice for terminating the joint occupation of the territory. Bills were also introduced to establish a line of military posts from the Mississippi to Oregon Territory, for the organization of a territorial government, and for guaranteeing to settlers a section of land, etc.

Mr. Dayton opposed the resolution as uncalled for, improper and calculated to involve us in a war with Great Britain, on a question eminently proper for negotiation or arbitration. Having discussed the titles of the two countries, and shown that whilst our title was undoubtedly the strongest, there was nevertheless fair ground for difference of opinion on the subject; he expressed these very statesmanlike views.

"But my position is, that, upon principals of national law, the question of Oregon is the very question of all others, properly the subject of negotiation, and even of arbitration, in preference to war. By reference to those writers who treat upon this subject, it will be seen that a distinction is made between such rights as are denominated essential rights; or, in other words, rights upon the maintenance of which the safety and existence of a nation depends, and such rights of inferior importance as concern merely its interests. The latter are always the proper subjects of negotiation and arbitration; the former never. (Vattel, 279.) And the reason of the distinction is obvious. Now, it can scarcely be pretended that either the safety or existence of this nation, depends upon its possessing all or only a part of Oregon. It is therefore one of those questions upon which, should we re-

fuse negotiation, and assume an attitude of positive defiance, the sentiment of the civilized world would be against us. The power of Great Britain as I view the question, is wholly aside the case. There is something more to be dreaded than the physical power of all the nations of the earth combined—it is the moral power of public sentiment. The one could but waste our substance and destroy our people; the other can take away our good name."

Mr. Dayton further contended that the Country, in itself, aside from its being necessary to our Pacific Commerce, was, by all accounts, a country hardly worth a contest. His observations on this point are, at the present day, curious enough, and illustrate the wonderful progress of events within the last twenty years. After adverting to the Indian difficulty—showing we would be separated from Oregon, by three or four hundred thousand fierce and hostile savages, to whom we owed some duties of justice and humanity—he dilated on the undesirableness for a long time to come, of having Oregon so far filled with settlers, as to take the relation either of a State, or an organized territory.

"But, Mr. President," said he, "aside from all questions of this kind the principal one remains. How will the speedy settlement of Oregon effect us? In my judgment, it must be injuriously. The interests of the nation, the dictates of a sound, far-seeing policy, are against it. To decide this question, it is necessary to fix what is to be the real character of this distant settlement. Is Oregon to be first a Territory, and then one of the States of the Union? Or must it ever remain a distinct government, colonial in its character? The friends of the measure say the former, of course, and they even now have the bill on our tables, organizing a vast territorial government. Now, sir, the history of the past may justify almost any extravagant expectation for the future, but the admission of Oregon as a State of this Union seems to me as undesirable on the one hand, as it is improbable on the other. Undesirable because, by the aid of the representative principle, we have already spread ourselves to a vast, and almost unwieldy extent. I have no faith in the unlimited extension of this government by the aid of that principle. The arch has just so much strength as its centre, and no more. Every man must see that the inevitable consequence of increasing the number of States, (more especially if distant, and with peculiar interests), must increase the number and amount of conflicting interests. Upon the admission of the very state which the Senator represents, this country was shaken as by an earthquake. We have already conflicting interests, more than enough; and God forbid that the time shall ever come, when a State on the banks of the Pacific, with its interests and tendencies of trade all looking towards the Asiatic nations of the East, shall add its jarring claims to our already distracted and overburdened confederacy.

"But it is not only, in my judgment, undesirable, but improbable. Distance

and the character of the intervening country, are natural obstacles, forbidding the idea. By water the distance around Cape Horn is said to be about 18,000 miles. By land, the distance by the only line of travel is about 5,000 miles from this spot to Fort Vancouver, in the valley of the Wallamette! We are much nearer, then, to the remote nations of Europe than to Oregon. And when considered in reference to the facilities of communication, Europe is our next door neighbor. And this state of things must continue, unless some new agent of intercommunication shall cast up. The power of steam has been suggested. Talk of steam communication—a railroad to the mouth of the Columbia? Why, look at the cost and bankrupt condition of railroads proceeding almost from your Capital, traversing your great thoroughfares. A railroad across 2,500 miles of prairie, of desert, and of mountains! The smoke of an engine through those terrible fissures of that great rocky ledge, where the smoke of a volcano only has rolled before! Who is to make this vast internal, or rather external, improvement? The State of Oregon, or the United States? Where is to come the power? Who supply the means? "The mines of Mexico and Peru disemboweled would scarcely pay a penny in the pound of the cost." Nothing short of the lamp of Aladdin will suffice for such an expenditure. The extravagance of the suggestion seems to me to outrun what we know of modern visionary scheming. The South sea bubble, the Dutchman's speculation in tulip roots, our own in town lots and multicaulis, are all common place plodding in comparison. But the suggestion seems to me properly part and parcel of this great inflated whole. Viewing this subject practically, we must see that no such communication can ever be made. "It wont pay!" At least 700 or 800 miles of this travel must ever remain as it now is, rugged mountain and barren desert—a great American Sahara, and all the volcanic piles beyond. I do not mean to say that they may not be passed; but I do say they are obstacles which, in my opinion, forbid that convenient accessibility necessary to the intercourse of all that become States of this Union."

Neither Mr. Dayton nor anyone else then foresaw, that the mines of Mexico and Peru—or at at least, mines equal to them, would in reality within five years from the time of that speaking be discovered near Oregon, and disemboweled from the earth by throngs of many thousands, flocking thither from the old states; and that the railroad and the telegraph would become so developed as to annihilate time and space, and connect the States on the Pacific with those of the Mississippi and the East, by ties as strong as those which ever bound the old thirteen together.

It only remains to say, that notwithstanding all the gasconading which was indulged in, for political effect, about having the whole of Oregon up to latitude,  $54^{\circ} 40'$  or, "a fight," no notice was given to Great Britain; but Mr. Polk and his secretary Mr. Buchanan, quietly continued the negotiations which Mr. Tyler had commenced,

until they resulted in the acceptance of the line of 49° North latitude as our Northern limit, by the Treaty of June 15th, 1846, thus settling this boundary question forever.

#### THE TARIFF.

In this session the Tariff, so long a most fruitful source of discussion and disagreement in our national councils, came on the tapis again. The compromise act of 1833 had prescribed a gradual reduction of all duties to 20 per cent. on the value of the article imported, no matter what those articles were. This minimum rate was to be attained on the 1st of July, 1842; and after that, all duties were to be collected in cash, and no credits given therefor; and were to be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as might be necessary to an economical administration of the Government, and were to be assessed on the value of the goods at the port of entry. Such was the Compromise Act—based on the principles of a blind free trade—paying no regard to the character of the articles, or whether they were articles of luxury or necessity, or whether produceable at home or not. This compromise was come to for the purpose of satisfying the South. It was one of those grand efforts of the great compromiser, Clay, which will be better understood and accurately appreciated when men's heads become more clear than they are yet, from the influence of personal and political attachments and from the fears of Southern threats of disunion.

Long before July 1st, 1842, arrived, it became very clear that the compromise act was neither adequate to raise the required revenue of the country, nor suited to the exigencies of its industry or business. And, by its terms, after that period such duties were to be imposed as should at least meet the former requirement.

Accordingly, in August, 1842, just after Mr. Dayton had entered the Senate, Congress had passed a new Tariff Act, graduating the duties upon different articles with some regard to the manufacturing interests of the country, and making them *specific* or *ad valorem* as seemed best calculated to effect the objects in view.

Many of the duties thus imposed, of course exceeded 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Various efforts were made from time to time to break down this tariff, and bring the rates back to the standard of the compro-

mise act; but they were unsuccessful as long as the Whig party continued paramount in the Senate, which it did during the entire administration of Mr. Tyler. After the election of Mr. Polk, the tariff of 1842 was superseded by that of 1846, which was far more acceptable to the advocates of free trade.

Mr. Dayton always warmly sided with his party in this question of the Tariff, and did all in his power to preserve that which had been lately established. In January, 1844, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, moved to reduce the duties imposed by the act of 1842 to the compromise standard.

The subject having been viewed and discussed from almost every standpoint by the ablest debaters of the country, it seemed hardly probable that any new interest could be given to it. But Mr. Dayton, in April of this year, in a very able and original speech which he made against Mr. McDuffie's resolution, presented it in its relations to agriculture, contending, contrary to the general assumption, that an efficient protective tariff was a benefit to the agricultural as well as to the other great interests of the country. The old argument against the tariff had always been that it was calculated to enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer. Mr. Dayton commenced his speech as follows :

"The tariff act of 1842 has realized, more than realized, the expectations of its friends. As a means of revenue, it has filled the empty coffers of your country. As a means of protection to labor, its power has been almost miraculous; it has raised domestic industry from the dead. A thousand branches of industry have sprung up, as it were, in a night.

"It is my purpose to relieve this act, as far as I can, of the charge of partiality in its benefits and operations. It has been charged here and elsewhere that the tariff act of 1842, as well as the system of which it is a part, is calculated to plunder the agriculturist and enrich the manufacturer; or in the emphatic words of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury), it is a system for skinning the farmer.

"It is of that interest and to that interest I mean principally to speak. It is to the farmers of the country that this system has been most misrepresented, and by them I desire that it shall be understood. If it shall be found to be a system of robbery, let them deal with those who sustain it accordingly. I think it may be demonstrated that the agriculturists are interested in the perpetuity of this system, to an extent at least equal to any other class of the community, and that from the very beginning they themselves have been the recipients of its bounty and the objects of its care."

He made a masterly examination of the subject thus propounded ;



after giving a history of the various tariffs, and showing that many articles of agricultural production were directly protected by the act of 1842, he proceeded to elaborate his principal proposition. that the home market afforded to our farmers by the establishment of manufactures, far outweighs all counter considerations. The value of productions consists not in amount only, but in convenience of market. He also showed from the history and experience of other nations that the condition of the agriculturist has always been most prosperous when the manufacturing interest was fostered. The general welfare of the country superinduced by an enlarged system of manufactures, was urged with great force. On this point he said :

"But the agriculturists of our country have an interest in the protection of manufactures of a more enlarged character. If any interest may specially be called the country's, it is theirs. They have a deep interest in this question, as a question of political economy—of material wealth. When they are invoked to abandon manufactures, and buy and sell abroad, they will count the cost.

"1. The country is to sink the immense capital now invested in machinery, buildings, &c.

"2. The country is to sink the skill of its citizens—something of vast importance, when you recollect the value of that skill as compared with common labor, in the production of national wealth.

"3. The country is to sink all that power for producing national wealth which lies in machinery and its propelling agents, water, wind, steam, &c.—a power equal in this country to many millions of men. All these must be abandoned to the foreign manufacturer, while we return to the simple elementary agents of production. How much wealth, as a nation, could we thus produce, compared with what we now produce? Have a people ever existed who have become wealthy in the production of raw material alone? Would not that country necessarily become poor which should so engage itself, and exchange the productions of its labor for the labor of another country engaged in manufactures? It would have to give the labor of at least five men at home in exchange for the more valuable labor of one man engaged in manufactures and aided by machinery abroad.

"In every aspect of this question, the farmers of this country have personally and politically the deepest interest in the perpetuity of this system of protection to American industry, and the development of American resources."

Closely connected with these considerations are those that relate to the moral and intellectual advancement of a people. He said :

"But, sir, this question connects itself, too, with the intelligence and civilization of the country. A high state of mechanical or manufacturing improvement has ever marked a people of higher intelligence than those engaged in producing raw material. Apart from England, already referred to, and looking

to the Continent, we cannot forget that those beams of light which first fringed with silver the edge of the dark ages, arose from the cities of Germany, the early home of mechanical and manufacturing industry. It was from Ghent the woolen manufacture came to England. Nay, sir, we might almost say that the universities of Germany are but higher emanations of the same spirit. Geneva, with its little population of twenty-five thousand, has a fame which knows no limit. It was among her artisans that the lights of the Reformation found an asylum and a home. Yet her fame rests even more upon her watch-makers than her universities. They have grown together, each giving warmth and support to the other, without which perhaps both had long since been lifeless—cold as the waters of their own Leman. I might run round the world and upon every spot where mechanical or manufacturing skill has flourished, show a people marked for intelligence and civilization. This, sir, is a matter for consideration when patriotism is invoked to shut up the manufactory and the workshop."

I do not know that I have ever seen the subject better or more forcibly discussed upon its true grounds, than Mr. Dayton discussed it in this speech. It can hardly be doubted that the moral as well as material interest of every great country, its independence and dignity, as well as the happiness of its people, require that it should be strengthened and embellished by all the useful and all the liberal arts; and the protection and encouragement of those arts is one of the first duties of civil government. Though it should be true (which is very doubtful), that the fostering and development of manufactures bore hardly on particular interests and particular districts, yet the general good to the whole nation which would be thereby effected would more than counterbalance, even to these particular interests or districts, the disadvantages they suffered.

The compromise to which we have referred, was intended to defer to a particular interest and a particular district of the country, at the expense of the industrial independence of the whole country. No such compromise can ever be permanently successful in accomplishing its objects.

#### ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Soon came up the absorbing question relating to the annexation of Texas—the first of that long series of measures and events which ended in the immense enlargement of our territories, and in the almost interminable discussions and disputes respecting the extension of slavery; and finally culminated, in our times, in the late gigantic rebellion.

Mr. Dayton, like many other of our most sagacious statesmen, suspected from the first the motives of the projectors of Texan annexation, saw the coming danger afar off, and uniformly opposed the project.

The secret history of this project is given by Mr. Benton in his *Thirty Years' View*. His close connection with the events of that period, and his intimate acquaintance with all the principal actors, gave him eminent advantages for such an exposition. He traces the whole plot, most unerringly, to Mr. Calhoun, who set it on foot for the purpose, primarily, of effecting his own elevation to the Presidency, and strengthening the slave-holding interest in the Union; and secondarily, if not successful, of dissolving the Union, and forming, together with Texas, a powerful Southern Confederacy. The repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the annexation of Texas, or disunion, were the burden of speeches and toasts at political meetings and fourth of July dinners in South Carolina and elsewhere. The subject was started and soon got into politics. Others availed themselves of it, as well as Mr. Calhoun, as a stalking horse to ride into power.

Mr. Tyler had recurred to the subject of Texas, and the desirableness of putting an end to the border warfare kept up between her and Mexico, in his annual message of 1843. His language was peculiar: "Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line—that her territory, in the opinion of many, down to a late period formed a portion of the territory of the United States—that it is homogenous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, and makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them—and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar institutions with ourselves—this government is bound by every consideration of interest, as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries."

Mr. Webster left the office of Secretary of State in May, 1843. Mr. Upshur, a friend of Mr. Calhoun and of the Texan project, was appointed his successor, and after his death by the unfortunate acci-

dent of February, 1844, Mr. Calhoun himself took the place best fitted to carry out his bold designs. On the 12th of April he had concluded a treaty of annexation, with the Texan Commissioners, which was presented to the Senate on the 22d. For the purpose of rushing the measure through, the idea had been started that England was negotiating for Texas, and stipulating for the abolition of slavery therein. The treaty was rejected by a vote taken on the 8th of June. One great objection to annexation was that it would, if done at that time, necessarily involve a war with Mexico. The subject entered largely into the discussions of the ensuing political campaign. Mr. Calhoun had been disappointed in getting, by means of the spirit which he had thus raised, the nomination for the Presidency. But he had prevented the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Polk became the candidate of the Democratic party. Clay and Frelinghuysen bore the colors of the opposite side.

In an address to his constituents at Newark in June, 1844, Mr. Dayton had warned them that the object of seeking the annexation of Texas was to break down the tariff and strengthen the slave power by the creation of four new slave states. "The constitutional compromise," said he, "by which this feature [of allowing three-fifths of all slaves in the basis of representation] was engrafted into our political system was solemnly agreed to, and we will stand by it as long as the Government shall last. But it is asking too much to bring upon us an entire new country of slaves and slave states upon the same terms. We will stand by the compromise as it is; to extend it would be not to extend Liberty but Slavery."

Mr. Tyler in his next annual message, Dec 1844, strongly advocated annexation. He said that Mexico would have no right to complain, as Texas was actually independent, and we had acknowledged her independence; and therefore she had a right to do with herself as she chose.

Early in the session Mr. McDuffie introduced a joint resolution for effecting annexation on the basis of the rejected treaty. Other resolutions and one bill were offered; and finally a joint resolution for direct annexation was offered, which was eventually passed, with certain amendments. One of these was offered by Mr. Douglass to the effect that in all that part of the territory north of 36° 30',

slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, should be prohibited. The progress of these resolutions excited much debate. One historical writer, speaking of these debates in the Senate, says : " Few debates have ever occurred in that body in which has been engaged a stronger array of talent, or which have been more highly characterized by legislative decorum, or the maintenance of Senatorial dignity. It was one of the most important questions—perhaps the most important—ever decided by an American legislature—the incorporation of an independent foreign nation into our own by a joint resolution—an act which," I still quote, " was regarded universally as an exercise of an extremely doubtful power, and by many as unauthorized by the Constitution upon any just principle of interpretation. Although the question had excited strong party feeling, the reported speeches evince entire freedom from acrimony and invective."

Mr. Dayton delivered his views on the subject on the 24th of February. He took the ground that the proceeding was unconstitutional, that the legislative power was incompetent to effect the proposed object : that the power to admit " new states" into the union, conferred upon Congress by the Constitution related only to such new states as should be formed out of territory already belonging to the Union, and did not refer to foreign countries ; that all negotiations with foreign powers belonged to the President and Senate, and required the consent of two-thirds of the latter body, in which all the states were represented : that this was a feature of the Constitution which the small states had always valued, as one of their chief securities against the overwhelming power of the large States : that it was an invasion of their rights in this respect, and an enormity in itself, to force new partners upon them with equal representation in the Senate and greater in the House, by a simple act or resolution of Congress : that it created an additional slave state, with the privilege of creating four more slave States ; and that the pretence of carrying out the Missouri Compromise, by declaring that slavery should be prohibited in all that part of the territory north of 36° 30', was an insult to the free states. No part of the territory extended north of that line ; and the proviso had the effect of confirming slavery in all the territory south of it—which was a clear infraction

of the Missouri Compromise. That compromise had reference to the territory then owned by the United States, and not to new territories. This project would introduce a vast new country as slave territory, contrary to the spirit of the pledges involved in the Missouri Compromise. He predicted that this would not be the last attempt of the slave power to extend its own area, but that, when Texas was filled up, and new free states in the West should ask for admission, it would demand still further extension, and not rest until it had reached the Pacific.

The conclusion of this speech is worthy of being repeated here :

" Mr. President: The integrity of the States of this Union must be preserved at any price short of dishonor and impositions on its parts too grievous to be borne. We ask our Southern friends not to press us too far. We feel that while the South has always clamored most, she has had least cause, that the government has been almost exclusively in her hands from the beginning. The present acquisition we deprecate, first, and principally, because it is a violation of the Constitution; and next, because we feel that it can bring with it no commensurate good to counterbalance its evils. It is hanging an immense State on the very outermost end of the confederacy, and it gives it the advantage of leverage against the center. If it cannot, on trial, upheave it, it may at least break the beam, and carry a large fragment away with it. Sir, we want conciliation; and we want forbearance at the hands of the South. Of country, God knows we have " enough and to spare ! " Filled from its verge to its centre with our free citizens and our free institutions, where in the compass of light could you find a nation reflecting more of greatness—more of goodness ! "

Before the vote on the resolution was taken, Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, in order to secure that of Mr. Benton, offered an amendment authorizing the President, in his discretion, to open negotiations for a treaty with Texas instead of presenting the resolutions themselves as a direct proposition for annexation.

The following account of the final proceedings was given at the time of their occurrence :

" The most intense anxiety has pervaded the public mind for the last three weeks, and up to the time at which we go to press with this number, every moment adds fresh incident to the topic. For two weeks the United States Senate chamber has been the focus. Upon that body the GREAT QUESTION devolved. Daily every avenue to the chamber was crammed by persons from all parts of the Union. Foreign ministers, agents, and officers of all departments of the government were there, citizens and strangers, male and female. All seemed impressed with the gravity and importance of the question. The de-

bate, for talent and eloquence, as a whole, has seldom had its equal certainly has never been surpassed in either House of Congress. The uncertainty of the result—how the vote would be, up to the last moment, served to call out on each side the utmost strength of intellect and ardor. There is every reason to believe that during the struggle, the majority wavered first to the one side and then to the other more than once.

\* \* \* \*

"After taking a recess, the Senate met at 6 o'clock to determine the question. Mr. Foster proposed an amendment to that of Mr. Walker, which was rejected. Mr. Archer then proposed an amendment, *directing* the President to open negotiations with Texas for its annexation to the Union. This was lost by a tie vote, 26 to 26. Mr. Walker's amendment then came up and was adopted, ayes, 27, nays, 25, every member being present. The resolution, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading by the same vote. The bill was then read a third time amidst a profound silence, and without the yeas and nays being called, and passed."

The annexation was consummated on the 4th of July, 1845, by a convention of the people of Texas acceding to the terms of the Joint Resolution.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR.

The acquisition of Texas involved us in the Mexican War. A force was immediately sent to the west of the Nueces, to prevent the Mexicans from invading our territory. Gen'l Taylor arrived at Point Isabel, on the banks of the Rio Grande, on the 24th of March, 1846. A fleet of transports reached the same place half an hour later. The army of occupation consisted of 3,500 men. About a month afterwards, hostilities commenced. On the 11th of May, President Polk sent a message to Congress, announcing a state of war, which, he said, had been commenced on the part of Mexico, whose government "after a long-continued series of menaces, had at last invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil." He invoked the prompt action of Congress, to recognize the existence of the war, and to raise the means of prosecuting it. A bill for raising the necessary men and \$10,000,000, of money was immediately reported—and passed with great unanimity by both houses. It would have been passed unanimously, had not the preamble re-echoed the President's fiction, that the war had been begun by Mexico. Senators Mangum, J. M. Clayton and Dayton, whilst voting for the bill, on the principal that when our country is in a fight, we must stand by her, right or wrong, had their protests against the preamble entered on the journal.

Mr. Dayton was consistent, throughout, in his condemnation of the objects and purposes of the war. He invariably voted the necessary measures to sustain the executive in its prosecution, but always under protest. His views were quite fully developed in a speech delivered on the bill, called the tenth regiment bill, in January, 1847.

#### WILMOT PROVISIO.

On the first of March, of that year, he contended very ably and earnestly for the application of what is commonly called, the *Wilmot Proviso*, to the acquisition of any new territory from Mexico, at the termination of hostilities; not being willing to encourage any further the system of slavery extension which had been so signally developed by the annexation of Texas.

This question came up for discussion in the following manner. On the 4th of August, 1846, the President had sent to the Senate a confidential message, to the effect that he had resolved on making proposals for a negotiation with Mexico—having already sent a letter, to that country with that purpose; and asking of Congress an appropriation of money to aid him in negotiating a peace. The object of the money was declared to be, to pay Mexico a fair equivalent for any concessions she might make, in adjusting a permanent boundary between the two countries—that is to say—to acquire additional territory from Mexico. A similar message was sent to the House of Representatives on the 8th of August, and a bill was immediately introduced appropriating \$2,000,000, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico. To this bill, before its passage, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment, which acquired so much notoriety, as the famous “Wilmot Proviso.”

“*Provided*, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.”



The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed. It failed, however, to receive the sanction of the Senate, and Congress adjourned without making the appropriation asked for.

There was a great difference of opinion as to the expediency of pressing the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Benton and others, including many conservative whigs, contended that it was nugatory, inasmuch as slavery had been absolutely abolished in Mexico, and therefore did not and could not exist in California or New Mexico, the territories which it was supposed might be procured in the negotiations. Others, on the other hand, pointed to Texas as an illustration of the futility of this argument, and as a proof that slavery would force itself into any new territories where it could be profitably used unless expressly prohibited. Others, again, among whom were Mr. Douglass of Illinois, proposed to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and thus end the controversy by another compromise.

Mr. Calhoun, and the extreme Southern party, seized upon it as a new cause of clamor against the North, denouncing it as the greatest possible outrage and injury to the slave states. At the same time, Mr. Calhoun wrote a confidential letter to a member of the Alabama legislature, hugging this proviso to his bosom, Mr. Benton says, as a fortunate event as a means of "forcing the issue," (namely of a separation) between the North and the South, and deprecating any adjustment, compromise or even defeat of it, as a misfortune to the South.

Considering the ill blood that it was made the occasion of engendering, it may be deemed to have been a very questionable measure. If, however, the Southern leaders were determined to "force the issue" at one time or the other—as really seems to have been the case—perhaps the pressing of this Proviso was one link in that chain of events, which an overruling Providence designed to terminate in the overthrow of slavery, and the crushing out of the dogma of secession. For my own part, I always deemed it an inexpedient insistent on the part of the North.

In the following session, a bill was introduced into the house appropriating three millions of dollars, for the same purpose as that contemplated by the two-million bill of the previous session, and

this Wilmot Proviso was moved as an amendment by Mr. Hamlin of Ohio, and adopted. But the Senate instead of waiting for the House bill, passed one of its own, without the Proviso, which the house finally agreed to on the last day of that Congress, March 3d, 1847. Whilst the matter was under discussion in the Senate, on the 1st of March, Mr. Dayton made the speech, in favor of the Proviso to which I have alluded. The New Jersey Legislature had passed a resolution requesting its Senators and Representatives to support the proviso, and Mr. Dayton very cheerfully complied with this request.

He contended, first, that Congress had the power to impose such a restriction, that is, to prohibit slavery in its territories; and, secondly, that it was its duty to do so now. His argument on the first point has always seemed to me unanswerable. Congress is the only legislature, the only fountain of law, for the federal territories. If Congress, or such territorial legislature as it may delegate for the purpose, cannot impose laws upon such territories, there is no power, body, or jurisdiction that can—and that alternative is an absurdity, for all territory must be subject to some government or other. The United States is a government, a sovereign power. If it possesses territories, no matter how acquired, it must have the usual governmental prerogative of imposing laws upon them. The constitution expressly says that Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to carry into execution the powers granted. It also expressly declares that Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

He then examined and demolished the proposition contained in the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun, that any action of Congress which should prevent the citizens of a Southern State from emigrating to a new territory or state, with their slave property, was an unconstitutional discrimination against such Southern State. This proposition he showed by various illustrations, to be an absurdity. In New Jersey he said a dollar bill passes for money, in Missouri it does not. Congress had adopted the Missouri plan in the territories, prohibiting the use of dollar bills in making payment for any of the public lands. Was this an unconstitutional discrimination against

New Jersey or her citizens? If Congress held the law making power over the territories, it had a right to adopt just such laws for their government as it might deem most for their benefit and prosperity, without inquiring what state laws they coincided with, or what they differed from.

So with regard to conditions imposed by Congress upon New States on their admission into the Union, he showed that they are not only valid in principle, but it has even been the practice of Congress to impose them. Congress is not *bound* to admit any State when she applies for admission, and if not, then she may impose such conditions of admission as do not conflict with the constitution. If, for instance, Congress should impose the condition, that the New State should never send any Senators to Congress, such a condition would be repugnant to the constitution and would be void. But it has always been the practice of Congress, to impose certain conditions. One of the last conditions so imposed, was in the case of Minnesota, to wit: that that state should not impose a tax on the public lands for five years after their sale. Another condition usually imposed is that the lands of non-residents shall never be taxed higher than those of residents. These are merely examples. They have always been deemed valid.

As to the expediency of exercising the power in the case under discussion, Mr. Dayton was clear that it should be. "If" said he, "we would avoid "future and blacker discord, now, now is the time, before any personal interests are involved, before any legal rights vested, while all is yet in the unpledged, untold future. Sir, if this declaration be once made, it will control the conduct of Statesmen,—it will regulate the votes of Senators. If the declaration be now made, before God, I believe it will, in its results, end the war. If nothing but free territory is to be acquired, depend upon it, a Southern President will scarcely hold it worth the millions of money and the blood it will cost to obtain it."

But the provision was not adopted. The Three-million bill was passed without it. California and New Mexico were added to our domain;—and thereupon arose other questions respecting the organization, government and status, as to slavery of these new territories which shook the country to its centre. Mr. Calhoun and his follow-

ers declared that Congress could not prohibit, could not legislate about slavery in the territories; and that any such legislation would be good cause of disunion; the growing anti-slavery party declared the exact contrary, and that Congress ought so to legislate; and a large middle party was in favor of some compromise of the matter that should end the dispute, and restore quiet to the country.

When the treaty with Mexico was concluded in February, 1848, Mr. Dayton advocated its ratification, being the first whig who counseled this course; and in a speech made soon after, (April 11th) he justified himself on the ground that the administration was evidently determined to have some territory before closing the War, and the real question probably was, whether we were to have the territory stipulated for in this treaty, or more: in addition to this, the territory stipulated for, was so situated and of such a character, as practically to preclude "that wretched question" as he calls it, of the Wilmot Proviso. "This line of 32° North latitude, says he, "gives us a country which, I apprehend, can never become permanently a slave country." \* \* "There is no slavery now in the territory acquired by the treaty." "The only remaining question is, can that country ever become permanently a slave country. I hold that it cannot. Thus then, the adoption of this line practically avoids this great evil. I am opposed to all extension of slavery. I am opposed to all extension of this principle of representation. But while entertaining these sentiments, I will never turn fanatic, and set the world on fire on account of an abstraction, a mere theory, unattended by practical results. Representing a constituency with nothing at all of political abolition about them, I rejoice in the termination of this war, in a manner which avoids this distracting and dangerous question."

In this fond hope, alas, the Senator was doomed to be sadly mistaken. The question continued to be fomented as a basis of acrimonious discussion and contention between the different sections of the Union.

These remarks, show however, that although Mr. Dayton was invariably opposed to the extension of slavery, he reflected the conservative feelings of his native State, in desiring to avoid all occasions of fanning the flames of controversy on the subject.

It is not a little singular that this speech, which was intended to bring the Whig side of the House to the support of the treaty and of the supplemental measures that were necessary to execute it, was mainly devoted to the refutation of a speech delivered on the 23d of March by Mr. Webster against the treaty and all measures auxiliary to it. The papers of the day said that Mr. Webster was very much excited and in earnest on that occasion, and produced one of his grandest intellectual and rhetorical efforts. But Mr. Dayton did certainly submit the logic of Mr. W. to a most searching analysis, and proved, I think conclusively, that the true course for the country and the Whig party, was to carry out the treaty in all its parts.

It is also not a little singular that in a speech thus devoted to the refutation of Mr. Webster, Mr. Dayton laid down and dwelt upon at considerable length, the position which Mr. Webster subsequently took up in discussing the compromise measures of 1850, namely, that California and New Mexico (the new territories acquired by the treaty) were entirely unadapted to slave labor, and therefore we needed no restriction on the subject of slavery in reference to it. Mr. Webster in his great speech of March 7, 1850, it will be recollected, declared that it wanted no Wilmot proviso to settle the question of slavery or no slavery in those regions—the God of Nature had settled it at the creation.

It is not a little singular that Mr. Webster and Mr. Dayton were then, also, on opposite sides.

An attempt was now made to organize territorial governments for Oregon, California and New Mexico. Various amendments being offered, and the slave question being again brought up, a compromise committee was appointed, to whom all the bills were referred. Mr. Clayton was chairman, and the other members were Messrs. Bright, Calhoun, Clarke, Atchinson, Phelps, Dickinson and Underwood. They were appointed July 11th, 1848, and on July 19th reported an omnibus bill of thirty-seven sections, to establish the territorial governments of Oregon, California and New Mexico. This bill, so far as related to Oregon, continued in force the provisional laws enacted by the people of that Territory (which prohibited slavery), until three months after the first meeting of the territorial legislature, and so far as

related to California and New Mexico, it left the question of slavery in *statu quo*, and prohibited any action on the subject by the provisional legislative bodies created by the act, leaving that question, as the committee said, to be settled by the Judges, with an appeal to the Supreme Court. If the right to carry and to hold slaves in those Territories really existed, the Court would so decide; if *not*, not. And in this way the committee believed the question would settle itself without further agitating the country.

Mr. Dayton voted against this bill. He was opposed to any legislation, *actively to be adopted* by Congress, which should continue in doubt the status of those new territories as to slavery. He was also especially opposed to any legislation which should throw the question upon the Supreme Court. On this last point his observations are noteworthy. He said :

" But, again, for one, I feel an utter aversion, an invincible repugnance to throwing, unnecessarily, the decision of this exciting question upon the Supreme Court of the United States. Let us blow off our own political steam, and that of our excited constituents, if we can. That Court is the sheet anchor of the hopes of conservatism in this country; if public feeling be excited—as it is said to be—I do not wish unnecessarily to see that Court stagger under the weight of this question. I do not want to see that Court forced into a position where it will have to decide an exciting question, having fifteen States of this Union upon one side, and fifteen upon the other. Drag that Court and your Judges into this scene of political strife, and the consequences may yet be deplored by us all.

" We cannot even hope, if we judge of the mind of the Supreme Court from the contrariety of opinion we have had here, that there will be unanimity upon that bench; and if not unanimity, this question will be tried over and over again. Appointments to the bench will be made in reference to it. You will then, sir, have dragged this tribunal—our last, our only hope—into the scene of political strife, and the end may be that you will see its dead body fastened to the triumphant car of one political party, as it shall ride over the prostrate principles and down-trodden battlements of the other."

The bill passed the Senate the same day (July 26th, 1848) 33 to 22; but in the House, it was contended by leading Whig members A. H. Stephens of Georgia in the number, that all the bill did was to postpone the question, not to settle it, or to give any peace to the country; and two days afterwards it was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 96. This session passed without effecting any legislation for the new territories. A territorial act was passed for Oregon in August.

In the second session of the thirtieth Congress, ending March 3d, 1849, being the first session after the discovery of gold in California, and after the rush of an immense emigration thither, an attempt was made to admit California and all of New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, as a State. This Mr. Dayton, as well as the committee to whom the matter was referred, opposed. He thought the country was not yet prepared for a State Government, that the boundaries proposed were too extensive and vague, and that Congress could not constitutionally *create*, although it might *admit*, a new State. That the proper course was to establish first a territorial government, and when the population came, admit them as a State. An attempt was also made to extend the constitution over those territories and all such general laws of Congress as might be applicable to their condition. This Mr. Dayton opposed, on the ground that the constitution could not be extended by a mere law over territories where it did not operate *proprio vigore*; and that so to extend it, if it could be done, would, according to the views of Southern men, alter the status of the territories as to slavery. He would not have any such alteration made until the proper time should come for affixing a definite form to the institutions or government of those regions.

Nothing was done for the new territories at this session, except to extend the revenue laws to California, and direct that all infractions thereof should be tried in the District Court of Oregon.

Thus we are brought down to the administration of Gen. Taylor, and to the last session of Congress in which Mr. Dayton occupied a seat in the Senate. The duty of settling the grave and solemn questions which had been gathering to a head for several years was thus thrown upon the new administration. The President called around him as his constitutional advisers Messrs. Clayton, Meredith, Crawford, Preston, Collamer, Reverdy Johnson and Ewing. He was a Southern planter, and a blunt honest soldier, and true patriot. If ever man wished to do right, and that which was best for the whole country it was Zachary Taylor.

The final conflict came and the great and enduring compromise (as it was then supposed) was made at the first session of Congress which assembled under his administration.

Congress met as usual, on the first Monday in December, but the

house was not organized till Saturday the 24th of December, when Howell Cobb was elected speaker over Mr. Winthrop, by a plurality vote of 102 to 99, with 20 scattering.

The first message of President Taylor, was presented on the 24th. In it the President stated that the people of California, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, had recently met in Convention, (September, 1849) for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government; and it was believed they would shortly apply for admission into the Union as a State. Should they do so, he recommended their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico, he stated, would also probably soon ask for like admission into the Union.

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness might be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With the view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain, said the President, from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and he repeated the solemn warning of Washington, against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

But, notwithstanding this attempt of the President to nullify the political elements, they soon began to gather themselves preparatory to a terrible storm, and the compromise bills were not finally passed until the following September.

This session of Congress, the first and only one under President Taylor's administration, as it was one of the longest, it was one of the most eventful and exciting ever held. It continued until the last day of September, 1850. It comprised all the great statesmen of that generation. Clay, Webster and Calhoun were there at its commencement, and each partook largely, and bore an important part, in its deliberations. Berrien, Benton, Cass, Chase, Douglass, Phelps, Seward, Badger, and Sam Houston were there. New Jersey was worthily represented by Messrs. Dayton and Miller. Mr. Calhoun made his last great efforts in this session, and died on the last day of March. The death of the President occurred on the 9th of July, and Mr. Fillmore left the Senate to assume the duties of the presi-



dency; and on the 22d, Mr. Webster was called to preside over the Department of State. Mr. Clay remained until the adjournment. The work of this session seemed to be the summing up of the great drama in which he and his illustrious compeers had so long been the chief actors.

The problem to be solved, if it could be solved, was, the settlement of the contest between the adherents of slavery, and those who desired to abolish or restrain it. It involved several distinct questions. One was, whether slavery should or should not be permitted in the new territories acquired from Mexico. Another related to the true boundary of Texas. A third was as to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia. And the fourth, was the demand of the South for the passage of a more stringent law, for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

The first of these questions, had become ramified into several branches. It was well understood, and conceded, that Texas was slave territory; but the boundaries of Texas were disputed. Slavery had been abolished by Mexico; and hence it was contended by the anti-slavery portion of Congress, that all those territories which came to us directly from the recent cessions of territory by that country, were free. And although the extreme Southern element insisted that the citizens of slave states, had a constitutional right to emigrate with their slave property, as well as their other property, into all the government territories, yet they did not like to yield a certainty of right in whatever territory Texas was justly entitled to. Hence the settlement of the boundaries between Texas and New Mexico, was one of the difficult things to be determined. Again, the anti-slavery members insisted on the insertion of the Wilmot Proviso, into any acts passed for the government of Utah and New Mexico. As for California, her people had adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery forever, and early in the session her representatives applied for her admission into the Union. The President communicated this constitution and request to both Houses of Congress, on the 13th of February. He had alluded to the subject, as we have seen, in his annual message, and had recommended the admission of the State, without waiting for New Mexico and Utah.

This indicated the policy of the administration, to settle each

question upon its own merits as it arose. But this was not satisfactory to the South, nor to many of those who wished to effect a general compromise of the whole subject. Mr. Calhoun strenuously insisted that the Southern States could not remain in the Union with safety or honor, unless they had sufficient guaranties for the protection of their institution; and that no guaranties would be sufficient short of an amendment to the constitution. A large party led by Mr. Clay, deemed it feasible (as had been done by the Missouri Compromise) to allay the whole agitation by a general system of compromise measures, embracing all the subjects of controversy. Deferring, for this purpose, to those who advocated the Southern interests, they were opposed to the admission of California, with the constitution adopted by her, without at the same time maturing satisfactory dispositions of the other contested subjects.

On the 29th of January, Mr. Clay, who was not very ardently disposed to co-operate harmoniously with the administration, introduced a series of resolutions which in the main, formed the basis of what was afterwards agreed to. They declared that California ought to be admitted as a State, with the constitution which she had adopted; that governments ought to be organized in the other territories, without any restriction whatever for or against slavery; that Texas should extend Westerly to the Rio Grande, and Northerly to a line drawn from El Paso, to the South West angle of the Indian territory; (this was afterwards extended farther North) that the slave trade should be prohibited in the District of Columbia, but that slavery should not be abolished therein without the consent of Maryland; that a more effective law for the surrender of fugitive slaves should be passed. Mr. Clay sustained these resolutions, both at the time of their introduction and afterwards, by some of his ablest efforts. On the 4th of March, Mr. Calhoun made his great speech on the subject, which was read by Mr. Mason. On the 7th of March, Mr. Webster delivered that magnificent speech, which, it has always appeared to me, was his greatest senatorial effort.

Bills were introduced on the various subjects referred to, and a general committee was, finally appointed, with Mr. Clay at its head, who recommended their passage. In the end, however, they were all passed as separate laws, except those relating to the boundary of

Texas and the boundaries and government of New Mexico, which were united into one bill. Perhaps the fugitive slave law excited more opposition than any of the others.

Mr. Dayton, in these discussions, advocated generally the views of the President,—rather than the compromise projects of Mr. Clay and others. He expressed the belief that when the excited state of public feeling could be a little becalmed, there was really but little to quarrel about, and no necessity for a grand effort at compromise. His speech on the 23d of March, contained a very able argument in favor of the admission of California with the Constitution, which she had adopted. It also contained a strong argument against many of the features of the proposed fugitive slave bill. As to the other territories, New Mexico and Deseret, he thought there was no occasion to be in haste to provide governments for them. Let them stand as they are. As to what he should do when bills should be presented for that purpose, he remarked as follows :

"Well, Mr. President, I shall be asked, what then? will you vote for the Wilmot Proviso? Is that your principle? My answer is, that I am willing for the present—to stand upon the doctrine of "non-intervention" as to New Mexico and Deseret. But if you force me to a vote on this question; if a territorial bill be presented, and the ordinance of 1789 is moved, I will vote for it; but if voted down, I may yet vote for the bill; that will depend upon other circumstances. I have no doubt that the power to insert the ordinance exists. The power has been often exercised, but I do not care to see it exercised now in this case, if you are willing to stand upon the doctrine of "non-intervention. But then it will be asked, do you think slavery will go into the territories? If you do not, why should you vote for the Proviso? I do not think that slavery will go into these territories as a permanent or *principal* institution. Still, I think that if you will fill Texas with slaves up to the line, they will go over, just as they went into Illinois, where, at the last census, there seemed to be still some three hundred and twenty-odd. But if there were doubt in my mind, I confess a strong repugnance to having my vote stand on the record against the application of the ordinance of 1787, to territory now free; posterity will not stop to analyze very closely our reasons, or scrutinize our motives, but the vote will stand on record, carrying with it its own malconstruction. If it is understood that slavery cannot reach that country, it seems to me that the question has come down to a small point indeed. Why not insert the Proviso? We are told that it will offend the South; that it will touch their sensibilities. Now I do not want to do that; and yet if it be a question of sensibility between the North and the South, I suppose that I may say that there are as many persons in the North whose sensibilities will be touched by its omission, as there are persons in the South whose sensibilities will be touched by its

insertion. But now this great question (if it be admitted that slavery cannot go there) is whittled down to a point like this—a question of delicacy, a point of etiquette between the North and the South, and we have had all this war of words and intense excitement about a question of this kind. Why, California out of the way, never was there such an insignificant cause for such an uproar. We have the North and South contending with each other to desperation, upon the small chance (an admitted decimal only) of slavery going where it is said it cannot—into these territories now free. The subject matter is not worth the effort; “the play is not worth the candles.” \* \* \*

“Let us dispose of California first, and then the fugitive slave bill; we will thus have gotten rid of two of the greater elements of excitement. Then as to New Mexico and Deseret, let them alone; the South cannot very well secede, because we do nothing. In the meantime Nature will work off the disease itself. It is true the country will be fevered a little longer by this process, but that is better than any legislative pill or bolus, “warranted to kill or cure.” Let nature take her course, and she will work her way through without ultimate injury to the constitution of the patient. The territories will take care of themselves.” \* \* \*

“I have no idea, Mr. President, that any considerable portion of the people of this country, desire disunion. At the North I am sure they do not; and the South, I think, can have no wish, with a view of getting rid of trivial evils, to rush into a state of things that will multiply them a thousand fold.”

On the 11th and 12th of June, 1850, Mr. Dayton addressed the Senate on the compromise measures; objecting that they really effected nothing, but left the main question of difference, viz., slavery in the territories, to be disputed about and determined hereafter. He took strong ground in favor of the President's recommendation to treat the admission of California as a separate and distinct measure, standing on its own merits; and to consider and decide upon the establishment of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, and the establishment of the Texan boundary, as questions distinct from the other. He regarded the union of these measures into one bill (as recommended by Mr. Clay's committee), as a log-rolling device, intended to avoid the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the new territories, and thus to evade the most vital question of the day. He warned the Senate that the principles of this Proviso could not be quietly laid and disposed of in this manner. As to the necessity of territorial governments for these territories at this time, he doubted it; and he utterly repudiated, and by very strong argument disproved, the title of Texas to any part of New Mexico, for which it was proposed to give her several millions of

dollars. He also condemned the severity of the Fugitive Slave Law reported by the committee, and pointed out its unjust features and arbitrary character: that it gave a claimant power, on his own affidavit, taken *ex parte* in a slave state, to seize a colored person as his slave in a free state, without trial by judge or jury; and thus compromised the dignity of the free states and took from them that prerogative of protection over their own citizens and inhabitants, which no state, whatever its obligations to other states, can surrender without dishonor.

This speech made a deep impression upon the Senate. Senator Foote, of Mississippi, very broadly hinted that in delivering it Mr. Dayton's eye was fixed on the other end of the avenue, and the rewards an administration always has at its command. "Whatever impression," said he, "the Honorable Senator from New Jersey may have made upon this body, or at this end of the avenue, in regard to the general soundness of his views, or in relation to the loftiness of his own motives (which I certainly shall not for a moment call in question), I feel certain that within the last twenty-four hours the Honorable gentleman has said enough, in that very able and eloquent speech to which we have been listening for the greatest part of two days, to establish the strongest and most lasting claims to the respect, friendship, and *gratitude* of certain official personages to be found at the other end of the avenue, in behalf of whom, and in defence of whose policy he has displayed a zealous devotedness which, if it should not be adequately requited in some way, I will think worse of human nature as long as I live. I say, sir, and I say it with profound sincerity and seriousness, that if the Honorable Senator from New Jersey shall not find hereafter that his generous exertions on this occasion are gratefully appreciated in a certain high quarter, he will, in my judgment, have much reason to complain of the coldness and injustice of those to whose rescue he has come at a moment when it was so necessary that they should be defended against the furious assaults which they are constantly receiving here and elsewhere."

Mr. Dayton replied with becoming dignity:

"I wish," said he, "to say in reply, but a word or two, and that will be only to express my entire ignorance of what the Senator means by his allusions to a

proper appreciation elsewhere of the value of my services, or by political rewards; and further to express my great regret, that the Senator from Mississippi should have thought it necessary and proper to refer here to anything of the kind. I repeat, sir, I do not know what the Senator means. I am profoundly ignorant of the point or intent of his insinuation. I can only say, sir, that I have spoken my own sentiments, and not the sentiments of another. I have not been much in the habit of intruding them frequently upon the Senate, perhaps as rarely as most gentlemen of this body. I have spoken earnestly, for that, is my temperament and habit; but I trust, with sufficient modesty, and a due regard to others, seeking no political rewards, and no recognition of services, valuable or otherwise, and caring nothing for such recognition one way or the other."

The speech, as I have said, produced a profound impression. It contained a great deal of solid argument, and sound sense; and much attention was given by subsequent speakers, who advocated the omnibus bill, to attempts at answering its positions.

The result of it all was, that although the omnibus bill of Mr. Clay was defeated, separate bills were passed and became laws on the 9th day of September, 1850, which embodied most of the provisions of that bill; and on the 18th of the same month, the fugitive slave bill; and on the 20th, the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia, also became laws.

Thus was effected the third Great Compromise between the North and the South—all of which, as we have seen, have failed to ward off that awful conflict which has been enacted in our own days.

It may be well questioned whether Mr. Dayton was not right in counseling action in each case as it might arise, and meeting it manfully under a sense of duty to the country and the constitution.

In reviewing Mr. Dayton's senatorial career, we may briefly say: that he always frankly expressed, and ably enforced his own convictions on all the political issues of the day; that he was original in his conceptions, independent in his positions and dignified and courteous in his bearing; and, withal, was devotedly attached to the honor and dignity of his country, and to the inviolability of the Union. He fitly represented the noble state which selected him, and achieved for himself an honorable distinction among her many worthy sons who have occupied the same position.

For several years after his return to private life, Mr. Dayton assiduously devoted himself to the pursuits of his profession, being

almost invariably employed on one side or the other of every important cause litigated in the state courts.

In 1845, he was selected as one of the revisers of the state laws, in connection with Chancellor Green, Hon. P. D. Vroom and Judge Potts. The work of this commission was issued in 1847, in the volume of Revised Statutes, then published. In 1857, he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and occupied that position until he assumed the duties of minister plenipotentiary to France.

In 1856, he received the nomination of his party for Vice President, on the same ticket with Col. Fremont, being the first presentation of a National ticket, by the Republican party. Mr. Dayton was well understood to be conservative in his views, and perhaps it was on this account that he was chosen, to counter-balance in some measure the supposed radical tendencies of Col. Fremont. But the ticket was unsuccessful. Mr. Buchanan was elected President, and we had one more Presidential term, in which the politicians of the South were assiduously deferred to, and every attempt made to conciliate its people.

But all to no purpose. The great political whirlwind of 1860, carried into office the representative of the new party, and the southern states were goaded on by the inflammatory appeals of their political leaders, to carry out their long continued threats of disunion.

Mr. Dayton's part in the events which followed was a most important and trying one, and one which fitly became the crowning glory of his life; yet to which the nature of this address, will allow us to devote but a limited space.\*

In March 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln, minister plenipotentiary to France, at that time one of the most responsible positions in the gift of the Government. He arrived at his post on the 11th of May, and immediately put himself in communication with the French Government, then represented in the bureau of Foreign affairs by Mr. Thouvenel. He applied for an early presentation to the Emperor, which was granted on the 19th of the same month.

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\* A more detailed account of Mr. Dayton's services as minister to France, is given by Mr. Elmer in his "Sketches of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," published by the Society since the preparation of this address.

This interview was very satisfactory to Mr. Dayton. The Emperor after a courteous welcome and some remarks personally complimentary to himself, said, in substance, that he felt great interest in the condition of things in our country; that he was very anxious our difficulties should be settled amicably, that he had been and yet was ready to offer his kind offices, if such offer would be mutually agreeable to the contending parties, that whatever tended to affect injuriously our interests was detrimental to the interests of France, and that he desired a perpetuation of the Union of the States. From this time forward until his death, Mr. Dayton's personal relations at the French Court were of the most agreeable kind. He very soon acquired the entire confidence of the Emperor and of his ministers in his candor and truth, so much so, that it has been known more than once to occur, when our affairs were under discussion between the Emperor and his minister of foreign affairs, and any question arose as to the exact state of facts, the minister would say—"I know it must be, so your majesty, for Mr. Dayton told me so." This reference was always considered satisfactory. The anecdote speaks well, not only for Mr. Dayton, but for the Emperor's just appreciation of honorable character. Personally he always received the most uniform kindness and consideration at the hands of the Court.

Mr. Dayton's sound sense and discriminating judgment undoubtedly stood the Country he represented in good stead throughout the entire period of his ministry. The most unreserved confidence subsisted between him and M. Druyn De L'Huys. Mr. Dayton never hesitated in impressing upon our government at home the truth of any representations made to him in their intercourse. Nor was he deceived. He had too much of the respect of M. Druyn De L'Huys and the Emperor, to be made the object of deception.

The course taken by the imperial government in recognizing with England the belligerent rights of the South, was not satisfactory to Mr. Dayton, nor to our government, it is true, but it was frankly communicated, and the reasons for it plausibly urged.

We have great reason to be gratified at the manner in which our foreign affairs were managed at Paris, as well as in England. Such was the eagerness of the English and French people to do us injury, and to profit by our misfortunes, that any thing else than very



able, efficient, and assiduous representatives, on our behalf, at the English and French Courts, must have resulted in disastrous consequences.

Mr. Dayton lived to receive the welcome news of the victorious progress of our arms under Generals Sherman and Thomas in the South West; and the firm grasp which General Grant, with the army of the Potomac had secured on the central power of the Confederacy at Richmond. The dire civil strife in which the country had been so long engaged, was nearly over, and the friends of the Union had begun to congratulate themselves upon the approaching restoration of the national authority, and return of peace. But Mr. Dayton, who had the ultimate triumph of the cause so much at heart, was not permitted to see the end. On December 1st, 1864, he died suddenly at Paris whilst making an evening call at the rooms of a friend. His death, so sudden, so unexpected, produced a painful shock both in France and in this Country, and most of all, in this his native State. What a mysterious Providence! In the full vigor and maturity of body and mind, in the very culmination of his large intellect, he instantaneously dropped out of this busy scene. There was no decline of his powers, physical or mental. His sun went down at noon-day. Without a warning, without a farewell to his family or his friends, he ceased to live. Is this, or is it not, a happy termination of earthly existence? It may be deemed a difficult question to decide. But it leaves one very forcible impression on the mind—this cannot be the end. It cannot be possible, that such faculties, and powers of action and enjoyment can be instantly annihilated. Either there is no Supreme Ruler and Governor of all, or the soul must be immortal.

It is unnecessary to attempt a portraiture of his character. If successful in sketching his life, I have sketched his character. Every man's life is the true expression of his character. He draws it himself. There it is, as he made it. And that of our deceased friend needs no touches of the pencil to embellish his.

The estimation in which he was held at home is well known to us all. Neither does anything need to be added on that subject. But it is proper, perhaps, to call attention for a moment to the estimation in which he was held abroad.

The Paris "Constitutional," on announcing his death in a semi-official notice, said :

"Mr. Dayton, prematurely removed from the esteem of all who knew him, carries away universal regret. As we have already said, the honorable diplomatist was one of the inheritors of the wise and noble traditions bequeathed to their country and to history by the founders and the chief statesmen of the American Republic. He belonged to the school of Washington and Franklin. A Minister in France while his country was passing through the most terrible crisis, and amid delicate circumstances, Mr. Dayton avoided, by the courtesy of his manners, the prudence of his language and the moderation of his mind, many complications and embarrassments. The United States lose in Mr. Dayton an eminent citizen, and to-morrow we shall accompany with respect the coffin of the wise politician and the honest man."

The Paris "Debats" speaks as follows :

In a delicate position, the representative of a country torn by civil war, and often impeded by skillful adversaries, we find Mr. Dayton acting with a prudence and measure that cannot be too highly praised. It must be admitted, too, that he found in M. Druyn De L'Huys a minister of foreign affairs who had not forgotten the old traditions of friendship between France and the United States, and that the greatest difficulties are easily settled when there is on both sides perfect candor and a sincere desire to mutually avoid everything that can envenom excellent and old-established relations. But we shall be contradicted by no one when we affirm that the upright conduct and frankness of Mr. Dayton contributed to a great extent to the cordiality which has prevailed between the two countries.

The "Opinion Nationale," after giving a sketch of the deceased Minister's life and public services, added :

"The honorable gentlemen fulfilled his diplomatic functions with a rectitude and tact which procured him the esteem of even his political adversaries; and, assuredly he had to take an active part in a whole series of important and delicate questions. It will suffice to mention the affair of the *Trent*—the repeated visits of the Confederate war vessels to ports of France—the different phases of the Mexican expedition—the offers of European mediation rejected by the United States—and the building of war vessels for the South at Nantes and Bordeaux. In all these difficult circumstances he always had a safe rule of conduct, an infallible guide—political probity."

These eulogies give but a fair indication of the esteem in which our deceased friend was held by the eminent statesmen with whom he came in contact, in the country to which he was accredited.

His name has indeed been inscribed on the roll of the **HONORABLE DEAD.**

Mr. Dayton at the time of his death, was fifty-seven years of age. Though not old in years, his life was a full, well rounded life. Depending, from the first, mainly on his own exertions, and ever faithful to his own cherished doctrine of the virtue of self-reliance, he performed his part ably and well. By his own efforts he advanced progressively from one degree of eminence and dignity to another. His influence on his generation was healthful and beneficent. He left his children a legacy of honor in the heritage of an unsullied name, and of inestimable value, in the lessons of his own self-reliant life. To his State and Country, his career adds another to that roll of bright examples, which so gloriously illustrates the excellence of our free institutions, in producing the highest and purest forms of individual character and exalted public virtue.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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TRENTON, January 20th, 1876.

THE SOCIETY held its annual meeting in accordance with the By-Laws at 12 M. in the rooms of the Trenton Board of Trade. The President being absent, the first Vice President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., took the chair

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, presented the correspondence since May. Among many others received were letters from numerous gentlemen accepting membership; from the Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., the President, declining a reelection on account of ill health; from the Historical Societies of Long Island, Iowa, New York, Vermont, Maine, Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, Montana, New England Historic Genealogical, American Antiquarian Society, Smithsonian Institution, Yale College, American College of Heraldry, Medical Society of New Jersey, and American Numismatic Society, either acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications or transmitting theirs for the library; from Mr. James Swinburne, of Paterson, enquiring for the true Arms of the State; Mr. James Grant, of Philadelphia, desiring copies of poetical contributions of the ornithologist Alexander Wilson to the Newark Centinel in 1801, when he was residing at Bloomfield; the Hon. John Clement, of Haddonfield, relating to his researches into the history of the West Jersey Society, and transmitting a copy of a rare manuscript;

from the U. S. Bureau of Education asking for the statistics of the Society ; from the Department of the Interior with fifty volumes of Public Documents and the U. S. Statistical Atlas ; from Mr. Samuel Hood, of Philadelphia, asking for a publication of the Society for the Magie College of Londonderry, Ireland ; from Messrs. W. H. Molleson, of Bound Brook ; George L. Catlin, of Paterson ; Henry H. Browne, of New York ; Rev. J. F. Tuttle, of Wabash College ; A. Remsen Thompson and O. S. Baldwin, of New York ; Thos. G. Bunnell, of Newton Herald ; Cheswell and Wurtz, of Paterson Press ; C. C. Dawson, of Plainfield ; State of Delaware and General Watts DeDeyster, with donations for the library ; from Mr. James Riker, Waverly, N. Y., wishing a copy of George Carteret's will ; from American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, regretting their inability to furnish some of their publications ; from the Trustees of the Boston Public Library with memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation to print a topical index to the Public Documents ; from Major C. W. Robinson, of the British Army, seeking information relative to the services of the "Queen's Rangers" during the Revolution ; from Mr. Ross Spooner, of Reading, Ohio, relating to a projected genealogy of that family ; from Mr. Reginald Wilson, of Brooklyn, L. I., enquiring after one John Wilson, who emigrated to New Jersey from the North of Ireland ; General Wm. S. Stryker, relative to the family of Col. John Doughty, of Morristown ; John S. Clark, referring to the descendants of Daniel Clark, of Windsor, Conn. ; H. G. Ashmead, making enquiries after the Scull, Hullfish and Whitlock families ; Cornelius C. Baldwin, of Balcony Fall, Va., seeking information of the Baldwins in New Jersey ; from Nathaniel Niles and John C. Barron, of New York, referring to the Barron legacy ; and from various other parties in relation to the business of the Society. The extent and character of the correspondence showed that the relations of the Society with kindred associations and with gentlemen engaged in historical researches, were becoming of more and more importance, and productive of beneficial results that were ever increasing.

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** presented their report as follows :

"The Executive Committee have the satisfaction of formally reporting, what the members present may have had opportunities to

observe for themselves, that, the year which has passed has not subtracted anything from the estimation in which the Society is held by all familiar with its workings. Both within and without the State it is recognized as an efficient instrument in preserving and perpetuating the recorded history of New Jersey, in a way both satisfactory and effectual. We gather facts and illustrations, not simply to indulge our own antiquarian or historical tastes, but, with the view of placing them where they can be rendered most subservient to the ends of those who, in their endeavors to promote the future well-being of the communities their ancestors helped to establish, would draw from the past all available lessons of warning or encouragement. The reports of the Committees and of the officers that will be submitted, will present the details from which a correct judgment may be formed of the progress which has been made, quietly and unobtrusively, in furthering the aims of the Society.

"It is gratifying to the Committee to be authorized to announce to the Society an occurrence, which they trust is to be followed by many others of a similar character, alike conducive to its welfare and honorable to those concerned. By the will of the late Mr. THOMAS BARRON, of New York city, who died on the 31st of August last, the Society is entitled to receive from his estate the sum of five thousand dollars, untrammelled by any provisions, a legacy, as unexpected as it is liberal. Mr. Barron, although a Jerseyman by birth, was not identified with the Society until May, 1871, when he was elected a corresponding member. To that circumstance may be attributed his remembrance of us in his will. From his long residence beyond the precincts of the State it is probable that he was known to only a few of our members, and the Committee are therefore pleased to be able to furnish a brief sketch of the career of one whose name will ever be associated with the distinction of having been the first to aid the Society in so substantial a manner.

"THOMAS BARRON was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, on June 10th, 1790. Both his father (Joseph) and grandfather (Samuel) were prominent citizens of the village, and at the age of ten or twelve he entered upon his mercantile career in the country store that his father then kept. Before he had attained to man's estate he formed a project for engaging in commercial pursuits on the waters



of the upper Mississippi, with a view of trading thence to New Orleans, but was deterred by the solicitation of his parents, and on reaching his majority engaged in business in New York on his own account. He had several vessels sailing between that city and West Indian ports, and on one occasion made a voyage himself to Martinique. At the close of the war with England, Mr. Barron carried out his early intent of connecting himself with the traffic of the Mississippi by establishing himself in business at New Orleans, and soon secured for himself the confidence of the community and eventually amassed a handsome property. For the first ten years he remained in New Orleans without ever visiting the North, although at that time the yellow fever was an annual visitor, but thereafter made a visit once a year to his native town. He became a director of the branch of the old United States Bank at New Orleans, and was frequently solicited to accept positions of honor and trust, which he generally declined.

"To Mr. Barron must be accorded the credit of having by his foresight and energy opened an avenue to mercantile renown at the South which many from Rahway, Newark, and other places frequently travelled. It is believed that the success which crowned his exertions first induced the establishment at New Orleans of branches of several manufacturing houses from New Jersey, and laid that foundation upon which in after years such an extensive and noble superstructure of business qualifications and relations was erected.

"He returned to New York in 1836, and established a banking house, from which, however, he retired the ensuing year—foreseeing the financial difficulties approaching, and carrying out the views expressed by him in a letter to his father, written in 1827, on hearing that a former partner whose interest he had purchased for fifty thousand dollars, had failed, and involved his family in distress. "When I reflect," he wrote, that all the money I have paid him and which I earned with much fatigue and anxiety, is lost, and his family have now nothing to depend upon, I feel sorry; and think how much better it is to retire from the hazardous pursuits of trade as soon as a person is able to do so."

"Although his good judgment and remarkable insight into financial matters were generally recognized, rendering his coöperation in

business enterprises often desired. Mr. Barron preferred leading a retired life, devoting much of his time to books, he had a very retentive memory and conversed well on most scientific subjects, towards the close of his life taking an especial interest in astronomy. He was of a very modest and retiring, but of a highly genial disposition—quiet, affable and popular in his manners, generous in his impulses and benevolent in his acts. His private benefactions were numerous and liberal, and were bestowed so unostentatiously that the knowledge of them seldom extended beyond their recipients and himself. One of his intimate acquaintances of forty years, says of him :

“ ‘If I knew of any one needing assistance he took it as a favor to be informed of the case and to be allowed to share in its alleviation. I had only to suggest some object worthy of his charitable regard to enlist his prompt and generous action. There was a daily beauty in his life through all the years of our long acquaintance. To see him anywhere, at home or abroad, to listen to his kindly greeting, and feel the warm pressure of his friendly hand, was like a benediction.

“ ‘The charm of his character was its evident truthfulness and sincerity. His temper was naturally quiet and strong, but I never saw him for a moment mastered by it. A cheerful serenity was his habitual manifestation, no matter how disturbing the circumstances which tested its equability.’ ”

“ ‘He wrote much,’ says Mr. John C. Barron, a nephew, to whom the Committee are indebted for much of the foregoing information, “not only keeping a daily journal, but jotting down whatever struck him as worth recording. I have in my possession his journals covering nearly thirty years. He also kept for his private accounts a full set of double-entry books. I mention these particulars to show how much he accomplished and yet had time for necessary exercise and amusement, energy and painstaking characterizing every thing he did ; and if we believe with Ruskin that ‘genius is a talent for taking pains,’ then he had genius. His favorite amusement was angling, in which he excelled, and he fished with as much zest at eighty-three as at forty-years of age. At one time he kept a boat and man at Trenton, and would leave the city in the morning, returning in the evening, after a day’s amusement with the rod. At

other times he would drive to Hackensack Bridge or to McComb's Dam for the same purpose.' "

"From the beginning of the civil war Mr. Barron performed his duty as an American citizen with a full appreciation of his responsibilities, notwithstanding the affiliations and influences of so many years of his life spent at the South. He gave freely to the Sanitary Committee and toward the outfit of several regiments in New York, and also defrayed the expense of sending a company from his native town. At the darkest period of the struggle he subscribed largely to the public securities and used his influence effectually in inducing others to follow his example.

"Mr. Barron never married. He left a large estate, bestowing several liberal sums upon a number of charitable and literary institutions and bequeathing to the town authorities of Woodbridge fifty thousand dollars for a public library. He was buried quietly and simply in accordance with his request at the home of his childhood and with his kindred, and quoting the language of Mr. John C. Barron, we may say, 'although his mortal remains are laid to rest and are ever dead to us, yet loving memories in human beauty, made grateful for his teachings, his example and his loving kindness, will long survive him.'

"Mr. Barron also verbally, requested that a portrait of himself when about forty years of age, should likewise be presented to the Society, and it now adds to the attractions of our rooms at Newark. It was painted by Durand, of whose celebrity as an artist his fellow Jersey men may be proud.

"Since the last meeting the members of the Society have had to lament the death of their friend and associate, Mr. David A. Hayes, of Newark, whose name will be found enrolled among the original members of 1845. He was elected Recording Secretary in January, 1849, and was always active and efficient, regular in his attendance at our meetings and solicitous to advance in every way the interests of the Society. He died on the 11th of November last, after a brief illness."

"The Committee commend the interests of the Society to their fellow members. A debt of gratitude is due to its founders which

can only be repaid by a devotion to its advancement such as they exhibited."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported a constant increase of volumes in the Library, and that additional accommodations for present and prospective accumulations are imperatively demanded. A large number of pamphlets and files of valuable newspapers required binding, and the written catalogue was nearly in a state to be printed, calling for some additional monetary resources upon which to draw.

The Committee reminded the members, as had frequently been done in previous reports, that a valuable service can be rendered to the Society by rescuing manuscripts and newspapers from the lumber in many unexplored garrets in the State. Letters were formerly made the vehicles of information respecting local affairs and private undertakings, which to-day—to too great an extent perhaps—is found in the newspapers, and consequently many collections of old manuscripts, that have laid undisturbed for years in old boxes and trunks, abound in references to individuals and events, which are no where else to be found, and to all such the Society would ever accord a gracious reception.

Nor is it too late even to look for new documentary evidence touching important facts in our early history, and the Committee were pleased to acknowledge the receipt of one such since the last meeting from the Hon. John Clement, a member of the Executive Committee.

Through the researches of Judge Clement, it became known, not long since, that in some subterranean recesses of the State House at Trenton, there were many old manuscripts which, by the remissness of some unknown officials in other years, had been left there to moulder and decay. These had recently been disinterred, and among them was one of peculiar interest, of which they had secured a copy.

"It is well understood," said the Committee in their Report, "that Nicolls, the first Governor of the Duke of York was much chagrined at his master's parting with the province of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret, conceiving it to comprise as he expressed himself, 'all the improvable part' of the Duke's patent, and that he was in

favor, after the transfer was made, of effecting an exchange with them, giving them instead of the province as described in their grant from the Duke, "all that tract of land to the West side and East side of Delaware River, which was recovered to His Majesties dominions from the Burgemasters of Amsterdam, which was twenty miles distance from each side of the River." (N. Y. Col. Docs. III p. 114.)

"Within a few years, by the publication of the correspondence of John Winthrop by the Massachusetts Historical Society, it has become known that in 1669 an agreement was entered into, whereby, in the language of the letter of Samuel Maverick, communicating the intelligence, 'New Jersey is returned to His Royall Highnes, by exchange for Delawar, as Sir George Carterett writes to his cousin, the present Governour, some tract of land on this side the river & on the other side, to reach to Maryland bounds.' (Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. VII., 4th Series, p. 319.) Circumstances, the full particulars of which are wanting, caused this agreement to fail of consummation, and, from the light thrown upon it by the newly discovered document, it was a fortunate result.

"This document is an informal draft, in the handwriting of James Bollen, Secretary of the Province under Carteret, of the conditions agreed upon between the Duke of York and Berkley and Carteret; giving them to us at length for the first time. They may be briefly summarized as follows: The jurisdiction of New York was to be extended southerly along the coast of New Jersey to 'the first entrance on the northeast of Barnegat,' which description must have been intended for Manasquan Inlet. All South of that to Delaware Bay and *up on both sides* of that bay and river to the 'uttermost spring or springs that descend into the said river beyond the falls,'—on the south and west sides, 'all lands, &c., not already granted by his Majesty,' and on the east side forty miles in width from the river—was to become the territory of Berkley and Carteret. Should the forty miles in width 'come within the compass of any part of Pisaihak river,' there should then be five miles allowed of common or neutral ground between the two territories, but all eastward of this boundary, and all the towns then settled—Bergen, New Barbadoes, Newark, Elizabethtown, Wood-

bridge, Shrewsbury, Middletown and New Piscataway, being particularly mentioned—fell to the lot of the Duke, while the towns, forts, &c., on the Delaware became the possessions of Berkley and Carteret.

"It is evident that this agreement was framed in accordance with the representations of Nicolls, which have been referred to, and the extent of the confusion which would have arisen from such ill-defined boundaries, and the clashing interests that would inevitably have existed had it been carried out cannot possibly be imagined."

The Committee concluded their report by announcing that through the courtesy of the Hon. F. H. Teese, the set of Public Documents placed at the disposal of the Member of Congress from the Fifth District, for deposit in any public library or institution which he may designate, will continue to be sent to the Society during his term of office, thus contributing to the further perfection of the collection which is now complete for more than thirty years.

Since the May meeting of the Society 137 bound volumes, 225 pamphlets, 10 manuscripts, and the consecutive issues of thirteen newspapers of the State, together with other manuscript files, had been received from various donors. Many of these donations were very valuable and interesting.\*

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue since the last meeting of another number of the Society's Proceedings, being No. 2 of Vol. IV., 2d Series, and bringing down the transactions to the present time. This number contained the interesting memoir of the Hon. William L. Dayton, by Justice Bradley, and has been sent to all members not in arrears at the time of its publication in accordance with the rule governing their distribution—adopted in May, 1853, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the Periodical shall not be sent to any person unless previously paid for, and that resident paying members, not in arrears, and those that shall hereafter be elected, shall on the payment of their annual dues receive the numbers for the year without charge; and to such members the back volumes, and to the Honorary, Corresponding and Life members the future volumes shall be furnished at their cost price."

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\* See subsequent page for List of Donation.

The Committee urged the members to supply themselves with the volumes composing the Series of the Society's "Collections," while obtainable, as there are only a few copies left of some of them.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE submitted the Treasurer's statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing a balance of cash on hand, December 31st, 1875, of \$1,483.60, and invested assets amounting to \$12,435.57.\* In view of the fact that the Newark Board of Trade had removed from the rooms of the Society, thereby entailing an increased expenditure for rent, the Committee thought it probable that the financial result of the coming year would not prove as satisfactory as those of the last two, but it was hoped that the income from the legacy of Mr. Barron, when invested, would go far towards replacing any deficiency in income from other sources. Referring to some incongruities in the By-laws as to the relative powers of the Executive and Library Committees, the Committee suggested the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered, the Library Committee are authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for such sums of money as they may deem requisite, to be expended in their discretion, for the purposes of the Library.

The Committee also gave notice of an amendment of Article XI. of the By-laws, to insert after the words "the Librarian and his Assistants," the words—*and for the payment of rent*—in order to obviate the incongruity alluded to. As there was, apparently, a considerable amount of annual dues in arrears, which might be owing to the virtual separation from the Society of many of its members, the Committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and the Treasurer, be a Committee to revise the list of Resident Members, with authority to drop from the rolls the names of such who, having been in arrears for three years, shall neglect or decline further payments after due notice.

Both resolutions were adopted.

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\* See page 133.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably upon a number of gentlemen whose names had been referred to them, who were duly elected, and other nominations were received.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for 1876:

*Committee on Publications*—William A. Whitehead, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., John Hall, D.D., William B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

*Committee on Library*—Martin R. Dennis, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, W. A. Whitehead, and Abram Coles.

*Committee on Finance*—Joseph N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, E. Newton Miller.

*Committee on Statistics*—N. N. Halsted, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M.D., William Nelson.

*Committee on Nominations*—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield.

Messrs. Dr. Sheldon, Alex. Wurts and S. K. Wilson were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently reported the following, who were duly elected :

*President*—REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., of Lawrenceville.

*Vice Presidents*—WM. B. KINNEY, of Morristown, PETER S. DURYEE, of Newark, JOHN CLEMENT, of Haddonfield.

*Corresponding Secretary*—WM. A. WHITEHEAD, of Newark.

*Recording Secretary*—ADOLPHUS P. YOUNG, of Newark.

*Treasurer*—ROBERT S. SWORDS, of Newark.

*Librarian*—MARTIN R. DENNIS, of Newark.

*Executive Committee*—SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M.D., of Newark; N. NORRIS HALSTED, of Kearney; JOHN HALL, D.D., of Princeton; SAMUEL ALLISON, of Yardville; THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, of Morristown; HUGH H. BOWNE, of Rahway; JOEL PARKER, of Freehold; JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, of Newark; MARCUS L. WARD, of Newark.

MR. BUCHANAN brought to the notice of the Society a project which had been suggested as worthy of attention during the nation's Centennial year, the collecting of local histories; and after some discussion, on motion of COL. FREESE it was



*Resolved*, That the President be authorised and requested, with the advice of the Committee on Publications, to appoint some person in each county to prepare a centennial history thereof to be deposited in the archives of the Society.

The Society then took a recess for dinner.

On reassembling, the REV. DR. SHELDON drew the attention of the members to an intended celebration of the Centennial Year at Princeton. He offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to coöperate with the citizens, and requested Mr. Hageman, of Princeton, who was present, to state to the Society what were their views respecting the celebration.

MR. JOHN F. HAGEMAN said that no one could question the propriety of Princeton's celebrating, in a becoming manner, the one hundredth anniversary of the First Constitution of New Jersey, which was adopted on the 2d of July, 1776, two days before the nation's Independence was declared, when it was recollected, how much was done to shape the policy of the struggling colonies by the many prominent men who then resided there or in its immediate vicinity. It had furnished two of the signers of the Declaration from the State, Stockton and Witherspoon, and a third, Hart, from its immediate neighborhood. The sessions of the Committee of Safety, the Provincial Congress and the General Congress had at different times been held there, and one of the rare open ground fights took place there. Washington had stemmed the tide of war at Trenton, but it was at Princeton, that he met the enemy in a fair open field and turned back the tide by a decisive engagement; and Princeton's church and college had been used as barracks by both friends and foes. For these and other reasons, which he stated, it seemed appropriate that Princeton should be recognized as a most fitting place for the contemplated celebration.

COL. FREESE stated that a similar celebration was intended to be held in Trenton, not as commemorating solely the events incidental to that place but, as a State celebration, and thought it therefore improper that the Historical Society should give its countenance especially to Princeton. He moved therefore that the resolution be laid upon the table, but withdrew it at the request of Dr. Sheldon, who made some further remarks.

MR. WHITEHEAD then moved to amend the resolution so as to have it refer to both places, and it was thereupon adopted as follows :

WHEREAS, The Society has heard, with deep interest, that the citizens of Trenton and Princeton are arranging for a worthy Centennial Celebration of the Country's History, in this section of the State, which was a scene of conflict and legislation, and to a large degree the centre of patriotic counsel during the period of the revolution : therefore

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee devise some plan for the coöperation of this Society in the arrangement, and its proper representation in the proposed celebration, and report at the May meeting.

MR. DENNIS offered the following resolutions .

*Resolved*, That the members of this Society record with deep regret the death of David A. Hayes, one of its founders, and for more than a quarter of a century its Recording Secretary. In his death they deplore the loss of a Christian gentleman and a warm friend as well as a faithful servant of the Society, and they desire to testify to their appreciation of his character and his services, and to express a sense of their own sorrow at his removal.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution be entered on the minutes of the Society.

After appropriate remarks from Messrs. DEVEUVE, NELSON, SWORDS, and the PRESIDENT, the resolutions were adopted.

The Society then listened with much interest to a Memoir of the Rev. John Witherspoon, D.D., by the REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D.D. of Princeton. In the absence of Dr. Maclean the paper was read by the Corresponding Secretary. The prominent position of Dr. Witherspoon as the sixth President of Princeton College, and his fidelity to the interests of his adopted country from 1768, when he arrived from Scotland, to 1794, when he died, afforded abundant incidents for Dr. Maclean's paper.

Some pertinent remarks were made by COL. SWORDS, the REV. MESSRS. SHELDON and CAMPFIELD and the PRESIDENT, and a vote of thanks was directed to be transmitted to the author.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON then read a brief sketch of GENERAL WILLIAM COLFAX, at one time a Captain of Gen. Washington's body guard, whose remains lie deposited in the vicinity of Pompton, in

this State. This was received with thanks and referred to the Committee on Publications.

On motion of Col. Swords a resolution was passed thanking the Board of Trade, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Trenton, for their courtesies in placing their rooms at the service of the Society. The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

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### Resident Members Elected

JANUARY 20th, 1876.

Mrs. Thomas W. Adams, *Newark.*  
Henry F. Belden, *Summit.*  
James A. Coe, *Newark.*  
Andrew H. Cogswell, *New Brunswick.*  
Samuel Colgate, *Orange.*  
Frederick B. Condict, *Newark.*  
Lewis E. Condict, *Newark.*  
Edwin Cortlandt Drake, *Newark.*  
Rev. Benjamin Franklin, *Shrewsbury.*  
Hugh Henderson Hamill, *Lawrenceville.*  
A. A. Hardenbergh, *Jersey City.*  
Charles H. Harrison, *Newark.*  
T. D. Hodges, *Elizabeth.*  
Rev. W. C. Roberts, D.D., *Elizabeth.*  
William Sargent, *Summit.*  
Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, *Trenton.*  
C. S. Stockton, *Newark.*  
M. C. H. Vail, *Newark.*  
Anna Matilda Woodhull, *Newark.*

### CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

L. C. Voorhees, *New York.*

### HONORARY MEMBER.

Wm. Potter Ross, *Port Gibson, Ark.*

**TREASURER'S STATEMENT.**

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**Selections from Correspondence and Papers.**

SUBMITTED JANUARY 20th, 1876.

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FROM HON. HENRY W. GREEN, LL.D.

TRENTON, Jan. 12th, 1876.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

*Corresponding Secretary,*

*New Jersey Historical Society,*

DEAR SIR:—Wishing to contribute all that lay in my power to the usefulness of the New Jersey Historical Society, I accepted the office of President, conferred upon me by the Society in January last, hoping that my health and strength might be so far restored as to enable me to perform all the duties of the office acceptably to the Society and satisfactory to myself. .

That hope has been signally disappointed. I have ceased to hope for any such improvement in the state of my health as will enable me to perform the duties of President acceptably to the Society or satisfactorily to myself.

I deem it therefore a duty which I owe to the Society to resign the office—the resignation to take effect at the next annual meeting of the Society, to be held in the current month.

With earnest wishes for the continued prosperity of the Society, and with sentiments of respect and esteem for yourself,

I remain, yours truly,

HENRY W. GREEN.

FROM MR. J. SWINBURNE.

First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.,  
Oct. 18th, 1876.

*Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,*  
*Corresponding Secretary,*  
*New Jersey Historical Society,*

SIR:—Will you kindly advise me if there is any information obtainable from our archives regarding the Coat of Arms of this State (not the seal). The National Bank Note Company are about making a new draft for us, bearing the State Arms. I find such a variety of them, I wish to learn which form is correct.

Please favor me with a line upon the subject, and oblige,  
Very respectfully yours,

J. SWINBURNE.

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ANSWER OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY TO THE  
FOREGOING.

New Jersey Historical Society,  
NEWARK, Oct. 21st, 1875

*Jahn Swinburne,*  
*Cashier, &c.,*  
*Paterson,*

DEAR SIR:—I have delayed answering your letter of the 18th inst., until I could ascertain whether my impressions as to the "Coat of Arms" of the State were correct. Examination of the sources of information within my reach confirm them.

It is somewhat singular that no law was ever passed establishing the Seal of the State. A simple resolution adopted in 1776 appointed a Committee to prepare a seal; and their report, made under date of October 3d of that year, specifying the size, &c., of the one they had authorized, appears to have been considered all sufficient to establish its legality. As you may not have ready access to a copy of that report, I transcribe it for you.

"The Joint Committee appointed by both houses, to prepare a great seal, beg leave to report—That they have considered the subject, and taken the sentiments of several intelligent gentlemen thereon, and are of the opinion that Francis Hopkinson, Esqr., should be immediately engaged to employ proper persons at Philadelphia, to prepare a silver seal, which is to be round, of two and a half inch diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick; and that *the Arms* shall be three ploughs in an escutcheon, the supporters Liberty and Ceres, and the crest a horse's head. The words to be engraved in large letters round the arms, viz.: 'The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey.'"

"By order of the Committee,

"RICHARD SMITH, *Chairman*."

This is the seal that is now in use in the Secretary of State's office, and the report, is the only document I am aware of, that alludes to the "Arms" of the State after which you particularly enquire.

Very respectfully yours,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

*Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society,*

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#### DOCUMENT FOUND IN THE STATE HOUSE CELLAR.

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*From the original in the handwriting of James Bollen, Secretary under Gov. Carteret.*

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[Referred to in Report of Committee on the Library.]

Conditions agreed vpon between his R H and B & C

1st That the bounds of New Jersey Is to begin along the Coast from the first Entrance on the N E of Barnegat to Cape May being on the East Side of the Entrance In to DeLawarr Bay and from Cape \* \* \* which is on the W Side at the going in to the said Bay—and from thence to goe vp on both Sides of Said Bay and

Riuer called DeLawarr Riuer to the first and vttermost Spring or Springs that decend Into the said Riuer beyond the falls.

2nd That noe part of R H Territories shall come any nearer than within 40 miles on the E Bay or Riuer and the Spring or Springs beyond Excepting along the Coast this his R H bounds is to come no farther then to the first entrance into Barnegat as afores<sup>d</sup>

3d That all the maine Land on both sides of the bay and Riuer up to the falls and Springs aforesaid With all the Inletts—harbors—Riuers—Creeks—Islands—Woods—Marshes—Lakes—Meadows &c shall remaine to B & C for ever as also all the lands—riuers &c on the West side of the said Bay—Riuer and Springs That is not alredy graunted by his Ma<sup>ty</sup> to any p'ticul' person or persons.

4th That all the Townes, plantations, fort or forts—Artillery—arms—ammunition—cartriges and all other materialls belonging to the Malitia or otherwise that are now in his R H possession and In present being vppon the said Riuer or in any other place—Shall be deliuered vp vnto B & C and that the Souldiers that are Now there in pay to the number of 15 shall be Continued vnder the the command of B & C for the sum of at his R H charge.

5th That his R H Is to procure a pattennt from his Ma<sup>ty</sup> for all that Tract of Land Which he made a conquest of from the Dutch on the W Side of the Said Bay and Riuer and the same to make ouer to B & C.

6th That his R H is to Cleare all pretences and claimes that my Lord Baltimore can make to any part of the said Land, Bay & Riuer from the two Capes aforesaid.

7th That it Shall and May be Lawfull for B & C or any person or persons vnder them—or trading thither To passe with their merchandize, goods and cattle to and from any Seas, harbors, Riuers or Creeks trough any of his R H Territories—Either by land or by Water Into any parts of the Teritories belonging to B & C without being Loyable to pay any tax of Custom or Imposition whatsoever—Excepting such goods as shall be disposed of Within his said R H teritories.

8th That all Grants of Land, Charters, and priuiledges granted



to Generall Corporations by sale (?) are to be confirmed, and also all grants of Land to p'ticul' persons and the Lands dew to B & C and other persons w<sup>h</sup> Liberty to dispose thereof as they shall think fit.

9th That all arrears dew to B & C for quit rents & all arrears dew to the Gouvernor and Officers are to be forthwith paid by Virtu of the Gouvernors Warrant without any service of proces In Law, the quit rent to be accompted at  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny p<sup>r</sup> acre from the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1670, to the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1672.

10th That Whereas It is said that the his R H is not to Come Within 40 miles of De Lawarr Bay or Riuer It is to be Vnderstood that iff the Said 40 miles should come Within the Compass of any part of Pisaihak Riuer that then there shall be 5 miles distance laid out the said Riuer adjoining here vnto

Which Land Is to Remaine In Common both parties for Ever, but that all the Townes and plantations hereafter Mentioned and Now Settled are fully and Wholly to remain to his R H.

11th To Name the Time of surrender on both sides for the Conueniencie of that Gouvernor and his Officers that is to Remove In Exchange Whereof his R H Is to have all the Lands on ye West Side of Hudsons Riuer from the Entrance into the Bay to the Raritan Riuer, and as far Landward into the County till it comes within 40 Miles of the DeLawarr Bay, Riuer, and Springs, the Coast from the first Entrance into Barnegat, and the provisoes In the 10th article before mentioned only Excepted. With all the Townes Now settled and planted Namely—The Corporation of Bergen, New Barbados, Newark, Elizabethtowne, Woodbridge, Shrewsbury, Midletown and New Piscataway, together with all the plantations within the Compas of the said tract of Land Now belonging and in posesion of B & C.

## Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 20th, 1876.

*From E. G. Paterson.*—Report of United States Coast Survey, 1874.

*From S. L. M. Barlow.*—Fac simile of letter of Christopher Columbus, describing his first voyage to the North Western Hemisphere; one of 50 copies printed.

*From A. Remsen Thompson.*—The Geneva (Breeches) Bible, Edition of 1577. Proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of Science, 1848 to 1873, 19 vols. Report on the Natural History of New York, 1850. Memoir of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. Lyel's Lectures on Geology. Report of the Regents of the University of New York, 1851, together with 40 miscellaneous pamphlets and newspapers.

*From Edward A. Strong.*—An original Dispatch of John F. Pickett, Confederate States Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, dated Vera Cruz, Feb. 1862, to Robert Tomba, Secretary of State at Richmond—giving Mr. Pickett's views, as to the intentions of the Allied Powers, England, France and Spain, then in possession of Vera Cruz.

*Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle.*—In Memoriam Rev. Henry Goodrich, D.D.: In Memoriam Samuel S. Fisher. The Social Problem, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor. Galenism. Theophilus Parvin, M.D. The Progress of Peace Principles read at Geneva, 1874, by Edward A. Lawrence, D. D., of Marblehead, Mass. A Lawyer's Readings of the evidences of Christianity, by Daniel P. Baldwin, LL.D. A Discourse in Franklin, Iowa. Nov. 29, 1874.

*From United States Patent Office.*—Official Gazette, Vol. 7, 18 to 26 inc. Vol. 1 to 25 inc. Index to Decisions, Vol. 7. General Index, 1874.

*From the United States Bureau of Education.*—Circulars of Information.

*From United States Department of the Interior.*—Statistical Atlas, parts, 1, 2, 3. The President's Message and accompanying Documents. Public Documents of both Houses of Congress, 1872-3, 1873-4, 51 vols.

- From A. F. Wilmans.*—Eighteenth Annual Report of the Wilmington Institute, 1875.
- From Edwin M. Stone.*—Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Ministry at large in Providence, 1875, Report of the School Committee of Providence, 1875.
- From Edwin Salter.*—Daily Fredonian, containing article entitled "Travelling two centuries ago."
- From J. Cummings Vail.*—Newark City Directory, 1844-5.
- From P. W. Sheaffer.*—Historical Map of Pennsylvania, 1875.
- From Hon. Joseph P. Bradley.*—Brigade, Regimental and Standing Order Book, 1776-1778, at Marcus Hook, Philadelphia, Allentown, N. Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Elizabeth, Middlebrook and Valley Forge; presumed to have belonged to Charles Craig, A.B.C.
- From E. T. Cox.*—Geological Survey of Indiana, 1874.
- From Albert H. Hoyt.*—Memoir of Daniel Pierce, of Newbury, Mass., 1638-1677.
- From Dr. S. A. Green.*—Seven Miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Isaac F. Wood.*—Six Miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Joseph Black.*—Manuscript copy of the Oration by Alexander C. Mac Whorter, in Newark, N. J., July 4, 1794.
- From J. R. Freese.*—Manuscript Deed for Land in Huntington, L. I. John Ingersol and wife, to Alfred Bryan, Oct. 2, 1710.
- From John L. Kanouse.*—Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Schools in Boonton, N. J., April, 1875.
- From H. H. Browne.*—Insurance Map of property in Newark, N. J. 2 vols., folio.
- From J. H. Gibbs.*—Coat of Arms of the Bouck (Buck) Family—Inlaid in Colors.
- From Gustave Albrecht.*—Family Records of Passaic Valley, N. J., by John Little
- From William Nelson.*—Report of the Board of Education of Paterson, N. J., 1875. Historical and Statistical Memoranda relative to Passaic County. Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County, 1874-5. Newspapers containing local Historic items.
- From Rev. Nathaniel West, Cin.*—Sermon in Memoriam of Thomas Ebenezer Thomas, Dayton, Ohio.

*From Stephen Wicks, M.D.*—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, 1 Vol. Facts and documents relative to the death of Alexander Hamilton, 1 Vol. First Church, Orange, N. J., 150th Anniversary, 1869. Manual of Second Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.

*From H. M. Molleson.*—A Discourse on Faith, by Samuel Mather, 1740. Dutch Bible, printed in Dordrecht, 1376. The New Testament and Psalms. Dordrecht, 1731. The Messiah, in fifteen books, by Joseph Colyer, printed by Shepard Kollock, in Elizabethtown, N. J., 1788. An Old Book in Dutch, printed at Amsterdam, 1743. A parchment deed for land in Bound Brook, 1764. New York Tribune, May, 1872, to December 31st, 1875. Full account of the Democratic Convention held in Philadelphia, 1866. Partial Files of the Easton Express, 1872. The New York World, 1868. Somerset Argus, 1869. Somerset Messenger, 1870 to 1875. The Detector, 1871. The Circular, 1870. Twenty-four miscellaneous pamphlets, and a package of old newspapers. Sundry Banners used in the Clay and Frelinghuysen Campaign of 1847. Two Indian relics and the Company Flag of the "Somerset Light Horse Troop" of 1812.

*From Joel Munsell.*—Valedictory Oration before the College of New Jersey, 1794, by John Bradford Wallace. Catskill Presbyterian Church, 25th Ann. Sermon, by George A. A. Howard, D.D. The Rise of Protestantism with the Growth and Doctrines of the Lutheran Church, Sermon at Albany, by Irving Magee, D.D., and ten other miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From O. S. Baldwin.*—Baldwin's Monthly.

*From J. D. Vermilye.*—33rd Annual Report of the Board of Education, N. Y., 1874.

*From Grand Lodge of Free Masons of N. J.*—Proceedings, 1785 to 1873. 5 Vols.

*From R. S. Sword.*—Newark City Directory, 1874-5. Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Trade, Newark, 1874. Manuscript collection of Poems, by Richard B. Davis, of New York, about 1790-97, understood to be in the author's handwriting. Proceedings of the National Board of Trade, 1875. Ten miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Miss Kate L. Burnet.*—American Annals of the Deaf and

Dumb, [January, 1875, containing notice of John Robertson Burnet, deceased.

*From N. J. State Librarian.*—The Revolutionary Soldiers of Delaware.

*From State of Pennsylvania* (through Governor Hartranft)—Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 1.

*From the Authors.*—History of the District Medical Society of the County of Hunterdon, N. J. by John Blane, M.D., 1821 to 1871.

Portraits and Busts in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society and other Associations at Worcester, Mass., by Nathaniel Paine.

The Market Assistant, by Thomas F. DeVoe.

Quarto Centennial of the House of Prayer, Newark, by Wm. Vanderpool.

Address at the Dedication of the New Court House, Hampden County, Mass., by Hon. W. G. Bates. Westfield, Mass., Jubilee, 1869.

Anniversary Address before Third Army Corps Union, 1875, by Gen. J. Watts DePeyster.

Geneology of the Tenney Family, by Horace A. Tenney.

The Historical Relation of New England to the English Commonwealth, by John Wingate Thornton, 1874.

Electro Motive Force, by H. M. Paine.

Dawson Family Record, by C. C. Dawson.

The Relation of the Patent Laws to American Agriculture, Arts and Industries, by Jas. A. Whitney.

Live and Lively, Reminiscences and Experiences, by Wm. H. Winans.

*From Yale College.*—Obituary Records of Graduates, 1875, and Catalogue, 1875-6.

*From Harvard College.*—Report of the Proceedings, 1874-5.

*From John C. Mandeville.*—Pompton Plains Memorial.

*From H. A. Chambers.*—The Church Almanac, 1875. The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Directory, 1875. The Methodist Almanac, 1875.

*From Newark Daily Advertiser.*—Ten miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Mrs. Charles T. Gray.*—Laws of the State of New Jersey revised and published by William Paterson, 1800.

*From Stanford Swords.*—An Order for Four Cents, drawn by the York and Jersey Steam Boat Ferry Company on the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, June 1, 1816.

*From the Various Societies.*—The Missouri Historical Society, Constitution and By-Laws.

Journals of American Numismatic Society, Vols. 7–9.

Record of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for July and October.

Twenty-second Annual Report of Wisconsin Historical Society, Jan. 1876.

Collections of New York Historical Society for 1875. Lee papers 1778–1782.

Register of New England Historic and Genealogical Society for July and October, 1875, and January, 1876; and Centennial Orations, 1874–75.

Proceedings of Rhode Island Historical Society, 1873–74; and from the same Society, Reports of Boards of Education Public Schools, 1873—of State Valuation, 1874—of Railroad Commissioner, 1873—of Banks and Savings Institutions, 1873—of State Auditor, 1873—of Insurance Commission, 1873—and Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly, 1874.

Proceedings of New Hampshire Historical Society, 1874–5.

Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society, 1873–75.

Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association, Worcester, Mass.

History of Company D, 13th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. from the D Society.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1873–74.

Semi-Centennial of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J.

Reports of Meetings of Virginia Historical Society, Jan., 1876

Haskell's Portfolio of New England Society of Orange, N. J. October, 1875.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute, April and May, 1875.

The Newark Aqueduct Board Report, 1874.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, 1875.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association, Jan. to June, 1875.

Long Island Historical Society : Memoirs of, Vols. 1 and 2 ; and Annual Reports, 1866-69, together with Early History of Suffolk County, 3 copies

Account of the Incorporation of American Antiquarian Society, 1812, with Proceedings, May and October, 1843, and April, 1875. Transactions of the Society, Vols. 3, 4, 5, with various other reports and addresses.

Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society, 1859-74, 4 vols.

*From the Publishers.*—Consecutive numbers of the Centennial American Journal of Education. National Standard. Orange Journal. Newark Manufacturer. Hackettstown Herald. Weekly State Gazette. Princeton Press. Passaic City Herald. Arlington Journal. Essex County Press. The Printing Press, Chicago, Bloomfield Record. American Literary Bureau. Bibliopolist. Nos. 75, 76, 77. New Jersey Tom's River Courier, 1874. Paterson Daily Press, Vol. 23, 1875, bound.

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### Form of a Devise or Bequest to the Society.

I give, devise and bequeath, to the "New Jersey Historical Society," chartered by the Legislature of the State in 1846, for the use of Society, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH  
OF  
WILLIAM COLFAX,

CAPTAIN OF WASHINGTON'S BODY GUARD.

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, Jan. 10th, 1876.*

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The Pompton Valley is one of the most charming localities in Northern New Jersey and abounds in interesting historical reminiscences. There is scarcely an acre of the country for miles round about but can boast that it has been trod by the patriots of the Revolution, who had much reason to praise the fruitfulness of that region which afforded them such generous forage in the days when Washington's little band was on "short commons." "Sunnyside," the summer residence of "Marion Harland," was occupied by a portion of the army in those days, and not far away are the unmarked graves of the two unfortunate men who were made examples of at the time of the mutiny of the sorely-tried Jersey Line (January 27th, 1781). The Marquis de Chastellux and Surgeon Thacher relate various interesting incidents happening in this neighborhood, and Washington's Orders, the Journals of the Committee of Safety, and other records, published and unpublished, show that at various times this was an important locality to the American army.\*

But Pompton had a history before the days of the Revolution. As long ago as 1695 it was coveted by the whites, and in June of that year a great tract of land thereabout was bought by several New York gentlemen, chief among whom were Captain Arent

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\*Thacher's Military Journal (ed. 1854). 156, 251-2; Moore's Diary of the Revolution, II., 374; Travels in North America, by the Marquis de Chastellux, I., 100, 341-4; Washington's Revolutionary Orders, 114; Gordon's N. J., 311.



Schuyler and Col. Anthony Brockholls (Commander-in-Chief and acting Governor of New York, 1677-8, 1681-2), who were doubtless glad to find rest here, under the protection of "Jersey Justice," after the troublous times of the Leisler usurpation in New York, when Brockholls was denounced as "a rank Papist," and had a price set on his head by the unfortunate, over-zealous acting-Governor of that Colony.

A granddaughter of Brockholls (Miss Susanna French, daughter of Mr. Philip French, of New Brunswick, in this State), made a most excellent wife to William Livingston, our famous "War-Governor" during the Revolution, and was the devoted mother of Henry Brockholst Livingston, who sat on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, 1806-1823.\*

On the sites of the houses built by Brockholls (or Brockholst) and Schuyler are now two spacious and inviting country mansions, occupied, the one by the venerable Dr. William Washington Colfax, and the other by his nephew, Major William Washington Colfax.

A short distance above the doctor's residence, in an enclosed field, and but a few feet from the roadside, is an unostentatious white marble pyramidal shaft, about five feet high, resting on a simple brownstone base, and bearing this inscription :

GENERAL WILLIAM COLFAX,

CAPTAIN OF

WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.

That simple legend at once arouses the interest of the passer-by. Anything pertaining to Washington is of interest in these Centennial days, and surely we cannot but wish to know something of one who was in such close contact with the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies during the Revolution, as the Captain of his Life Guard. It is to be regretted that there is so little information to be gleaned concerning him.

WILLIAM COLFAX was of the staunchest New England stock. An

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\*East Jersey Records, Liber E., 233, 306; N. Y. Colonial MSS., IV., 98; Doc. Hist. N. Y., II., 20, 35-42; N. Y. Hist. MSS., English, 205, 238-9; N. Y. Civil List for 1869, 14; Sedgwick's Life of Wm. Livingston, 59; Princeton College During the 18th Century, 177.

ancestor of the same name was one of the early settlers of Weathersfield, Conn., and the births of four of his children are recorded as occurring in that ancient village about 1653-9. He was probably the grandfather of John Colfax, of New London, Conn., who married Ann Latimer, September 3d, 1727, the young couple being admitted to the church in New London on profession of their faith, and their son George (born December 25, 1727) baptized, March 17th, 1728. (Mr. H. P. Haven, of New London, to whom I am indebted for this information, referring to this rapid succession of events, remarks in the note to me accompanying the facts, "Such things did happen in old times as well as modern. In this case I looked up the old record from which it was taken and verified the dates." The records also note the birth of these other children of John Colfax: Ann, born May 16, 1728; (?) Jonathan, 1736; John, 1739; William, 1748.

George, the first-born, married Lucy, daughter of Ebenezer Avery, April 13, 1749, and their children were: 1. Sarah, b. 30 January, 1750; 2. George, b. 9 February, 1752; 3. Ebenezer, b. 18 September, 1753; 4. Lucy, b. 21 March, 1755; 5. *William*, b. 3. July, 1756; 6. Jonathan, b. 12 March, 1758; 7. Ann, b. 12 April, 1760; 8. Robert, b. 26 December, 1761; 9. John, b. 21 November, 1763; 10. Mary, b. 8. January, 1766. Captain George Colfax, the father of this numerous progeny, died in 1766, leaving an estate of £807. Lucy, his widow, survived him nearly forty years, dying in September, 1804, aged seventy-five.

Of the early life of William, son of Captain George, we know nothing. Doubtless it was the same as that of every other young farmer in New England—full of the rugged toil and self-dependence that taught the Yankees their power, and made them the readier to exercise it when the time came for them to assert their right to their independence, their ability to maintain which had long been evident.

He often used to tell his family that he participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. It is probable that he never left the army from that day till the liberties of his country were secured. He appears to have enlisted in a Connecticut regiment, and in the records of the Comptroller's office of that State he is credited with service in the Continental Army to January 1st, 1780, £184, 3s.,

11*d.* 'On January 1, 1781, he received for balance of service £106, 1*s.*, 4*d.* Strange to say, these two scanty financial entries appear to be the only records Connecticut has of this distinguished son of hers.

While the American army was encamped at Valley Forge, Washington issued an order dated March 17, 1778, directing that "one hundred chosen men are to be annexed to the Guard of the Commander in-Chief, for the purpose of forming a corps, to be instructed in the manœuvres necessary to be introduced into the Army, and to serve as a model for the execution of them." These men were to be taken from the various States, and were required to be from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 10in. in height, from 20 to 30 years of age, of "robust constitution, well-limbed, formed for activity, and men of established characters for sobriety and fidelity." They were to be American born,\* and the motto of the Guard was, "Conquer or Die."

Into this honorable corps young Colfax was drafted, doubtless at this time. His fine appearance and gallantry in the field soon made him a favorite with the General, and it was not long ere he became a Lieutenant of the Guard, subsequently succeeding Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island, as Captain Commandant, though it appears that he was never commissioned a Captain. He was thrice wounded in battle—once dangerously. One of these wounds was received at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., in October, 1776.

Upon one occasion, when he was in the act of giving the word of command to his men, a bullet struck his uplifted sword, shattering the blade, and glancing, skinned one of his fingers.

In another engagement, a bullet struck his forearm, severing the integuments and passing between the bones, without touching them.

Again, while riding on horseback in an exposed position a bullet was sent through his body, just above the hip and below the bowels, entering in front and coming out behind. The long buff waistcoat he wore at the time is preserved by his grandchildren, and the hole is apparent, made by the almost fatal shot. In the excitement of the battle the impetuous young hero did not notice the wound, but still galloped from point to point over the field delivering orders.

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\*Washington's Revolutionary Orders, 35.

Some Hessian soldiers, who had been taken prisoners, saw the blood streaming from his side and into his boot, and gleefully exclaimed, "Mein Gott! de Captain is wounded again." As he kept on in the fight some of his own men saw the crimson flow and cried to him, "Captain! the blood is running out of your boot!" Glancing down, he perceived his condition for the first time, saw that it must be serious, and rode over toward the field hospital. Dr. Ledyard looked at the wound and bade him go at once into the hospital, and *stay* in, the latter order being needed to keep the fiery Captain indoors. The excitement over, the wounded man succumbed to the loss of blood and grew faint and weak as a child. After hurriedly examining and dressing the injury, Dr. Ledyard subsequently asked, "Do you want to be cured quickly, or to let this thing linger along?" Said the Captain, "As quickly as possible." The Surgeon promptly applied the bistouri, tore the wound open and dressed it, whereupon it soon healed. However, recovery was attended by an eruption of boils, covering the patient from head to heels, and afflicting him as sorely as they did Job of old.

Washington seeing the state of his trusted Captain, remarked to him, "You are in a deplorable condition; I will give you a furlough that you may go home till you recover." Colfax persisted in staying with the army till they went into winter quarters at Morristown, in the winter of 1779-80. During that season he went home to Connecticut, riding all the way on horseback, the snow being so deep in March that he rode over the fence-tops. He returned greatly improved in health, and was with the army till the close of the war.

At the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in October, 1781, at his own particular request Colfax was permitted by Washington to occupy a prominent position, on horseback, near his beloved General, and he was never tired of describing in after years that memorable scene. The American and French armies were drawn up in line, facing each other, Washington at the head of one, and the Count de Rochambeau at the head of the other, the British column passing between. Colfax said they marched to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The British commander (Gen. O'Hara representing Cornwallis, who plead indisposition) was loth to yield his sword to the "rebel," and as he reached the head of the allied

armies he tendered the blade to the French General. But that gallant and truly courteous officer resented the insult to the American Commander, and fiercely frowning, exclaimed: "Me not Washington. Me Rochambeau." The mortified prisoner then, with the best grace possible, surrendered his sword to the General-in-Chief.\*

Colfax was a man of fine presence; about five feet ten inches in height, large frame, well proportioned, and weighing about 190 or 200 pounds. He had dark hair, a clean-shaven face, with massive, square-set under jaw, a clear, florid complexion, and beautiful blue eyes. His hair was powdered and worn in a cue, tied with a black ribbon, till his later years. A pretty miniature of himself, painted about the end of the Revolutionary War, for his sweetheart, shows that his coat was dark blue, with collar and facing of scarlet, large gilt buttons ornamenting the facing; his waistcoat was doubtless buff, although the color is now faded; a ruffled shirt bosom overflows the upper part of the waistcoat and there appears to be a black cravat about his neck, with a white collar turned partly over it. This neatness of dress characterized his appearance all his life.

He was a personal favorite of Lady Washington, as well as of the General, and the family still preserve a sort of net for his cue knitted of linen thread by her for the Captain.

They also have one of a brace of pistols given to him by Washington, the other having been lost a few years ago. It is about ten inches long, single barrel, flint lock, of iron or steel; wooden stock, ornamented with silver filagree work, the butt mounted with German silver, and having sunk in it a hideous face with mouth wide open, displaying horrid teeth. The pistol is inscribed "Amsterdam" on one side and "Thone" (doubtless the maker's name) on the other.

While the army was at Pompton Plains the citizens showed the officers various courtesies. About a quarter of a mile above the Pompton Steel Works, the road to Wanaque and Ringwood leaves the old Hamburg turnpike, and at the southeast corner of these roads stands an ancient yellow frame house, two stories high in

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\*The foregoing and other of these personal reminiscences of Colfax were related to the writer hereof in the summer of 1872, by Dr. Wm. W. Colfax, the only surviving son of the General.

front, with roof sloping almost to the ground in the rear; a covered verandah in front, quaint half-doors, and various other unmistakable evidences of belonging to a past age. This was the residence during the Revolution of Casparus (Dutch for Jasper) Schuyler, (b. 10 Dec. 1735) grandson of Arent Schuyler, mentioned above. His home was the scene of many a festive gathering a century ago, in which Washington and his suite participated. The young officers found here a great attraction in the charming daughter, Hester (who in accordance with a custom of Dutch families, was named after her grandmother, Hester, daughter of Isaac Kingsland), and the valiant young Colfax, brave as he was in battle, surrendered at discretion before the flash of her bright eyes. Soon after the war he took up his residence at Pompton and married Hester Schuyler, 27 August, 1783.

There for more than half a century he lived the quiet, peaceful life of a country farmer, seeing his children grow up around him, and witnessing the wonderful development of the nation for whose existence he had fought so long and well in his youth. He was honored, trusted and revered by his neighbors, and was repeatedly elected or appointed to various responsible positions in the town, county or State. He was appointed by the Legislature a Justice of the Peace and Common Pleas Judge for many years. He was elected to the General Assembly from Bergen county in 1806-7-9-10-11 and to the Legislative Council in 1808-12-13. He was always interested in military affairs, and in 1811 was Brigadier-General of the Second Division of Infantry, Bergen Brigade.

In the War of 1812 he had a command at Sandy Hook.

At the elaborate and enthusiastic celebrations of Independence Day, which were customary half a century ago, the presence of General Colfax was deemed indispensable at the demonstrations in his neighborhood.

In 1824 or 1825, on the occasion of the great parade in Newark in honor of Lafayette, Colfax participated as one of the most conspicuous Revolutionary heroes of the day.

He preserved his faculties to the very last, and died after but a few days' illness, 9 September, 1838, aged eighty-two years and two months. He was buried on his own estate, with military hon-

ors, the militia of Paterson and vicinity turning out on the occasion, with martial music, under the command of General Abraham Godwin, the younger, and Colonel Cornelius G. Garrison, both of Paterson. The services were held in the Reformed Dutch Church, at Pompton, the Rev. Isaac S. Demarest officiating, while the people came by hundreds from all the country around, to testify by their presence to their respect for one whom they had so long revered and admired.

Colfax left six children :

I. George Washington, b. 3 November, 1784 ; m. Eliza Colfax, his cousin, 11 December, 1811.

II. Lucy, b. 18 November, 1789 ; m. Henry H. P. Berry, 3 August, 1815.

III. Schuyler, b. 3 August, 1792 ; m. Hannah Delameter Stryker, of New York, 25 April, 1820. (He was the father of Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, 1869-73).

IV. Elizabeth, b. 8 August, 1794 ; m. James L. Baldwin, 30 July, 1816. (Her children live at Troy, N. Y.)

V. William W., b. 26 April, 1797 ; m. Hester Mandeville, 27 May, 1826. (He graduated at the University of New York, School of Medicine, 27 Feb., 1817, practised a few years at Acquackanonk and Paterson, and for half a century at Pompton and vicinity. As this is being written he is dying.)\*

VI. Maria, b. 3 July, 1800 ; m. Abraham Williams, a lawyer, of Orange, 14 January, 1822.

The writer has had the miniature of Gen. Colfax, mentioned above, photographed, and a copy, appropriately colored, will be hung in the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society, where all may thus see an excellent counterfeit presentment of the fine looking and gallant CAPTAIN OF WASHINGTON'S BODY GUARD.

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\*While this article was in the printer's hands, Dr. Colfax died, February 28, 1876. For a sketch of his life see the *New York Herald* of March 1.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. IV.

1876.

No. 4.

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NEWARK, May 18th, 1876.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY held a regular meeting in their rooms at 12 o'clock M., which was numerously attended by gentlemen from various parts of the state. The Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., President, and Mr. PETER S. DURYEE, one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by MR. A. P. YOUNG, Recording Secretary, and approved.

MR. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted his report of the correspondence since the last meeting and laid upon the table among others. letters or communications from Hon. John Clement, acknowledging his election as a Vice President of the Society and from Hon. Marcus L. Ward, as a member of the Executive Committee; from the Hon. Wm. P. Ross, of Port Gibson, Ark., accepting an honorary membership; from Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh and others, acknowledging their election as resident members; from the Pennsylvania Historical Society in relation to the Publication Fund of that Society; from Mr. Edward Herrick, Corresponding Secretary of the Bradford County, Pa., Historical Society, inquiring after the Linley family, who were among the early settlers of Newark; from Mr. E. Carhart of Oxford, Pa., similar inquiries after the Carhart family, who were located, at an early period, in the neighborhood of Elizabeth; from the Missouri Historical Society, suggesting a national convention of



Historical Societies at Philadelphia on the first of August next; the Historical Societies of Iowa, Minnesota, Maine, New York, Georgia, and Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, acknowledging the receipt of the last number of the Society's Proceedings. The Delaware Historical Society, New York State Library, U. S. Coast Survey office, Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Camden, Gen'l G. Watts DePeyster, of New York, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of Indiana, Mr. J. D. Sergeant and S. W. Pennybacker, of Philadelphia, and Mr. R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, transmitted donations for the library; from Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, there were several communications relating to the contributions of the Society to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and from various other parties letters relating to the business operations of the Society.

COLONEL SWORDS, the Treasurer, reported that the legacy of the late Thomas Barron of \$5,000 had been received and temporarily invested, and that the balance of cash in the treasury was \$1,392.80.

The Committee on the Library reported that the additional shelving to meet the constant accumulations in the library, the necessity for which was alluded to in their report at the last meeting, had been supplied, and, in conjunction with a commodious closet, contributed at the expense of the owners of the building, afforded all the accommodation at present required. The rooms, in consequence, wore a more systematic and convenient aspect than ever before.

The additions to the library, since the last meeting, had been thirty-five bound volumes, one hundred and forty pamphlets, seven manuscripts, two maps, sundry newspapers and two oil paintings. Some few of the books were obtained through exchanges, and the Committee invite the attention of the members to the services they might render to the Society, by availing themselves of the duplicate works in the library, to secure such others as are wanted, when not obtainable gratuitously. The donations, since the last meeting, of which a special report was presented, were all in keeping with the objects of the Society, and some were especially valuable.

The Committee referred especially to a bequest of the late Mrs. Matthias W. Day, of a valuable marble mantel clock, coëval with the

French Revolution and bearing devices incidental to that period, which adds not a little to the completeness of the library; and an oil painting on panel, four feet by three, representing an entire family of husband, wife, mother and several children—five sons and two daughters—in the costume of the beginning of the seventeenth century. This painting was considered by the late Mr. Day, who purchased it nearly half a century ago in New York, as representing Hendrick Hudson and his family, but the Committee regretted that they had not been able to confirm this traditionary belief. The picture is evidently of Dutch origin, the ages of the different personages represented being given in that language, but there is nothing whereby the name of the artist or the age of the picture can be ascertained.

"It is a noticeable circumstance," said the Committee in their report, "that Hudson's name and position in history are due to the events of only four years of his career, from 1607 to 1611, nothing being known definitely of his birth and early life, or of the number of his children. His biographers have assumed that one John Hudson, whose name appears among the seamen he had with him on two of his voyages, was a son, and the Committee hoped that the eldest child in the picture, represented as twenty-four years old, might afford a clue whereby its identity with the Hudson family might be arrived at, but it was found that for John Hudson to have been at that age, the picture must have been painted in 1610, when Hudson was not in Holland, it being certain, according to his biographers, that although his voyage to America and discovery of the Hudson was made while in the employ of the Dutch East India Company in 1609, he did not return to Holland with his vessel, but landed from her on the English coast in November of that year, when on his return voyage. Another circumstance which militates against the supposition that our picture represents Hudson and his family, is the failure on the part of his biographers and others, after thorough search, to learn of the existence of any portrait of him. The Committee hope that, although foiled in their endeavor to connect the painting with Hudson's family, they may yet be able to ascertain what other it represents. That it was one of distinction there can be no doubt."

The report also stated that—

"In accordance with the request of the Directors of the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia, and the earnest solicitation of Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, acting for them, the Committee have consented to place in their charge several of the valuable original documents in the possession of the Society, for exhibition in Memorial Hall. Among these are the original grants from the Duke of York for East and West Jersey, and other early instruments connected with the first settlement of the provinces, of dates from 1664 to 1682, which cannot fail to add interest to the collection."

The Committee on Publications reported the issue of another number of the Society's "Proceedings," bringing down the printed record of its operations to the present time. They drew attention to a resolution adopted in May, 1869, authorizing the publication of "The Paris Papers"—the correspondence of John Ferdinand Paris with the proprietors of East Jersey, during the early part of the eighteenth century—which had never been acted upon, and expressed a hope that circumstances would soon warrant its being carried out. In this connection the Committee referred to the advantages flowing from the establishment of a publication fund that would allow of publications at regular periods, such as had been established by several societies, and which had been suggested as long ago as 1860—"being impressed," said the Committee, "with a sense of the obligation resting upon the Society, not only to *collect* materials for history, but also to facilitate access to them by putting them in print when practicable, with a view to their wider dissemination and usefulness."

The Committee on Nominations reported favorably on the names of several gentlemen referred to them, and they were thereupon balloted for, and duly elected members.

Rev. MARSHALL B. SMITH, with some remarks verifying its identity, presented a fragment of the keel of the notable Ship of the Line "Royal George," of one hundred guns, which through mismanagement, was sunk off Spithead, in August, 1782, with eight hundred souls on board, and raised in 1839.

Mr. ERNEST E. COX presented an original copy of the Boston Gazette of March 12th, 1770, containing an account of the funeral services of those who fell in the affray with the English soldiers on the 5th of March, 1770.

Rev. Dr. ABEEL presented an autograph letter from Charles Pettit to Col. James Abeel, Deputy Quartermaster General, at Morristown, dated Philadelphia, Jan. 6th, 1779, and a large voluminous atlas, of great interest, printed during the last century.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON drew the attention of the Society to a very able article, by Mr. Isaac Craig, in the Pittsburgh Telegraph of April 21st, refuting a statement in a Cincinnati paper to the effect that "Washington's Life Guard was composed of Germans, not one of whom understood a word of English." As Mr. Nelson, at the last meeting of the Society, read a paper on William Colfax, of Pompton who was Captain of the Life Guard, this refutation of statements, originating in an erroneous confounding of two distinct corps, was highly important. Mr. Nelson presented a copy of the paper referred to.

After a bountiful repast, spread for the members in the Society's Document room, President Hamill read an interesting sketch of Lawrenceville, Mercer county.

On motion of Col. SWORDS, and after some remarks by Mr. DURYEE upon the many events of the Revolution, and the prominent men connected with the section of the State in which Lawrenceville is situated, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. Dr. Hamill for his entertaining paper, and that he be requested, if not inconsistent with his intentions, to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

A number of old and interesting documents, referring to business transaction in Essex county, in the early part of the last century, were received from MR. WILLIAM JOHN POTTS, of Camden, and MR. HENRY CONGAR presented a large collection of deeds and surveys and other papers relating to early transfers of property in this part of the State.

A telegram was received from the Rev. GEORGE SHELDON, D.D., of Princeton, asking for the appointment of delegates from the Society to the Princeton Centennial celebration on the 29th of June, which, on motion of Mr. Whitehead, was referred to the Executive Committee, which, by a resolution adopted in January, had been charged with the consideration of all co-operative measures.

After a desultory interchange of views, reminiscences, etc., in which Messrs. Voorhees, of Middlebush, Aycrigg, of Passaic, Duryee, Sykes, Baldwin, Swords and others participated, the Society adjourned, to meet at Trenton on the third Thursday of January, 1877.

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### Resident Members.

Elected May 18. 1876.

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EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.	TRENTON.
WILLIAM H. GILL.	ELIZABETH.
HENRY C. KELSEY.	TRENTON.
HENRY S. LITTLE.	TRENTON.
BENJAMIN F. LEE,	TRENTON.
ERNEST L. MEYER,	ELIZABETH.
BENJAMIN C. PARKER,	SHREWSBURY.
W. W. L. PHILLIPS, M.D.,	TRENTON.
JOHN M. RANDALL	EAST ORANGE.
STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS.	WEST ORANGE.

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### Honorary Member.

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HENRY C. MURPHY . . . BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 18th, 1876.

*From the Various Societies.*—The Historical Society of Delaware. The Revolutionary soldiers of Delaware, by William G. Whitley, 1875.

The Minnesota Historical Society, Annual Report, 1875.—The grasshopper ravages in Minnesota.—Report of the Centennial State Board.

The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Proceedings, 1876.—Brief history of the N. E. H. & G. Register, and the number for April. 1876.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society's Record for January and April, 1876.

The Virginia Historical Society.—A newspaper containing an article on Virginia libraries in Colonial Times.—Photograph of Thomas B. Wynne, deceased, late Secretary of the Society.—Newspaper account of Proceedings.—Early voyages to America, 1520, 1573, by Conway Robinson.—Washington's private diaries, 1789 to 1791.—Virginia Historical Reporter, Vol. II, part 1.—Sketches of the Political Issues of the Revolution.—Discourse before Virginia Historical Society, R. M. T. Hunter, 1854.

The Georgia Historical Society, Address by Charles C. Jones, Jr., on Sergeant William Jasper, 1876.

American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings, October, 1875.—Transactions of the Society, Vols. 5 and 6.—Thomas' History of Printing in America, 2d edition, 1874.

*From New York State Library.*—Boundaries of the State of New York.—Reports of State Museum of Natural History, 1872, and N. Y. State Library, 1875.

*From Robert Clark.*—Ninth Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1875.

*From Samuel Nichols.*—The first six pages of the Book of Minutes of "Newark Fire Company, No. 1," December 30, 1799, to February 6, 1801.

*From the Authors.*—Genealogical Notes relating to the family of Scull, compiled by G. D. Scull.

Nashville; the Decisive Battle of the Rebellion, by General J. Watts De Peyster.

Historical Address at the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the Congregationalist Meeting House, Amherst, Mass., 1870, by William B. Towne, Milford, N. H.

The Ministry at Large, by Rev. Edwin M. Stone.

The Voyage of Verrazzano—a chapter in the early history of maratime discover in America, by Henry C. Murphy, 1875.

Historical Address in First Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Indiana, Nov. 30th, 1874, by Judge D. D. Banta.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Delphi, Carrol county, Indiana, Nov. 28th, 1875, by Rev. Joseph A. Ranney.

Treatment of Amputations by the Open Method, by F. S. Dennis, M. D.

Description of the Atsion and Waterford estates.—Burlington, Camden and Atlantic Counties, N. J., by W. H. B. Thomas.

The Bergen family and other Long Island families, by Teunis G. Bergen.—Early account of Petroleum, by William J. Buck.

*From Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D.*—Historical papers of the American Colonial Church, volume for Massachusetts.—Debates in the House of Deputies of Protestant Episcopal Church, 1871.—Journal and Digest of the Canons, 1874.—Annual Convention of Diocese of Western New York, 1875.—Journal of 92d Convention of the Diocese of New York, 1875.—Diocese of Albany Convention Journal, 1875.—Diocese of Massachusetts Convention, 1875.—The complete issues of the Historical Club of the American Church, 1874–5—and fifteen Pamphlets, Speeches, Reports, etc.

*From William Roome.*—Old newspapers, 1800, 1808, 1822.—A specimen of New Jersey Currency, dated April 16th, 1764.

*From Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.*—Address of General T. C. H. Smith, at the dedication of the Washington County Soldiers' Monument, Marietta, Ohio, 1875.—Historical Sketch of the Schools of Dayton, by Robert W. Steele.—Civil and Military Engineers of America.—Sidney Centennial, 1872.—Mannal of the First Pres-

byterian Church, Chicago.—Defense of Presbyterian Doctrine and Order, by Thomas H. Skinner.—History of the half century celebration of the First Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Indiana.—In memoriam James S. Seymour, by Charles Hawley, D.D.—History of the First Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Y., by Charles Hawley, D.D.—Fifteenth Anniversary of the Brick Church, Rochester, N. Y., 1875.

*From Beach Vanderpool*.—Report of the Commissioners to select a site and build an asylum for the Insane, 1875.

*From United States Patent Office*.—Official Gazette, Vol. 9, Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive.

*From Dr. Samuel A. Green*.—Sanitary Condition of Boston, 1875, and other Pamphlets.

*From W. P. Garrison*.—Constitution of the New England Society of Orange, N. J., 7th edition.

*From Mrs. James J. Carter*.—Duplicate list of the taxes levied in Newark, 1823, 1831 and 1834.—Tax lists South Wark, 1833, 1834 and one year without date.—Poll lists 1840, 1841 and 1842.—The number of Inhabitants given in 1834 is 12,725.

*From Samuel W. Pennypacker*.—Penn Monthly, February, 1876,

*From William A. Whitehead*.—The Alleged Atheism of the Constitution.—Miscellaneous pamphlets and maps.

*From Charles G. Rockwood*.—The National Temperance Advocate.—History of Foly's Gold Pens.

*From Mrs. Robert Gray*.—Revolutionary manuscripts.

*From United States Coast Survey*.—Report of the Superintendent, 1872.

*From E. D. Halsey*.—Two numbers of the Iron Era, containing items of local history.

*From Astor Library*.—Annual Report of the Trustees, 1876.

*From Amos H. Searfoss*.—Copy of the testimony read in the case of Horace H. Day vs. Charles Goodyear.—Minutes Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of N. J., 18 pamphlets.—Minutes Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of N. J., 11 pamphlets.

*From John A. Gifford*.—Badge worn at the funeral ceremonies of ex-President Jackson, 1845.



- From H. Phillips, Jr.*—Newspaper notice of the earliest American expeditions to the Arctic regions.
- From Sheldon Smith.*—Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, 1873.
- From William Foster Dodge.*—The Industrial Interests of Newark.
- From Francis Barber Ogden.*—By-Laws, etc., of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, 1876.
- From the Publishers.*—Consecutive numbers of the National Standard.—Hackettstown Herald.—Blomfield Record.—Orange Journal.—Weekly State Gazette.—Princeton Press.—Centennial.—American Journal of Education.—Newark Artizan.—The American Biblioplist.
- From United States Bureau of Education.*—Circulars of Information.
- From Rev. Allen H. Brown.*—Minutes of the Sessions of the Synod of New Jersey, 1873, 1874 and 1875.
- From William M. Lee.*—Almanac, 1770, by Nathaniel Low, Boston, Mass.—Connecticut Journal, February 23, 1803.
- From Mrs. William Grummon.*—Manuscript copy of a division of lands among the first lot right settlers of Elizabethtown, 1699, 1700, certified as a true copy taken by me, Caleb Jeffreys, April 4, 1736.
- From R. S. Swords.*—The Outward Business of the House of God.—Sermon by G. Z. Gray, 1875.—Memorial of the Opening of the New York and Canada Railway, 1875.—Annual Report Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., 1875.—Constitution of the New York S. P. C. A., 1876.—Laws of New York relating to children, 1875.
- From Henry J. Yates.*—Message as Mayor of the City of Newark, with Reports of City Officers, 1876.
- From R. A. Brock of Richmond, Va.*—The vestry book of Henrico Parish, Va., 1730, 1773.—Publications of the Virginia Historical Society, New Series, No 1.—Report of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the Boundary between Maryland and Virginia, 1873.—Report of the Internal Improvement Company, 1875.—Report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, 1873, and 19 miscellaneous pamphlets.

TRENTON, January 18th, 1877.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its thirty-third annual meeting in the Rooms of the Board of Trade, at 11:30 A. M., which proved to be one of its most interesting gatherings, many prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State being present, the REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., President, and HON. JOHN CLEMENT and MR. PETER S. DURYEE, Vice Presidents, presiding.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary made his report on the correspondence since the meeting in May. Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, L. I., acknowledged his election as an honorary member. Messrs. William Nelson and Benj. Aycrigg accepted their appointments as representatives of the Society at the Princeton Centennial celebration. Messrs. C. H. Hart and J. A. Woodward, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., of Indiana, Miss Henrietta A. Day, of Newark, Messrs. F. E. Mather and O. S. Baldwin, of New York, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Boston, Mr. P. Cudmore, of Minnesota, Mrs. E. Mulford Palmer, of Camden, Grand Lodge of Iowa, U. S. Department of Interior, U. S. Medical Bureau, and Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Iowa, transmitted donations for the library. The Historical Societies of Delaware and Vermont, and Mr. Thos. C. Murray, of Baltimore, were desirous of obtaining the Society's publications. Messrs. Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland, Ohio, B. F. Davenport, of Boston, W. F. Beach, of Macon, Missouri, C. J. Hubbard, of Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Wm. Kelley, of New York, and Rev. G. T. Riddell, of Harrison, Maine, made Genealogical enquiries after families with whom they were connected. Rev. David Craft wrote in reference to an intended history of Bradford county, Pa., and the Rev. G. S. Mott, D. D., of a proposed history of the Presbyterian Church at Flemington, N. J. Gen. W. S. Stryker, of Trenton, communicated information respecting the Society's exhibits at the Centennial. Mr. LaFayette Angelman, of Plainfield, asked for definite information as to the character and extent of the Society's Library. The American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, expressed their thanks for a volume

of their Collections returned to them, and letters from John F. Haggaman, of Princeton, Hon. John Clement, of Haddonfield, Mr. B. W. Throckmorton, of Jersey City, and other gentlemen had reference to various topics connected with the Society's operations.

The Treasurer submitted his report, \* showing a balance of cash in the treasury of \$907.17, with \$638 due from members in arrears.

DR. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON submitted the report of the Executive Committee, in which they referred to the reports of the officers and special committees for the details of their several departments during the months that had elapsed since the last meeting of the Society, and cordially approved of the recommendations which would be presented by the Library Committee relating to the publication of a catalogue and the introduction of sundry improvements. Although the whole burden of the rent of the rooms had now to be borne by the Society, no other association sharing it as heretofore, it was hoped that the current receipts, and the liberality of individual members, would supply all the means needful for the successful prosecution of the various contemplated projects.

As reported by the Committee on the Library at the last meeting, the request of the Commissioners to place some of the Society's valuable historical relics in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, had been complied with, and the following duly forwarded:

- No. 1. Portrait in oil of Aaron Burr, presumed to have been painted by Stuart.
- No. 2. Exemplified copy of the Grant from Charles II. to James, Duke of York, for New York and New Jersey, March 12th, 1664. Made for John Fenwick and brought to West Jersey in 1674.
- No. 3. Original Lease for a year from James, Duke of York, to Lords Berkley and Carteret, for the whole of New Jersey. Dated June 23d, 1664.
- No. 4. Original Release of the same, dated June 24th, 1664.
- No. 5. Original Lease for a year from James, Duke of York, to Sir George Carteret, for the Northern part of New Jersey, dated July 28th, 1674.

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\* See subsequent page.

- No. 6. Original Release of the same, dated July 29th, 1674.
- No. 7. Original Quintipartite Deed between Sir Carteret, William Penn, Nicholas Lucas, Gawen Lawrie, and Edward Byllinge, dated July 1st, 1676, dividing the province into East and West Jersey.
- No. 8. Original Release of Elizabeth, widow and Executrix and the Trustees of Sir George Carteret to the first Twelve Proprietors of East Jersey, dated January 1st, 1681-2.
- No. 9. Original Release of James Duke of York, to Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge and Edmond Warner, for West Jersey, dated August 6th, 1689.

"These parchments and portraits"—said the Committee—"were properly framed and boxed, and entrusted to the special care of the commissioners charged with their exhibition, with the understanding that they were to be returned in the same good condition free of all charges and expenses, and with the scarcely needed admonition that their loss would be irreparable. For a time our contributions were not available for want of a proper place to display them within the Exhibition grounds, but about the 1st of July they were by permission of the Committee, taken to the fire proof apartments of the Academy of Fine Arts and added to the collections of a like character received from other States and Historical Societies, where they attracted the attention they deserve. A recent letter from Col. Frank M. Etting, Chairman of the Commemorative Commission, brings the information that it is intended, if possible, to keep the collection together until Spring, and permission is asked to retain the contributions of the Society for some time longer. The Committee submit the request for the action of the Society."

"Since the last meeting Death has struck from our roll of members two gentlemen who were identified with the Society from its organization—Ex-Chancellor Green and Mr. Alofsen.

"HENRY W. GREEN was present and active in the formation of the society, at the meeting held in the City Hall, Trenton, on the 27th of February, 1845; became one of the Executive Committee in 1851; was elected one of the Vice Presidents in 1862, and in January, 1875, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Rodgers as President. The

state of his health, however, obliged him to decline a re-election in 1876. While in the enjoyment of good health he was an attendant upon our meetings whenever his public duties permitted, and participated in the discussion of various topics that at such times called for the action of the Society,

"By birth a Jerseyman, Mr. Green received his early training in the educational institutions of his native State, and spent his whole life, professional and official, in her service; and it may be affirmed with justice that none of her sons has more worthily or with greater distinction, adorned her annals, or labored more assiduously to promote the enterprises that have served to advance her prosperity and elevate the moral condition of her population. Her noble works of philanthropy found in him a friend and advocate; and her higher institutions of learning will cherish in grateful remembrance his counsels and efforts, as among the most effective agencies to which are due their enlarged facilities and their present deservedly high reputation.

"Of the bench and bar of New Jersey he was a distinguished ornament. To an intellect of rare capacity, a temperament that prompted to the intent application of his mental powers to the work before him, a conscientious sense of the requirements of duty to his clients and the public, he added the results of careful culture, exhaustive research and profound thought; qualities which, united with a fluent and impressive diction, made him eminently successful in his earlier forensic efforts, and were even more conspicuous in those opinions and decisions from the seats of judicial authority—models of righteous judgment, varied learning and stern logic, expressed in language pure, terse and forcible—that have secured him an exalted rank among the jurists of the State and the country.

"Nor were his virtues in the more private relations of life, though less conspicuously demonstrated, less worthy of commemoration. Constitutionally ardent and of warm sympathies, his attachments were strong and enduring; and those who were admitted to his friendship will hold the memory of the privilege among their most precious recollections. In his religious sentiments, he was earnest, though simple-hearted and unobtrusive. Tolerant and respectful of the opinions of others, he loved the church of which he was a member

and office bearer, contributed liberally to her beneficent enterprises, and was ever ready to aid her with his judicious counsels. His tastes no less than his regard for official propriety, kept him aloof from the strifes of political parties; but his sincere love of country did not permit him to be an indifferent observer of current events. His keen insight of character, his sagacious perception of the bearings of agitated questions of State and National polity, and his strong sense of right, led him to the adoption of decided opinions of public men and public measures, which were not concealed from those who enjoyed his confidence, nor without their influence, silently exerted, on the popular sentiment.

"Mr. Green was born in Lawrenceville, in this State, on the 20th of September, 1804. After careful preparation under the care of the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., in the excellent classical institution in his native village, he entered the College of New Jersey and graduated thence, with high honor, in the year 1820, at the early age of sixteen with a class distinguished for the number of its members who have risen to eminence in the Church and the State. He began the study of law under the late Chief Justice Ewing and completed his preparation for the Bar under Hon. Garret D. Wall. He was elected to the popular branch of the State Legislature in 1842, and in 1844 was chosen a member of the convention that formed the Constitution of the State. He was the same year appointed by Chancellor Pennington Reporter of the Court of Chancery. In 1846 he was nominated by Governor Stratton Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and renominated by Governor Fort for the same office in 1853, receiving in both instances the unanimous confirmation of the Senate. While occupying this position he received from his Alma Mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After a service of fourteen years, with great distinction, in this position, he was in the year 1860 nominated by Governor Olden Chancellor, which office he held with like distinction till his retirement in 1866.

"The premature failure of health which caused his retirement, was doubtless due to his intense application, without proper relaxation, to the unrelenting demands of official duty. Wisely yielding to the warning intimation so far as to withdraw from public life, he still continued to perform valuable service to the church and common-

wealth as a member of the board of trustees of "The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church," at Princeton, to which he was elected in the year 1833, and of which he became the honored President in the year 1859; and as a trustee of the College of New Jersey, to which office he was chosen in the year 1850. To his counsels and influence, while holding this important position, are largely due the present advanced rank of that seminary of learning and the munificent benefactions that have adorned the historic soil of Princeton with spacious and elegant structures, which will ever associate his family and ancestry with the fame and usefulness of his venerable Alma Mater. Chancellor Green departed this life at his residence in Trenton on the 19th of December, 1876, in the 72d year of his age.

"SOLOMEN ALOFSON'S name is on our records among the original members of 1845, and from that time until his final departure from the country in 1871, there was scarcely a meeting of the Society at which, by donation or otherwise, he did not manifest the warm interest he felt in its prosperity. From 1860 to 1867, he filled the office of Treasurer, declining a re-election when about to visit the country of his birth. He first came to this country as Secretary to the Dutch Legation, and subsequently became connected with a prominent banking house in New York, and married a lady of Jersey City. His donations to the Society were both of money and books. Among the latter were over six hundred distinct works relating to our Civil War, many of them rare and difficult to obtain, and several busts and portraits of distinguished men.

"Mr. Alofsen was a gentleman of education and culture, the possessor of a large and valuable library, which he took with him to Europe, but which, much to his regret, he was obliged to sell, about a year ago, in consequence of his having no permanent abode, his time being spent between Paris, the residence of an only daughter, Arnhem, Amsterdam and other places in Holland. In 1871 he spent a few months in the United States renewing his associations with his old friends, and the many literary institutions in which he had taken an interest. He died suddenly at Arnhem, on the 19th of October, 1867, aged 67."

After some remarks by Col. Swords, JUDGE NIXON, and the

PRESIDENT, on motion of the first-named gentleman the motion was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publications.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the transactions at the last meeting of the Society were in press and would be published without delay, in connection with those of the present meeting, making another number of the regular printed "Proceedings," which extend back to the organization of the Society in 1845.

But few kindred societies could prevent a like continuous history of their doings in print. The numbers of the "Proceedings" were distributed gratuitously to the resident members who might not be in arrears when they were issued. Some of the volumes of the Society's "Collections" were nearly exhausted, and members desirous of having complete sets were urged to secure those they required without delay.

In the absence of the Chairman, the Corresponding Secretary read the report of the Committee on the Library.

They submitted a list of the additions made by donations since the last meeting, amounting to eighty-five volumes, two hundred and ninety-seven pamphlets, regular files of seven newspapers, five manuscripts, etc.

"These accessions," said the Committee, "and the fact that a larger number than usual of historical inquirers have frequented the rooms, testify to the continual interest taken in the Society and the recognition of its usefulness.

"Some additional progress has been made since the last meeting in the preparation of the Catalogue, and it is hoped that before long it will be ready for publication. It is scarcely necessary to say anything in demonstration of the actual necessity that exists for its completion. To any library a catalogue is essential, but especially so to one like our own, a depository of the waifs of Time—of books and documents whose existence even may not be known to the historical inquirer, and yet may be of great interest and essential value to him in his researches. The catalogue, therefore, becomes itself a history of unknown as well as known facts, a complete hand-book of the sources whence those facts may be derived. Of vast impor-



tance is it, therefore, that our library, so firmly established and bidding fair to grow indefinitely by additions of the greatest variety, should be rendered thoroughly accessible and serviceable by having a comprehensive, properly arranged catalogue of the treasures it possesses. The more perfect its arrangement, the more perfect will be the arrangement of the books themselves, in order that the changes consequent upon accumulations in certain departments may not interfere with, or encroach upon, the limits of others. Already has our library by its growth required several re-arrangements, and such will probably continue to be the case until we shall possess a proper edifice of our own. The Committee hope that, when ready for the press, no hesitation on the score of expense will be felt by the Society about ordering the publication of the catalogue.

"Projected improvements are being considered, whereby our cabinet of historic relics and curiosities will be rendered more attractive, and our collection of Manuscripts, many of which have not been properly arranged, may be more readily consulted.

"The Committee would renew their appeal to the members generally, to use their influence to secure for the library all the memorials of our past history of which they may have information as probably obtainable. Many a garret, or other repository of so-considered valueless papers, oftentimes contains, when submitted to the inspection of a historical explorer, very interesting documents answering important ends, when least expected furnishing data for verifying doubtful events or showing the fallacy of traditional fables.

"A recent very valuable and comprehensive work contains accounts of two interesting events in the early history of East Jersey, exceedingly pleasant to read, and not impossible, but far from probable, although coming to us with such favorable surroundings, as no authority is given for the statements. One of these events is the meeting between Gov. Carteret of East Jersey, and Gov. Nicolls of New York, on the arrival of the former to take possession of the province in 1664. The interview is described most graphically, all the particulars being given for the first time as artistically as if a modern reporter had been present. The other event is the settlement of Elizabethtown and the reception by Gov. Carteret shortly after his arrival, of a deputation from Long Island, representing the

Nicolls' patentees. Time, place and circumstances are minutely given and a speech, full of exalted figures of rhetoric which it is impossible that he could have used, being put in the mouth of the head of the embassy; the notes of the stenographer, supposed to be present, never having been put into print until now, when they come to us embellished with two hundred years of family traditions that will not bear the scrutiny which all history should be able to bear. The pleasing incident in New England Revolutionary history which has given the name of Paul Revere such extended celebrity, has very recently been modified in some of its particulars—the church where the lights were displayed for the government of the adventurous rider and the name of the person who displayed them, being found to differ from the formerly received accounts, through the researches of the Rev. John Lee Watson, of Orange, New Jersey; and our own experience, since the last meeting, in receiving an old, but well authenticated copy of a letter written in 1698 by Lewis Morris to the people of Elizabethtown, relating to the difficulties that then existed in the Province, throwing new light on the views of that prominent man on controverted points at a very eventful period of our history—is confirmatory of the fact that it is not too late, even now, to discover new authentic evidence relating to the earliest events of our history, to establish or refute what may be already known, or to reveal additional information heretofore unknown."

The Committee on Nominations reported favorably on the names of several gentlemen which had been referred to them, and they were elected by ballot. New nominations were received and referred to the Committee.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees for 1877, as follows:

*Committee on Finance*—Joseph N. Tuttle, William B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller.

*Committee on Publications*—William A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M.D., John Hall, D.D., William B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

*Committee on Library*—Martin R. Dennis, William A. Whitehead, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, Abram Coles, M.D.,

*Committee on Statistics*—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreeve, Arthur Ward, M.D., William Nelson.

*Committee on Nominations*—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield.

Mr. A. G. Ritchie, Rev. Dr. Sheldon and Gen. W. S. Stryker were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They subsequently reported the following, who were duly elected :

*President*—SAMUEL M. HAMMILL, D.D., of Lawrenceville.

*Vice-Presidents*—JOHN T. NIXON, of Trenton, PETER S. DURYEE, of Newark, JOHN CLEMENT, of Haddonfield.

*Corresponding Secretary*—WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

*Recording Secretary*—ADOLPHUS P. YOUNG, of Newark.

*Treasurer*—ROBERT S. SWORDS, of Newark.

*Librarian*—MARTIN R. DENNIS, of Newark.

*Executive Committee*—SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M.D., of Newark ; WILLIAM B. KINNEY, of Morristown ; JOHN HALL, of Trenton ; SAMUEL ALLINSON, of Yardville ; N. NORRIS HALSTED, of Kearney ; JOEL PARKER, of Freehold ; MARCUS L. WARD, of Newark ; JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, of Newark ; GEORGE SHELDON, D.D., of Princeton.

Donations to the library were presented by MR. HAGEMAN, JUDGE BUCHANAN and MISS STAFFORD ; the latter also exhibited the original, and deposited with the society a certified copy. of the letter from the Marine Committee, dated Philadelphia, December 13th, 1784, accompanying "Paul Jones' starry flag of the Bonne Homme Richard, which was transferred to the Alliance," a boarding sword and a musket captured from the Serapis, which the committee bestowed upon Lieut. James Bayard Stafford, her father, and which are still in her possession.

MR. WHITEHEAD stated that among the interesting features of the exercises in Philadelphia, in July last, commemorative of the adoption of the resolution of Independence in 1776, was the presentation in old Independence Hall, by gentlemen selected from all parts of the country, of brief memoirs of the Signers of the Declaration, and other distinguished men of the time. Of course the

names and services of several of New Jersey's noble patriots were duly commemorated by gentlemen from the State, of whom he had the honor to be one, and he had hoped that before being given to the press—as he understood was the ultimate intention of the Commission—the several papers might have been communicated to the Society. He had succeeded, however, in securing only one, beside his own, and introduced B. W. Throckmorton, Esq., of Jersey City, by whom a sketch of one of the prominent Jerseymen of the time had been prepared.

MR. THROCKMORTON then read a brief memoir of John DeHart, of Elizabethtown, who was a member of the First Congress of 1774–5, and otherwise identified with the patriotic measures of that and subsequent periods of the revolution.

On motion of COL. SWORDS, it was resolved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Throckmorton for his interesting paper, and that he be requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

ADJUTANT GENERAL STRYKER presented and read a paper on Col. Philip Johnson, of New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776.

After some remarks from the REV. DR. MOTT, of Flemington, on motion of JUDGE BUCHANAN the paper was referred to the Committee on Publications.

On motion of MR WHITEHEAD, it was, in accordance with the suggestion of the Executive Committee :

Resolved, That the Committee on the National Centennial Commemoration in Philadelphia be allowed to retain the Society's contributions to their exhibition, until the 1st day of May next.

MR. WHITEHEAD then read a memoir of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration from this State, and submitted therewith, for the inspection of the members, the *original minutes* of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey on the 22d of June, 1776, containing the instructions of that body to their representatives in the Continental Congress.

On motion of DR. PENNINGTON the thanks of the Society were

voted to Mr. Whitehead, and he was requested to place a copy of his paper at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

The Society then took a recess until 3.30 P. M., and on reassembling Mr. RITCHIE offering the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Mott be requested to furnish the Society with a paper on the history of Hunterdon county, to be read at the next meeting of the Society.

Dr. Mott was understood to accede to the request to prepare the paper, but would not engage to have it ready for the next meeting.

Rev. DR. SHELDON made some remarks upon the value of the numerous historical papers, addresses and sermons which the Centennial year had produced, and presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to present to the Society at the meeting in May next, to be placed on our records, a condensed statement of the various celebrations, civic and military, that were held in various places in the State during the past year, in commemoration of the Centennial of our National Independence.

In furtherance of the same object, on motion of the Rev. Mr. BROWN, it was : Resolved that the Society issue a call requesting that copies of all historical discourses delivered in New Jersey during the Centennial year may be forwarded to the library.

The Hon. JOHN F. HAGEMAN, of Princeton, then read an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper on "Princeton in the Revolution," containing much information relating to that eventful period that Mr. Hageman's researches have elicited from original sources, which was listened to with much satisfaction.

On its conclusion, JUDGE NIXON, after some complimentary remarks, offered the usual vote of thanks, accompanied with a request that, should it not conflict with Mr. Hageman's intentions, the Society would be pleased to have a copy placed at its disposal. It was understood, however, that the paper constituted a portion only, of a work he is preparing for the press on the history of Princeton.

After a vote of thanks to the Board of Trade and Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their rooms, the Society adjourned to meet in NEWARK on the third Thursday of May next

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF FINANCES TO DEC. 31, 1876.

1876.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	1876.
January 1. Balance Cash on hand.....	\$1,483 60	For the Library including Rent and Salary.....	\$1,066 66
From Annual Dues.....	429 00	" Expense account, including Janitor, and Inciden- tals.....	317 38
" Initiation Fees.....	35 00	" Binding.....	50 90
" Life Member Fee on account.....	10 00	" Printing Proceedings.....	56 00
" Sale of Collections and Proceedings.....	26 75	" Cash Deposited in American Trust Co. full amount of Legacy of Thomas Barron.....	5,000 00
" Rent of West Park street Lot.....	300 00	" Balance Cash on hand.....	907 17
" Newark Savings Institution, Int. on Deposits..	63 60		
" Executors of Estate of Thomas Barron, Legacy under his will less 6 per cent. Interest....	4,825 00		
" American Trust Co. Int. on Certificate of Deposit	225 16		
	<u>\$7,398 11</u>		<u>\$7,398 11</u>
Annual Dues in Arrears.....	\$638 00		

ROBT. S. SWORDS, *Treasurer.*

**SECRET.**

Lot of Land in West Park Street, estimated last year.	\$10,000 00
Cash on Deposit in Newark Savings Institution.....	1,060 00
"    "    Dimes Savings Institution, Life	
Member Fees.....	1,240 26
Cash on Deposit in American Trust Co.....	254 06
Oash Certificate of Deposit, No. 622, in American	
Trust Co., Barron Legacy.....	5,000 00
Cash in Treasury.....	907 17
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>\$18,461 49</b>

## Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 18th, 1877.

*From Joseph L. Tuttle, D.D.*—Historical Discourses; Inaugural Addresses and Miscellaneous Pamphlets, one hundred and two in all.

*From George W. Seward.*—The Pulpit of the American Revolution, by J. Wingate Thornton.

*From Hon. F. H. Teese.*—President's Message and Documents, (abridgment) 1875-6.

*From R. S. Swords.*—Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trade, Newark, N. J. Proceeding at 8th annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, 1876. Rules and Regulations 18th Fair N. J. Agricultural Society.

*From Thomas F. De Voe.*—Rode's New York City Directory, 1854-5. Trow's do., 1856-7.

*From State of Michigan.*—Sketches of the History, Resources and Industries of Michigan, 1876,

*From Edmund Quincy.*—Speeches of Josiah Quincy, 1805-1813.

*From the Authors.*—Historical Discourse in Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, July, 1876, by Rev. Aaron Peck. Speech on the Admission of New Mexico, 1876, by F. H. Teese, M.C.

The Conference at Bonn, 1875, by Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D.

Historical Address, Groton, Mass., second edition, by Samuel A. Green, M. D.

Oration and Centennial Proceedings, Jersey City, N. J., by C. H. Winfield.

The Civil Government of the States and the Constitutional History of the United States, by P. Cudmore, second edition, 1875.

Sermon before Prot. Epis. Convention, N. J., 1876, by George Morgan Hills, D.D.

Sermon in the church at Harrison Square, Dorchester, 1876, and Thoughts for Christmas, 1873, by C. D. Bradlee.

A Century of Beneficence, 1769-1869, Historical Sketch of the Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Orphan children of

Clergymen in the Prot. Epis. Church of Pa., by John Wm. Wallace, Phila., 1870.

Sermon before the last convention of the undivided Diocese of Western New York, 1868, by Geo. Morgan Hills, D.D.

Memoir of Sir. Wm. Penn, Knight, etc., by P. S. P. Conner.

The Reed Controversy, by Wm. S. Stryker.

Historical discourse, Wyalusing Pres. Church, 1869, by Rev. D. Craft.

Family record of Robert Bond and Jacob Price, by Mrs. Daniel Price.

History and description of Cedar Lawn Cemetery, by William Nelson.

Indiana in the war of the Rebellion, by H. H. Terrell.

Historical discourse Presbyterian church, Madison, N. J., 1865. Rev. Robert Aikman.

Historical and Statistical memoranda relative to Passaic County, N. J., by William Nelson.

The Bible in the past one hundred years, by Rev. William J. R. Taylor, D.D.

A memorial of Increase Allen Lapham Reall, before Wisconsin Natural History Society, by Charles Mann.

Memoir of John Maclean, M.D., the first Professor of Chemistry in the College of New Jersey, by his son John Maclean, D.D. Privately Printed, 1876.

*From* —Donations to the people of Boston, suffering under the Port Bill, 1774-77. The Garrison Mob, Edited by Theodore Lyman. The Sanitarian, Dec., 1876.

*From Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Newspaper slips containing "A Pre-Historic Pompeii."

*From Dr. S. A. Green.*—Thirteen miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Rev. W. S. Perry, D.D.*—Ten miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From the Publishers.*—The Irish Citizen, June 24th.—Consecutive numbers of Princeton Press.—National Standard.—State Gazette.—Orange Journal.—Bloomfield Record.—American Bibliopolist.—American Journal of Education.—Hackettstown Herald.—Newark Artizan.—American Literary Bureau, July, 1876, 2 copies—



- American Library Journal, Vol. 1.—Penn Monthly, Sept., 1876.
- From Mr. Morehouse.*—School Laws of Michigan—Anniversary of the Baptist church, Portland—Course of study in Public schools, Portland.
- From the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of N. J.*—Proceedings, 1874–76.
- From United States Patent Office.*—Official Gazette, Vols. 9 and 10. General index, 1875.
- From Edmund D. Halsey.*—Fac simile of the original “Morristown Ghost,” as published in 1792.
- From H. E. Sibley.*—Sermon before Protestant Episcopal Convention, 1876, by George Morgan Hills, D.D.
- From George F. Tuttle.*—William Tuttle of New Haven, 1635. Address at the Tuttle gathering, by Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.
- From Frederick Mather.*—The Dewitt Dispensary. Annual reports 1851–1876.
- From Rev. John L. Watson, LL.D.*—The Paul Revere Signal Lanterns shown from Christ church, Boston—Memoirs of the Marstons of Salem, reprint from N. E. Gen. and Biog. Reg., 1873.
- From Miss Henrietta Day.*—Newark Gazette, No. 1, Vol. 14, 1798.—True American, July, 1802.
- From R. A. Brock.*—Virginia newspapers, containing historical articles.
- From United States Coast Survey Office.*—Report, 1873.
- From Pennsylvania Commissioners of Public Charities.*—Sixth annual report, 1876.
- From United States Engineer Department.*—Report of explorations across the great Basin of Utah, by Capt. J. H. Simpson.
- From Mrs. William H. Hussey.*—Taxation of Women, by William L. Bowditch, and other pamphlets—Memoir of Isaac Collins, Historical discourse, Springfield, N. J., by Rev. H. W. Teller.
- From the Brazil Centennial Commission.*—The Empire of Brazil at the Universal Exhibition in Philadelphia, in English, French and German. 3 Vols—Agricultural instructions for those who may emigrate to Brazil—Catalogues, etc., 7 pamphlets.
- From William Nelson.*—Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders

- of Passaic County, 1876—Reports of city officers, Paterson, N. J., 1876—Report of the Board of Education of Paterson.
- From Robert Clark.*—Pre-Historic Remains, Cincinnati.
- From Robert Clark & Co.*—Bibliotheca Americana.
- From William R. Duryee.*—Centennial of the Inhabitants of Communipaw and Lafayette, N. J., 1876.
- From Vernon Royle.*—Report of the Board of Education of Paterson N. J., 1876.
- From Worcester Young Men's Christian Association.*—Abstract of the President's report, 1876.
- From United States Department of the Interior.*—Thirty-six volumes Congressional documents—Public Libraries in the U. S., Part 1.
- From J. Swinburne.*—Third annual report of the Paterson Board of Trade, 1876.
- From Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.*—Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, Vol. 2.
- From William A. Whitehead.*—Forty pamphlets—Broadside—news-paper slips, etc.—Historical sketch of Key West, Florida, 1876.
- From Yale College.*—Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1876-7—Obituary record, 1876.
- From Mercantile Library of New York.*—Catalogue of English prose fiction in the Library.
- From the Essex Institute.*—Bulletin Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 of Vol. 7, January and February—Historical Collections, April to July—Catalogues, etc.
- From the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.*—The Society's Record, July and October, 1876, January, 1877.
- From American Philosophical Society.*—Proceedings, Vol. 16, No. 97.
- From New England Historic and Genealogical Society.*—Register for July and October, 1876, January, 1877.
- From Georgia Historical Society.*—Proceedings at the dedication of the Hodgson Hall, 1876.
- From Chicago Public Library.*—Fourth Annual Report.
- From Davenport Iowa Academy of Natural Sciences.*—Proceedings, Vol. 1867, 1876.
- From Historical Society, Minnesota.*—History of St Paul.
- From Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*—History, Manners and Cus-

- toms of the Indian Nations, by Rev. John Heckewelder, new edition, 1876—Catalogue of Charities conducted by women—Biographical sketch of William Penn.
- From Massachusetts Historical Society.*—Proceedings, 1875-6. Vols. 2 and 3.
- From Maryland Historical Society.*—Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1776.
- From New England Society of Orange, N. J.*—Scenery, No 1, 1876.
- From Vermont Historical Society.*—Address by Hon. Edward A. Sowle, 1876.
- From Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.*—Reports, 1874, 1875-6.
- From Smithsonian Institution.*—Contributions to Knowledge. Vols. 20 and 21. Reports, 1863, '65, '68, '69, '70—The Empire of Brazil at the Universal Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia.
- From the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of N. J.*—Minutes of session of 1876.
- From Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Iowa.*—Proceedings, Vols. 1 to 6. Proceedings of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., Iowa, Vol. 1 and 2. Catalogue of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1873—9 volumes.
- From Henry Congar.*—Historical Discourse, Springfield, N. J., by Rev. H. W. Teller.
- From Abraham Van Fleet.*—History of the Presbyterian Church, Flemington, N. J.—2 copies.
- From Dr. Samuel Lilley.*—China and Her Neighbors, in Chinese Language, by Rev. Young J. Allen—Four Numbers of a Periodical in the Chinese Language, January 3d, 10th, Sept. 7th, 14th, 1874.
- From O. S. Baldwin.*—Baldwin's Monthly.
- From James D. Brown.*—One dollar note of Confederate States of America, 1862.
- From George R. Swords.*—Sharks Teeth from fossil beds in the Ashley River, S. C.
- From Angus McDonald.*—Arrow Head found at Culpepper, Va.
- From Charles J. Williams.*—Three dollar bank note, Manufacturers' Bank, Belleville, N. J., 1836.

*From Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia.*—Three manuscripts.

*From William Grummon, H. J.*—Deed Tabitha Wood to Ichabod

Grummon, 1762, for Land near Elizabeth.

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### Resident Members Elected.

JANUARY 18th, 1877.

Rev. John Ewing, *Clinton, Hunterdon Co.*

Josiah P. Huntoon, *Paterson.*

Leslie D. Ward, M. D., *Newark.*

Henry M. Crowell, *Newark.*

### Corresponding Member.

Wharton Dickinson, *Scranton, Pa.*

## Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 18th, 1877.

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LETTER FROM LEWIS MORRIS TO THE PEOPLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

*Received from Mr. J. A. WOODWARD of Philadelphia.*

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\*.\* The events of the year 1698 were of peculiar interest to the inhabitants of East Jersey. The difficulties attendant upon the government of the Proprietaries had become yearly more manifest. With a portion of them in England, having no personal acquaintance with the effects of their own measures, and another portion in the province, having different views as to what would most conduce to its welfare, it was impossible to secure the harmony of action, without which progress in the essentials of prosperity could not be made. Jeremiah Basse had arrived with his commission as Governor—defective from its not having the King's approval, and the assent of a sufficient number of the proprietaries, sixteen being requisite, whereas, he had only ten—and had placed himself at once in an antagonistic position to many prominent men of the province, who had the boldness to call his authority in question. Lewis Morris, one of these, he had turned out of the Council and caused to be fined and imprisoned for contempt of one of his courts, and the following letter, written while Morris was yet burning with indignation at the treatment he had received, will be found to contain much respecting the proprietaries as a body that differs materially from his usual course, which was to sustain them in the prerogatives they claimed; and ten years later he rendered them essential service in England, whither he went to advance their interests in the settlement of the momentous questions, involved in the surrender of the government to the Crown. [See East Jersey under the Proprietors, pp. 196–199, 211–219.] The letter as here given being printed from a copy of a copy, the author should not be held accountable for many peculiarities, especially of orthography and punctuation, and it is very evident that the copyist has failed to decipher correctly some of his sentences.—Ed.

TINTON, July 13th, 1698.

GENTLEMEN:—Upon notice I had that you were Design'd to solicit his Majesty; I was very glad you were resolute to alter the

present Circumstances, and I could wish the other towns of this unhappy province were as Sensible of their Condition as you are. I must confess I should not be much troubled were those who believe the prop<sup>r</sup>s C—ts & f—s' & love their Government the only persons hurt by it. But since there are others that are Involved (by the folly and sluggishness of the former) under the same Calamity of being governed by base inconsiderable persons, who really have not the right to govern I think it is hard.

Nay even amonge the mock Lords proprietors, there are some that deny the use of arms, a tenet not the safest to be held by those that pretend a right to govern ; It leaves us Naked & Defenceless a pray to any bold Intruder, Subject to all the Rage of a Cruell Enemy and the Barbarous Insults of the perfidious Heathen that are round about us—I have said the proprietors have not the right to govern. And it is from these reasons :

1st. It was only Granted to the Duke and Could not be granted by him to them : Especially it could not be purchased by them as a property, for if it could be purchased by 24, these 24 Might Divide & Subdivide and so we shall have 24 or 2400 ports for they pretend to have purchased both, and they Claim the ports as their property, as well as the Government, and they have a Like right to both.

The power of Erecting ports being in the Lords &c., and the power of Government in the Nation of England who never sold it to the proprietors I Believe : and if the King (of whom they pretend to have purchased), Can sell any of the Governmen the can sell the whole to a subject, or to a foreigner for I know of no law that Restrains the one and Tolerates the other, & so may sell the Kingdom of England to the King of France to Morrow,—and it seems to me a Contradiction to have the property of Government: and at the same time be a subject.

2dly. If the Government is Alienable, I cannot find that it ever was aliened to the 24 ; Nor so much as liberty given them to Govern (as they do) or Otherways. The Kings Subjects, for the 24 Natural Bodys of Thomas Hart, Peter Sonmans and the rest were never by the King Incorporated, and made one body politique, by any name

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<sup>1</sup>So in the copy, but the meaning is not apparent.

nor of any place, Nor none of their grants have words Sufficient in the Law to make them so, Urge no right to govern &c. After all granting it Lawfull for the proprietors to govern, I humbly Conceive it is not Expedient they should for the following Reasons :

Impr<sup>a</sup> they are both Judge & party which Cannot be safe for the people.

2dly. If it was possible to Obtain a Judgment against them they have no Effects nor are their bodys here, & if they were, how would and proper,<sup>a</sup> is it to keep the Goven<sup>r</sup> & propri<sup>m</sup> in position and the Govern<sup>r</sup> & propri<sup>m</sup> by their Warrants Levy of Distress upon the Gover<sup>m</sup> & proprie<sup>m</sup> goods.

3dly. In case any tax be Levied the propr<sup>m</sup> lands pays Nothing which would be Remedied if we were under another Govern<sup>m</sup>.

4thly. All that purchast Land of the Indians by Gove<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Leave would pay them no Quit rents, which would keep money in the Country.

5thly. While the propri<sup>m</sup> keep the Govern<sup>r</sup> it keeps up the price of their own Lands and Leaves that of the inhabitants.

6thly. Their keeping the said Government makes the Quit rents of twice the Value that otherwise they would be.

7thly. There is no Believeing any thing they say, or write, as may be seen in the following instances :

Contradiction—Imprimus They pretend to ports as a property purchast by them, Mr. Coll Bass their Gove<sup>r</sup> in his last proclamation says tis Appointed by the Lords, &c.

Affirmation—In their Concessions they say Lands possest seven years shall not be subject to any Resurvey.

Contradi<sup>n</sup>—Their Surveyor Resurveys and they patent Land after three times Seven Years possession.

Affir<sup>n</sup>—They say in their last letter (when Mr. Willocks signs as one of them) that the Act of parliament Disabled Coll. Hamilton Because a scotchman &c.

Contr<sup>n</sup>—Thomas Gorden, Esq<sup>r</sup> no more an Englishman than Coll. Hamilton is their Secretary and Mr. Willocks (as I am Inform'd) one of the Councill and their Surveyor General.

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<sup>a</sup> The copyist here evidently at fault.

What need, I instance more, here is say and unsay enough and I know you are very sensible of them so must Every Body Else that will give themselves Liberty to think, and if it be Either Safe or Honorable to live under Such masters then I mistake.

They that like the proprietors Govern<sup>t</sup> may say what they please of the King's Govern<sup>t</sup> and of the Taxes & Burdens &c., But as the worthy Mr Hamilton said its much better to be Govern<sup>d</sup> by the head than by the feet. Their quit rents are an unjust tax upon us & our heirs forever, and their Surveyors pinching here a bitt and there a patch out of the Lands of honest men, which they have wrought very hard to pay for is not the most pleasing thing that Ever was done.

And as much as they Cry out against New York and the great hurt it will be to the people to be under the King's Govern<sup>t</sup>—yet if Mr. Willocks Sells the Quit rents and the people Refuse to maintaine some Lousy fellow that they send for a Governor they'l be the first that will put us there to be under all the Hardships afores<sup>d</sup> tis what they have often threatened us with though they dare as well Eat fire as to do it till they have gott what they Can out of us, which they Expect to be £6000 pounds, and then they'l do it not for our punishment but their own Conveniency, for God knows they Care not one straw whether the King or the Devil has the Govern<sup>t</sup>, if they have the Money in it. Wretches that Consider not what will become of this poor Country (for such it will be with a witness if ever the propri<sup>es</sup> gett the half of 6000 Pounds, out of it) so as their Voracious Appetites be but satisfied.

I would be glad to hear of any of their Admirers Instance but one good thing the propri<sup>es</sup> have done for the Country, show where they have perform'd any of the Many promises they have made in their Consessions & by their Gover<sup>t</sup>—what trust, what faith is there, in them, what truth in their Letters where is their Integrity, Justice, Honesty & fair Dealing with the Country. Instance you that can for I cannot.

Now after all shall we Lye in the Ditch and Cry help Lord. There is a fable in *Æsops* of a Country Man that had Cart Mired and prayed to Jubiter for help, Jubiter being Easily Entreated bid the



Swaine put his Back to the wheels, and Immediately his Oxen being sent forward drew his Cart out of the mire, We are in the Swaine's Case Deeply in the Mire and a heavy Load upon our Backs, and we pray and pray and pray again, we are never like to gett out Except we pay as well as pray, we must all put our shoulders to the wheels or twont do. The poet is much in the right when he says

We to our selves are Gods, they thrive who dare.  
And forbear is a too<sup>1</sup> to Sloughfull prayer.

My Zeal for the cause I fear has made me tire your patience. I shall conclude by telling you I believe Mr. Nichols<sup>2</sup> will be the fittest man to serve you. If he declines it as I hope he will not, if you will Except my service I will do my endeavour to serve you to Effect, and will raise two hundred pounds to help bear my Expenses. But whatever you do Gett Mr. Nichols and let not a small sum part you from him, and so I profess myself to be gentlemen

A Zealout to your true Interest and  
Your most Humble Servant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

A Copy taken Signed

SAMUELL WHITEHEAD.

A Copy of Do taken,

By HUGH HARTSHORNE.

Endorsed "A Copy of Coll. Morris's Letter to Elizabeth-town."

<sup>1</sup> So in copy.

<sup>2</sup> Presumed to be William Nichols of New York, who had been engaged as Council in the case of Jeffrey Jones *vs.* Fullerton on an appeal to the King in Council 1696-7. See N. J. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 2d series, vol. 1, page 175.

## COLONEL PHILIP JOHNSON,

BY

ADJUTANT GENERAL WM. S. STRYKER.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY JANUARY 18TH, 1877.

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One of the first New Jersey officers who gave his life for the liberties of his country in the war of independence was Colonel Philip Johnson, of Hunterdon County. His father was Samuel Johnson, who held a commission as magistrate, in that part of the colony, for more than thirty years prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. His mother was of French descent, her maiden name being Mary Casiér. Judge Johnson erected a stone dwelling at Sidney, massive in size and appearance, very strongly built, and it was regarded as a kind of rendezvous for all the neighborhood in case of an Indian invasion, a place suitable in every particular for refuge and defence. In the spacious rooms of this dwelling he was accustomed to hold his court and administer justice to the people of that section, of what is now Hunterdon and Warren Counties. As may be supposed he was possessed of large wealth, and this he dispensed freely in charity, and in the cause of religion. He was during his life one of the strongest supporters of the well known Bethlehem Church. Judge Johnson had seven children older than Philip, by his first wife Sarah Oakley, formerly a resident of Trenton. She died on the first of June, 1739, and he married again, as stated, the following year. Philip Johnson was born at Sidney, August 27th, 1741. In the year 1755 he entered the College of New Jersey, but after a few months spent there he abandoned his studies for a military life, and connected himself with the New Jersey Battalion, in the French War. For several years thereafter he saw much active service, and gained some reputation as a brave soldier. He is spoken of as a very handsome man, very tall, of

great physical strength, and of great personal courage. His wife was a Miss Rachel Martin, a connection of the South Carolina family of that name. They had three children, Mary, Rachel and Elizabeth. The eldest, Mary, married Joseph Scudder, of Monmouth County, and she became the mother of the distinguished missionary family of that name. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was ready with patriotic zeal to fight for the freedom of his country from British rule. On the 3d of June, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved that the Colony of New Jersey be requested to furnish thirty-three hundred men to re-inforce the army at New York. Under this call for troops five battalions were organized, and brigaded under Brigadier General Nathaniel Heard. Stephen Hunt was commissioned Colonel of one of these battalions, consisting of three companies from Somerset County, and five companies from Hunterdon County, and Philip Johnson was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the same, June 14th, 1776. On the 12th of July Colonel Hunt resigned on account of disability, and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson was promoted Colonel, August 1st, 1776. Colonel Johnson commanded his battalion of twenty-two officers and two hundred and sixty-nine enlisted men for only about three weeks, in the month of August, when he was ordered with Major General John Sullivan's division, to the field on which was fought the terrible battle of Long Island. Here he did good service for liberty's cause, resisting on the right and centre of the line the fierce assault of Colonel Dorp's battalions of Hessian yagers, riflemen and grenadiers at the redoubt at Flatbush Pass, until the fatal bullet started his life-blood. On his very birth-day, August 27th, 1776, thirty-five years of age, he gave his life for the independence of America. In the manuscripts of General Jeremiah Johnson we find the following mention of this soldier: "In the action of Long Island, Colonel Johnson of General Sullivan's division behaved with remarkable intrepidity and heroism. By the well directed fire of his regiment the enemy were several times repulsed, and lines were made through them, till he received a ball in his breast which put an end to the life of as gallant an officer as ever commanded a battalion." General Sullivan who was riding near him when he was killed, said of him, "No officer could have behaved with greater firmness and bravery throughout the action than Colonel Johnson." The

manuscript referred to closes the allusion to him with these words, "He sacrificed his life in defence of his country, and let his memory be dear to every American heart, as long as the spirit which led him to the field shall actuate the sons of freedom."

MEMOIR  
OF  
JOHN DE HART,  
BY B. W. THROCKMORTON.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 18TH, 1877.

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The name and reputation of John DeHart is familiar among educated Jerseymen, whose pride in their native state is justly stimulated by careful study of her old Colonial and Revolutionary history. Even among the many, who seldom pursue historical investigations with vigor, his name is not unknown as that of a man of high culture, and unimpeached integrity of character. Yet, strange to say, history has recorded but little respecting him, and aside from meagre outlines preserved in books, one searches in vain for any well authenticated tradition or anecdote connected with his career.

John DeHart was born in the year 1729, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. His birth-place remains to this day scarcely altered, a venerated land mark; quaint, almost prosaic, in spite of its associations.

His boyhood and youth were uneventful. He began active life as a lawyer in early manhood. His abilities in this exalted field soon became recognized, and several years of successful practice followed. The time however ere long arrived when the lawyer lost his identity in the Patriot.

The passage of the famous Stamp Act in 1764 excited the utmost

indignation in all the Colonies. None felt it more keenly than New Jersey. To her *lawyers* belong the honor of having been the first to adopt measures for a systematic opposition to the use of Stamps.<sup>1</sup> During the September term of the Supreme Court held at Amboy in 1765, a meeting of the bar was held. After full and earnest discussion a unanimous agreement was reached that they would not consent to use the stamps under any circumstances, for any purpose whatever.

The effect of this resolution if carried out could easily be foreseen. It would put a stop to all legal transactions. Yet the responsibility of advocating and sustaining the measure, and the loss and inconvenience that followed, were cheerfully borne by the patriot DeHart.

Ten years rolled on with their varying events, when the Parliament of Great Britain excited the passionate opposition of the Colonists by the passage of the Boston Port Bill, and the act for raising a revenue in America without granting the colonies representation. A flame of wrathful indignation swept over the land like fire driven by the wind across the prairie. Its scorching breath aroused the people of New Jersey. Meetings were held in every part of the Province. A call signed jointly by John DeHart and Isaac Ogden, was issued June 7th, 1774, to all the inhabitants of Essex County, notifying them to meet in Newark on the 11th inst., to "consult and deliberate and firmly resolve upon the most prudent and salutary measures to secure and maintain the constitutional right of his Majesty's Subjects in America."

The meeting designated in the call was duly held, and the feelings of the assemblage found expression in a series of emphatic resolutions, recommending among other important things, "the freeholders and inhabitants of other counties in the Province to convene themselves together, \* \* \* particularly \* \* \* in order to nominate and appoint deputies to represent this Province in general Congress."

John DeHart was a conspicuous member of the Committee of nine, unanimously chosen to carry these resolutions into effect.

On the 21st of July, 1774, the general convention of the Province

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<sup>1</sup> Field's Provincial Courts of N. J.

met in New Brunswick, and continued in session three days. "Its assembling was *the first organized act of Revolution* by the patriots of New Jersey."<sup>1</sup> The resolutions adopted without dissent, indeed with a surprising unanimity of sentiment, are models of clearness and patriotic determination, and redound to the credit of the representative body of men who framed and endorsed them. Among the five delegates selected by this convention to represent New Jersey in the first Continental Congress, we find the name of John DeHart.

The people of the Province kept strict watch over the deliberations of this Congress; frequently holding meetings and publicly debating upon the conduct of her representatives, in connection with the general state of the country. That the course of John DeHart, in the Congress of 1774, was satisfactory to his constituents and the people of the Province at large, is shown by the fact that the General Assembly, held at Perth Amboy, January 24th, 1775, unanimously re-elected him to that body.

Prior to this time DeHart had acted as a member of the important "Committee of Correspondence" in Essex County, to which honorable position he was again unanimously chosen at a meeting of the Freeholders of Elizabeth-town, held December 6th, 1774.

The Congress of 1775 will ever be memorable. In all its early important deliberations John DeHart took part. He signed with forty-eight other members the petition to the King, dated September 1st, praying his majesty to adopt measures of conciliation toward the Provinces; but on the 13th of November following, he addressed a letter to the General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, in which he requested that another might be appointed to attend the Continental Congress in his stead, urging as a reason "the peculiar circumstances of his family." On November 22d, the Assembly resolved, that the reasons assigned by Mr. DeHart were "satisfactory," and accepted his resignation.

By his earnest and exemplary life, and patriotic course, he retained his hold upon the confidence of the people, and on February 14th, 1776, was again unanimously elected to the Continental Congress by

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<sup>1</sup> Sketch of the Provincial Congress of N. J. 1775 (C. D. Deahler).

the Assembly of the Province. He resigned from that body June 13th.

It has been supposed by some that DeHart, with the rest of the New Jersey delegation in Congress at this time, was willing to avoid the responsibility of a direct decision upon the momentous question of the independence of the Colonies.<sup>1</sup> But whatever his motives for resigning, there is no doubt that they were not only reasonable, but high-minded; and that he lost nothing of the lofty esteem in which he had been held in his native Province, his unanimous election, at a joint meeting of the Legislature, September 5th, 1776, to be Chief Justice of New Jersey, bears ample testimony. It also evinces the estimation in which his learning and abilities as a lawyer were regarded.

For some reasons, which have never been ascertained, although DeHart accepted the appointment in a letter in which he gratefully acknowledged the high honor conferred upon him, he subsequently refused to qualify for the office, and Robert Morris was appointed in his stead.

From this time onward, he doubtless devoted himself mainly to his profession, and won thereby additional distinction and wealth: Still throughout his remaining years, in all matters affecting the public interests, he was an active participant. He was especially energetic in promoting the causes of education and religion.

The Borough of Elizabeth, by act of Legislature, received November 28th, 1789, a new charter. DeHart was elected the first Mayor, and continued to hold that office until his death, June 1st, 1795, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Thus ended the career of a man whose life, as recorded, contains no line of reproach. Of vigorous intellect, of powerful will, and fervent, patriotic impulses, he subjected all to a remarkable conservation that yielded to nothing save a paramount sense of duty. Distinguished for his learning and culture both in and out of his profession; his whole life devoted to the service of his country, his state, his church, the cause of education, and his fellow-men; the recipient of high honors; acquitting himself with sternest integrity in every

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<sup>1</sup> Mulford's Hist. of N. J., p. 325: Gordon's N. J., p. 201.

position of important public trust to which he was called : and dying while Mayor of the town in which he was born and had lived for sixty-seven years ; his death is chronicled in "The New Jersey Journal," published at Elizabeth-town, June 3d, 1795, in these words, without another line to call attention to the fact, "Died on Monday, John DeHart, Esq., Mayor of the Borough of Elizabeth."

His remains lies buried in the shadow of the venerable St. John's Church, at Elizabeth, of which he was a member and officer from the time it received its charter, July 20th, 1762, until his decease, beneath an unpretending granite slab, on which is engraven :

In memory of  
John DeHart, Esquire,  
Counsellor at Law and Mayor  
of this Borough,  
Who departed this life, June 1st, 1795,  
Aged LXVI years.  
His worth in private life was  
truly great ;  
Nor will his public virtues  
be forgotten ;  
His name being recorded on the list of  
Chosen Patriots,  
Who composed the memorable Congress  
of 1775.



SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF  
RICHARD STOCKTON,

ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE FROM NEW JERSEY,

BY W. A. WHITEHEAD,

READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY, JANUARY 18TH, 1877.

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\*.\* On the presentation of this paper Mr. Whitehead submitted for the inspection of the members, the Original Minutes of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey containing the following entry under date of Saturday, June 22d, 1776, 3 P. M.:

"The Congress proceeded to the Election of Delegates, to represent this Colony in Continental Congress, when Richard Stockton, Abraham Clarke, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, Esq<sup>r</sup>" & Doct<sup>r</sup> John Witherspoon were elected by Ballot to serve for one Year unless a new Appointment be made before that Time.

"Resolved,<sup>1</sup> That the Following Instructions be given to the Delegates elected as aforesaid, viz.:

"To Richard Stockton, Abraham Clarke, John Hart & Francis Hopkinson, Esq<sup>r</sup>" & the Reverend Doct<sup>r</sup> John Witherspoon Delegates appointed to represent the Colony of New Jersey in Continental Congress.—

The Congress empower & direct you in Name of this<sup>2</sup> Colony to Join with the Delegates of the Other Colonies in Continental Congress in the Most Vigorous Measures for Supporting the Just rights and Liberties of America, and if you shall Judge it necessary or Expedient for this purpose We Impower you to Join with them In declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain

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<sup>1</sup> Here the hand writing is changed from that of William Paterson the Secretary.

<sup>2</sup> Here it changes again to, probably, that of the mover of the resolution. whose name does not appear.

entering into a Confederacy for Union and Common Defence making Treaties with foreign Nations for Commerce and Assistance and to Take such Other Measures as may Appear to them and you <sup>1</sup> Necessary for the great ends promising to support them with the whole force Of this Province. Always Observing that whatever plan of Confederacy you enter into the regulating the internal police of this Province is to be reserved to the Colony Legislature."

RICHARD STOCKTON was born at Princeton, New Jersey, October 1st, 1730, his ancestors having been identified with that locality for half a century. After acquiring the rudiments of his education in the place of his birth, he was placed at an academy in Maryland, then under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Finley, D.D., subsequently President of the College of New Jersey, and finished his collegiate course at that college, then located in Newark, under President Burr; taking the first honors at the first Annual Commencement of that institution, in 1748; thus manifesting his eminent mental abilities at the early age of eighteen.

Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he entered upon his studies under the supervision of David Ogden of Newark, at that time one of the most prominent lawyers in the Province. He was admitted to the Bar in 1754, and attained to the grade of Counsellor in 1758. He commenced the practice of Law at Princeton, and soon attained such celebrity as to be frequently selected to conduct important cases in Pennsylvania. In 1763 he received the degree of Sergeant-at-Law. Three years thereafter he sailed for England, where his intellectual acquirements, his professional and personal character, and the possession of a competent fortune, gave him admission to the most eminent and refined circles. This visit occurring just after the repeal of the Stamp Act, he was made the bearer of an address to the King from the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, acknowledging the favor the colonies had thus received, which he delivered in person to George III; and frequent occasions were afforded and improved by him to express to the distinguished men with whom he was brought in contact, his opinions of the policy most likely to succeed in keeping the colonists united to the Crown; declaring his belief that they would never submit to taxation by a British parlia-

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<sup>1</sup> Here is erased in the original, the words " upon the Best Information."

ment. Thus anticipating the brilliant part he subsequently took in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States.

Mr. Stockton also visited Ireland and Scotland, performing in the latter country an acceptable service to the College of New Jersey and to the country at large, by overcoming the objections of Dr. Witherspoon to accepting the Presidency of the college, to which he had been elected, and for a time declined; little anticipating that by so doing, he was securing a most worthy associate and influential colleague in the momentous services he was to render his country.

His return to America in 1767 was the prelude to further elevation in his political and professional career. In August, 1768, he was recommended by Gov. Franklin to the Crown, for a position in the Provincial Council, and was appointed thereto on the 2d of November following. During the existence of that body his legal attainments rendered him a very influential member. In 1774 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province, and for sometime had for an associate his old legal preceptor David Ogden.

There were only two members of the Council besides himself—Lord Stirling and John Stevens—who, by their acts and influence, openly evinced their allegiance to the Colonial cause. Lord Stirling, in September, 1775, accepted a commission in the Continental Army and was suspended, but Mr. Stockton and Mr. Stevens continued members as long as the Council existed, the arrest of Gov. Franklin on the 17th of June, 1776, putting an end to all pretences of government under British authority.

On the 22d of June, 1776, he was elected by the Provincial Congress a Representative of New Jersey in the Continental Congress, and soon after took his seat therein. The precise day is unknown, but it was some time prior to the adoption of the resolution of Independence, and towards the close of the debate thereon he made a brief speech in its favor, in full accord with the instructions he and his colleagues had received, to concur with the other representatives in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain. On the 30th of November, the Convention of the State of New Jersey—the title assumed by the Provincial Congress on the 18th of July—

confirmed his appointment and reelected him as a Representative for one year.

During Mr. Stockton's service in Congress his abilities were so manifested as to secure the utmost confidence of his associates and the country at large, and among many special duties assigned to him in consequence was the inspection of the Northern Army in the Autumn of 1776, in conjunction with George Clymer, of Pennsylvania. He had just returned from this expedition when the retreat of Washington through New Jersey, followed by the enemy, rendered it necessary that his family should be removed to a more retired and safer place than Princeton, and while providing for their accommodation in Monmouth County, he was captured on the 30th of November by a party of royalists, dragged from his bed at midnight and carried to New York by the way of Perth Amboy. At the latter place he was confined in the common jail and subjected to such ignominious treatment that, in conjunction with extreme cold weather and subsequent sufferings in New York, his health was permanently impaired. Congress on the 3d of January, 1777, directed Gen. Washington to send a flag to Lord Howe, to expostulate against the treatment Mr. Stockton was receiving, and he was soon thereafter released; but the state of his health, the loss of his property and other afflicting dispensations, rendered the remainder of his life a period of trial, closed only by his death, which occurred at Princeton, February 28th, 1781.

Mr. Stockton's forensic and literary attainments, and his personal character, as well as the manner in which he performed his official duties, ever commanded the highest respect of all with whom he came in contact. Previous to the revolution, his ample pecuniary resources enabled him to gratify his fondness for society in the most satisfactory manner, and his house was always renowned for a generous hospitality. The lines of Shakspeare, descriptive of Cardinal Wolsey, have been very rightly used by one of his biographers as aptly delineating his salient characteristics:

"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,  
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken and persuading,  
Lofty and stern to them that loved him not,  
But to those who sought him, sweet as Summer."

His manners, dignified yet simple, were in keeping with his stalwart form, which was nearly six feet high. As a speaker he was at all times remarkable for his solidity and perspicuity, and as a Lawyer and Judge secured by his opinions and decisions a conspicuous eminence among the most distinguished legal minds of his day. It is said of him that he would never engage in any cause that he knew to be unjust, and was always ready to defend the helpless and oppressed; in these respects exhibiting the characteristics of that Christianity, in which, in his last Will, he announced himself to be a firm believer; in beautiful language recommending it to his children, concluding with a fervent injunction, prompted by the fulness of a father's affection, "to remember that the fear of God is the beginning of Wisdom."

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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

# HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

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1877—1879.

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NEWARK, N J..

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE,  
1879.

## ERRATA.

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### PAGE

- 2, for "W. W. Throckmorton," read *B. W. Throckmorton*  
46, " "F. E. Stilwell," read *I. E. Stilwell*.  
51, " "January 1st," read *January 17th*.  
52, " "F. M. Woodward," read *E. M. Woodward*.  
114, " "Hon. John Potts," read *Wm. John Potts*.  
173, " "Church at Toms River," read *Church at Shark River*.  
125, " "Joseph Atkins, read *Joseph Atkinson*.  
130 etc., for "Navarreti," read *Navarrete*.  
133 " "Javier Bellini," read *Xavier Billini*.  
159-160 should read 158-159.

Complete sets

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**New Jersey Historical Society.**

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

1877.

No. 1.

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NEWARK, MAY 17th, 1877.

The Society met in their rooms in accordance with the By-Laws. The Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., President, being prevented by sickness from attending, the chair was taken by MR. PETER S. DURYEE, Second Vice-President.

The Recording Secretary, MR. ADOLPHUS PENNINGTON YOUNG, read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

MR. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since the January meeting, comprising letters from several gentlemen acknowledging their election as members; from Hon. Joel Parker and Chief Justice Agnew of Pennsylvania, relating to incidents in the life of Governor Howell; from F. D. Stone of Philadelphia, relating to an obtainable collection of the currency of the Confederate States: from the Historical Societies of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and Wisconsin; the Regents of New York University; the Pioneer Society of Michigan; Library Company of Philadelphia and Smithsonian Institution, asking for or acknowledging the receipt of the publications of the Society; from Messrs. Wharton Dickinson of Scranton, Thomas Scharff of Baltimore, Jas. Grant Wilson of New York and C. O. Tichenor of Keokuk, Iowa, transmitting donations for the library; from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal relating to a proposed celebration on the



26th of June next, of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing in England by William Caxton; from J. S. Yard offering a bound volume of the Monmouth Democrat for the library: from Dr. B. F. Davenport of Boston, inquiring for information relative to the Davenports of Woodbury, N J.; from Mr. E. M. Woodward of Ellisdale, Monmouth County, seeking information of Col. Joseph Kirkbride of Bordentown; from the Society of "Sons of Revolutionary Sires" of San Francisco, announcing the organization of the society and transmitting the proceedings of several meetings; from Miss Henrietta B. Lee of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, giving information of ancient documents in her possession; from Rev. G. S. Mott of Flemington, promising to have a paper on Hunterdon County ready for the January meeting; from Mrs. E. C. Constant of New York, inquiring after some branches of the Johnstone family; from Mr. Isaac Craig of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, several letters referring to the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, in the suppression of which the New Jersey Volunteers bore an important part; from Messrs. W. W. Throckmorton, C. H. Winfield, James Grant Wilson and various other gentlemen referring to matters connected with the transactions of the Society.

Mr. Whitehead also submitted letters from Hon. John Clement of Haddonfield, Messrs. Lafayette Angleman of Plainfield, James S. Buckalew of Jamesburg, C. H. Winfield of Hudson County, Henry Farmer of Perth Amboy, Rev. J. H. West of Hamilton Square, Rev. B. S. Everett of Jamesburg and Wm. Heritage of Glassboro, in response to inquiries relative to centennial celebrations. He stated that, in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Society, he had sent out a large number of circulars to the proprietors of newspapers and gentlemen who were thought likely to take an interest in the aim of the Society to obtain full accounts of addresses delivered, and local events commemorated throughout the State, but he regretted to say that there had been received printed matter referring only to twenty-five places, whose names he gave, together with a list of the orations and other pamphlets received. He had received from Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., a manuscript account of the Centennial celebration at Princeton, which he read.

The number of letters received, their varied contents, and the widespread influence of the Society which they manifested, plainly indicated that it was successfully filling its sphere of usefulness.

In the absence of the Treasurer the balance in the Treasury was announced as \$1,004.85.

DR. PENNINGTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that the historical documents which the Society had exhibited last year in Philadelphia and which, by authority given at the last meeting, had been allowed to remain there until recently, were now again in possession of the Society and had been left in their frames to admit of the inspection of the members at the present meeting, but their due preservation might call for their return to the iron safe where they have heretofore been kept.

The Committee also reported that a reduction of one hundred dollars per annum had been secured in the rent to be paid for the occupancy of the Society's rooms for the unexpired period of the lease.

MR. DENNIS, Chairman, presented the following report from the Committee on the Library :

"The Committee on the Library submit herewith their usual report of the donations received since the last meeting, and are pleased to be able to attest to the continued interest manifested in the growth of the library by its friends, and in its constantly increasing usefulness to all engaged in historical researches.

"The attention of the members is drawn to a re-arrangement of the manuscripts whereby greater prominence is given to those most likely to be consulted, and access to them facilitated.

"As stated in previous reports a large collection of papers belonging to the estate of Mr. Alfred Vail of Morristown, who was so intimately associated with Professor Morse in getting the electric telegraph into successful operation, was deposited with the Society some years since by his son, Mr. A. Cummings Vail. Since the last meeting the collection had been examined and arranged so as to be accessible to any one interested in the important event they so richly illustrate—the progressive development of telegraphic communication.

"The following is a list of the volumes and packages composing the collection :

A LIST OF VAIL PAPERS.

"I. Two large folio volumes containing newspaper scraps, hand-bills, circulars, etc., relating to the Magnetic Telegraph (1844 to 1849 with some of later date).

"II. One large folio volume containing the Patent rights and the various contracts with individuals and companies on various routes from 1840 to 1845, with copies of original contracts between S. F. B. Morse and Alfred Vail in 1837 and 1838.

"III. Three folio printed copies of Professor Morse's Patents issued June 20th, 1840, January 15th, 1846, April 11th, 1846, June 13th, 1848, with the Professor's schedules and drawings.

"IV. One folio manuscript volume containing the affidavits of Leonard D. Gale, S. F. B. Morse and Amos Kendall in suit *vs.* Henry O. Reilly and others, 1848. Giving many details respecting the first conception of the Magnetic Telegraph and its progress from 1836 onward.

"V. One folio volume of Drawings of Magnetic Instruments, designed by A. Vail, 1844 to 1849.

"VI. One quarto volume containing Miscellaneous Telegraph Papers, among them a statement of Mr. Vail's first connection with the telegraph enterprise.

"VII. Two quarto volumes of Mail Correspondence for telegraphic rates, 1848-1849.

"VIII. One folio manuscript volume containing various Miscellaneous Calculations, Memoranda, etc.

"IX. One folio manuscript volume containing Copies and Correspondence with Professor Jackson, Sir John Campbell and others.

"X. One quarto Diary for 1848.

"XI. Seven bound, small quarto volumes, numbered 1 to 7, containing Magnetic Correspondence—

No. 1. Miss B. B. French, A. J. Glossbrenner, Wm. M. Swain, T. M. Clarke.

No. 2. John J. Haley, Daniel Griffin, Elam Alexander, D. F. Clarke, S. Mowery, Jr.

No. 3. James D. Reid, Edward N. Kent, John Stokell, John Marron, 1847-1854.

No. 4. Principally with Amos Kendall and S. F. B. Morse, 1852-1858.

No. 5. Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, F. O. J. Smith, S. Wood, 1850.

No. 6. L. C. Robbins, Greeley and Stenson, Gilbert Smith, Dr. Page, S. Colt Colton, Vattermare, J. Mills, Joseph Moore, M. D. Allen.

No. 7. Faxton, Buel, Porter, Makepeace, Butterfield, H. A. Alden, Shaffner, 1848-1854.

"XII. One bound volume of Miscellaneous Letters, received from. 1830 to July 25th, 1848.

"XIII. Six small quarto volumes, containing a journal of Mr. A. Vail, from March 30th, 1843, to February 25th, 1845.

"XIV. One bound volume of Letters received, lettered "Publication Correspondence," 1845 to 1848.

"XV. One bound volume of Letters received, containing Private Correspondence (289 letters) from various individuals, principally from S. F. B. Morse, George Vail, Amos Kendall and S. D. Gale, from 1836 to 1844.

"XVI. Package of manuscripts containing Correspondence, principally by telegraph, with operators and others, on business of the different lines, 1848-1851.

"XVII. Package of Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1844-1852.

"XVIII. Book containing Old Telegraph Accounts with Amos Kendall, 1846-1848.

"XIX. Printed interrogatories in suit F. O. J. Smith *vs* Hugh Downing and others, U. S. Circuit Court Maine, 1850.

"XX. One quarto volume of Telegraphic Scraps.

"XXI. Package of Miscellaneous Memorandum Books.

"XXII. "The Telegraph Register of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph Companies in the United States and the Canadas, using Professor Morse's patent, containing the rates of charges for transmission of messages, compiled by Alfred Vail, Washington, 1849." Printed Book.

"XXIII. The Secret corresponding Vocabulary adapted for use

to Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph and also in conducting written correspondence transmitted by mail or otherwise, by Francis O. J. Smith, Portland, Maine, 1845. (2 copies).

"XXIV. American Telegraph for Day and Night Communication. Invented by Henry J. Rogers. Plates, Baltimore, June, 1841.

"XXV. Two rolls containing—

No. 1. Drawings and explanations of Cooke and Wheatstone's Electro Telegraph, London.

Drawings of Charles S. Buckley's Double-acting Telegraphic Reporter, patented Nov. 12th, 1850.

American Code of Signals, Designed by Henry J. Rogers, Baltimore, 1841.

No. 2. Copy from Patent Office Records of Royal E. House's Specifications of Improvements in Magnetic Printing Telegraphs, April 18th, 1846, with copies of drawings."

The Committee regretted that the subscriptions to what was known as the "Library Fund" had not been continued, for dependent, as the Committee must be without it, upon the annual fees of the members, already taxed for the other expenses of the Society, it was impossible for all the requirements of the library in the way of additions and improvements to be met, and referred particularly to what was required for binding purposes. The Society is rich in pamphlets, and many of them, although classified and properly arranged into volumes, had to remain unbound for want of the necessary means. Many Societies had regular funds, created through the liberality of some of their members, the income of which was devoted exclusively to the binding of pamphlets, and it would be very gratifying could contributions be received to be devoted to the like purpose.

It is a matter, however, for congratulation that, notwithstanding the limited resources of the Society, so much had been accomplished.

The Cabinet of curiosities and historical relics had been re-arranged and the Committee acknowledged the receipt from Mr. Wm. R. Alling, Executor of Mr. Marcus Williams dec'd, of a handsome collection of Indian feather ornaments, relics and curiosities obtained by Mr. Williams during an expedition up the Amazon river.

The attention of the Assistant Librarian had been given to the preparation of the Catalogue. Some progress had been made, but it was very uncertain when it would be completed.

The Committee on Nominations reported favorably upon those that had been submitted to them and the gentlemen were thereupon unanimously elected and other nominations received.

MR. WHITEHEAD of the Committee on Colonial Documents reported that:

It gave pleasure to the Committee to make known to the Society that after a long period of uncertainty and doubt they were enabled to state that it is probable the remainder of the transcripts that have been expected so long would, before many weeks, be received. Through the intervention of Adam Badeau, Esq., Consul General of the United States, in London, and latterly of Ex-Governor Ward, one of the Executive Committee, now in Europe, the difficulties in the way of their transportation appear to be removed. Mr. W. submitted with his report letters from Messrs. Badeau and Ward, and also, from the Secretary of the Public Record Office in London, explanatory of the delay which has occurred.

MR. C. G. ROCKWOOD, adverting to what had been said about re-committing the valuable documents of the Society to the security of an iron safe, said it would give pleasure to the Officers of the National Newark Banking Company to extend to the Society any facilities they might desire in the fire-proof vaults of the Bank.

On motion it was

*Resolved* that the thanks of the Society are tendered to Mr. Rockwood, representing the National Newark Banking Company, for placing at its disposal such space in the vaults of the Bank as may be required, and that the generous offer be accepted.

The Society then took a recess to allow the Members an opportunity to inspect the Library and partake of a collation spread in the document room.

On reassembling the Corresponding Secretary stated that General James Grant Wilson of New York, from whom a "Memorial of Col. John Bayard" was expected at this meeting, had commis-

sioned him to ask the indulgence of the Society until some future meeting, as he had recently secured much additional and interesting matter which would tend to render his paper more worthy of the Society's acceptance.

The Chair then introduced CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Esq., of Jersey City, who read a "Sketch of the Life of John Cleves Symmes."

On its conclusion on motion of MR. WHITEHEAD the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Winfield for his exceedingly interesting and instructive paper, and he was asked to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

MR. HAGEMAN of Princeton expressed the gratification he had felt while listening to Mr. Winfield's interesting exposition of the events of Symmes' life. Some of them had come within the range of researches in which he himself had been engaged, and referred particularly to the part taken by Symmes in framing the first Constitution of the State. Mr. Hageman took occasion, also, to advert to the attractions which the rooms and attendant circumstances had presented for the members.

PROFESSOR J. C. MOFFAT, D. D., also spoke of the interest he had taken in Mr. Winfield's paper, as in early life, for many years, he had resided upon the tract in Ohio settled by Symmes, and remembered the questions of title which then disturbed the settlers and upon which the paper had thrown much light.

The Society then adjourned, but many of the Members for some time remained, to converse upon the various topics that had been suggested, and to familiarize themselves with some of the historical treasures the Society possesses.

## Donations.

ANNOUNCED MAY 17th, 1877.

- From Joseph T. Crowell.*—The assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Appendix to Diplomatic Correspondence of 1865.
- From Miss Stafford.*—Papers relating to the early history of Maryland, by F. S. Streeter, 1876.
- From National Centennial Committee.*—One hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the "Resolutions respecting Independence."
- From Judge Buchanan.*—Parchment Deed from Daniel Howell of Cooper's Creek, to Moses Larkin of same place, for land in Gloucester County, New York, Jan. 1st, 1688.
- From William A. Whitehead.*—File of Newark Daily Advertiser for 1876; Annual Report of the St. Louis Public School Society, 1874-5; the Japan Mail, 1876—three numbers; nine Miscellaneous Pamphlets.
- From Hon. F. H. Teese.*—Congressional Record, vol. 4, parts 1 to 7; and Index parts 1 to 6.
- From Rev. Allen H. Brown.*—Minutes of the 53d session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1876.
- From Henry Farmer.*—History of the Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Sermon by Rev. Aaron Peck, July, 1876; Centenary of American Independence, at Perth Amboy, N. J., July, 1876.
- From Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.*—Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1875.
- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—History of Upper Octarara Church, Hotchkiss's History of Western New York; Memoir and remains of John Oliphant of Auburn, N. Y.; and 28 Historical Discourses, Inaugural Addresses, and Miscellaneous Pamphlets and Newspaper Slips.
- From Department of the Interior.*—Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1875.
- From United States Treasury Department.*—Report of the Treasurer



on the state of the Finances, 1876; Annual Report of the operations of the United States Life-saving Service, 1876.

*From Authors.*—History of the Village of Hamilton Square, N. J., by Joseph H. West, 1876;—Memoir of John Maclean, M. D., by his son, John Maclean, 1876;—Historical Discourse on the First Presbyterian Church, Salem, N. J., by Rev. William Barnard, D.D., 1876;—The Lambert Family of Lamberton, N. J., by Wharton Dickinson (manuscript);—History of Presbyterian Church, Deerfield, N. J., by R. Hamill Davis, 1876;—History of First Presbyterian Church, Ewing, N. J., by Rev. George L. Smith, 1876;—Centennial Oration in Rahway, N. J., by Rev. William Rollinson;—Chronicles of Baltimore, Md., by Col. J. Thomas Scharf, 1874;—Speeches delivered by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 1872;—Congressional Directory compiled by Ben. Perley Poore, 1876;—Poetical Works of Levi Bishop, 1876;—Centennial History of Licking County, Ohio, by Isaac Smucker;—Centennial Address, Bergen, by A. H. Ryder, 1876.

*From Publishers.*—Baldwin's Monthly, February, 1877; American Architecture, vol. 2, No. 54; J. Sabin & Sons, American Bibliopolist, Dec. 1876, Feb., 1877.

Consecutive Numbers of the Essex County Press in duplicate; Weekly State Gazette; Bloomfield Record; Princeton Press; National Standard; Orange Journal; Hackettstown Herald; American Journal of Education; Bordentown Herald for 1876; Monmouth Democrat, bound volume, 1875–6; Bordentown Register—numbers containing historic articles.

*From Harvard College.*—Treasurer's Statement, 1876, and Report of the President.

*From Societies.*—Historical Society of Wisconsin, Annual Report, 1877; American Philosophical Society Proceedings, vol. 15, and June to Dec. of vol. 16; Minnesota Historical Society Annual Report to the Legislature, 1876; Rocky Mountain Locust or Grasshopper; Annual Message of Gov. J. S. Pittsburg; New Haven Historical Society—Papers of the New Haven Colony, vol. 2; Humane Society of Massachusetts—history of the Society; Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco—Annual Report, 1876; New England Society of Orange, N. J.,

Constitution (8th edition), 1876; Historical Society of Montana—Collections; American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, 1876; Rhode Island Historical Society, Report of the Board of Education, Message of the Governor, Acts and Resolves, etc.—in all 17 pamphlets; New England Historic Genealogical Society Proceedings, 1877, Register for April; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Record for April; Worcester Society of Antiquity, Proceedings and Constitution; Essex Institute, Collections, Oct., 1876, Bulletin Dec., 1876; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. 1, No. 1.

*From Robert Clark.*—Tenth Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, July, 1876.

*From James Grant Wilson.*—Macleod's History of Witches, printed by Mr. Tuttle, Newark, 1811, and 19 Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

*From James Alexander.*—Centennial Discourses of the Reformed Church in America, 1876.

*From John Clement.*—Revolutionary Reminiscences of Camden County, N. J., Newspaper Slips.

*From J. Dayton Price.*—New Jersey Eagle, March, 1825, to June, 1826.

*From Lloyd P. Smith.*—Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia, Pa., vol. 3, 1856.

*From Joseph Black.*—Articles of association, system of organization and regulations of the Newark Fire Association, adopted 1807;—Manuscript Book containing the plan of the old Tan Yard located near where the N. J. R. R. crosses Elm street, and supposed to have been the first settled in Newark.

*From R. A. Brock.*—The position Tobacco has ever held as the chief source of wealth to Virginia;—Newspapers containing proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society.

*From R. S. Swords.*—First Report of American Bankers' Association, 1877. The National Currency and the necessity of a substitute therefor.

*From Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa.*—In Memory of Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Pastor.

*From Aaron Mathews.*—*Journal Historique de la Revolution*;—*St. Dominique*, 1808, Philadelphia, 1810.

*From John Wiley & Sons.*—*An Essay on New South Wales*, by G. H. Reed Sidney, 1876.

*From Lafayette Angelman.*—Newspaper containing Historical Sketch of Plainfield, N. J.

*From John A. Gifford.*—Certificate of service rendered by Ezekiel Garthwaite in Captain Dodd's Company of N. J. Militia, 1812;—Memorandum of the Burial place of John Collins (manuscripts).

*From C. H. Winfield.*—Centennial Celebrations, Communiaw, Lafayette and Jersey City, 1876;—DeWitt's School Dialogues.

*From Professor Geo. H. Cook.*—Geological Survey of New Jersey, Annual Report, 1876;—State Board of Agriculture Report, 1876.

*From Edward O. Child.*—The Centennial Celebration in the City of Newton, 1876.

*From Matthew S. Quay, Secretary of State*;—The Pennsylvania Archives, Two series, vols. 2, 3, 4.

*From Wm. R. Weeks.*—The Pilgrim's Progress in the Nineteenth Century, by William R. Weeks, D. D., 1849; nine Sermons by same; first Lessons in Greek by same, 1838–39.

*From James E. Howell.*—Report on the origin and increase of the Paterson Manufacturers, and the intended diversion of their waters by the Morris Canal Company, 1828, and 5 Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

*From J. S. Buckalew.*—Centennial Exercises at Jamesburg, N. J., 1876.

*F. M. Adams, Sr.*—Newspaper containing article, "The Kansas Emigrant of 1856," read before Kansas Historical Society, 1877.

*From Ehrich & Co.*—*Fashion Quarterly*, Vol. 3, No. 1.

35 Volumes, 202 Pamphlets, 5 Manuscripts, Consecutive Numbers from 12 Newspapers of the State, and several Miscellaneous Papers containing historical articles.

## Centennial Celebrations in the State,

OF WHICH ACCOUNTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE LIBRARY.

*Bergen, Sept. 7th and 14th, 1876.*—"What old folks have seen and said and discussed," A. H. Ryder.

*Burlington, May 30th, 1876.*—Sermon before the Protestant Episcopal Convention, by Rev. Geo. Morgan Hills, D. D.

*Camden, July, 1876.*—Reminiscences, by John Clement.

*Communipaw and Lafayette, July 4th, 1876.*—Historical Sketch by Rev. W. R. Duryee, D. D., and Centennial Celebration at—

*Communipaw and Lafayette, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of the Centennial Celebration.

*Ewing, July 2d, 1876.*—Sermon in Presbyterian Church by Rev. Geo. L. Smith.

*Flemington, July 16th, 1876.*—Sermon in Presbyterian Church by Rev. George S. Mott, D. D.

*Haddonfield, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Proceedings.

*Hamilton Square, July 4th, 1876.*—Historical Discourse by Rev. John H. West.

*Hoboken, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Celebration.

*Jamesburg, June 25th 1876.*—History of the Presbyterian Church by Rev. B. S. Everitt.

*Jamesburg, July 2d, 1876.*—Centennial Sermon by Rev. B. S. Everitt.

*Jamesburg, July 4th, 1876.*—Celebration of the day and Address by Wm. T. Wilton Hill.

*Jersey City, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Celebration.

*Jersey City, July 4th, 1876.*—Oration by C. H. Winfield, Esq.

*Lafayette, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Proceedings at.

*Madison, July 2d, 1876.*—The Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Robert Aikman.

*Morristown, July 4th, 1876.*—The Revolutionary Forefathers of Morris County, by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.

*Newton, July 4th, 1876.*—Centennial Celebration.

*Plainfield, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Historical Sketch by Mr. Lafayette Angleman.

*Perth Amboy, July 2d, 1876.*—The Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Aaron Peck.

*Perth Amboy, July 4th, 1876.*—Centennial Celebration, Addresses, etc.

*Princeton, June 29th, 1876.*—Manuscript Account of the commemorative proceedings of the Battle of Princeton.

*Princeton, July 19th, 1876.*—The First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James M. McDonald.

*Princeton, July, 1876.*—The Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James T. Duffield, D. D.

*Rahway, July 4th, 1876.*—Centennial Oration by Rev. William Rollinson.

*Salem, July 16th, 1876.*—The First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Barnard, D. D.

*Springfield, July 4th, 1876.*—The Centennial Celebration.

*Springfield, July 16th, 1876.*—The First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Henry W. Tiller.

*Union Hill, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of the Centennial Celebration.

*West Hoboken, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of the Celebration.

In addition to the foregoing the following addresses, etc., on more general topics :

*The Bible in the past hundred years.*—By Rev. W. R. Taylor, D. D.

*The Open Bible.*—An Address by Cortlandt Parker, LL.D.

*Historical Discourses.*—By Clergymen of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, on various topics, delivered during the year.

*The Century and the Book.*—A Discourse before the Cape May County Bible Society, by Rev. E. P. Shields.

## **Selections from Correspondence and Papers**

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 17TH, 1877.

### **THE PRINCETON CENTENNIAL.**

RECEIVED FROM REV. GEO. SHELDON, D.D.

The Celebration of the Centennial at Princeton—the principal one held in the State during the year—came off at that place on the 27th of June, 1876. It was not strictly a State Celebration, but from the presence of State officials, of the military, of large numbers of the citizens, and from its proportions, it assumed that character in a great degree. Both Houses of the Legislature had expressed a lively interest in the proposed observance, and had accepted an invitation to attend. Pursuant to an Act on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, Governor Bedle, ordered the attendance of two Regiments of the National Guards of New Jersey—one from Newark, and the other from Trenton—consisting in all of about fourteen hundred (1400) men, to assist in the ceremonies. The chief military officers present were Governor Joseph D. Bedle and staff, to wit.: Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker, Gen. P. A. Fay, Col. John Vought, Col. A. O. Garretson. Col. C. D. Hendrickson, Col. B. W. Spencer, Col. William E. Hoy and Col. G. M. Johnson. There were present also Major Generals G. S. Mott and W. J. Sewell.

Among those present, besides the Governor and the Military, were Ex-Governors Joel Parker, Marcus L. Ward and Daniel Haines; a representation from both Houses of the Legislature, the State Judiciary, the Faculties of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, and of Rutgers College and Theological Seminary, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Historical Society, and various other literary and patriotic associations.

The Committee on Invitations for the Celebration, in which both the College and the Town united, were Mayor Francis S. Conover, Dr. George Sheldon, Dr. Lyman H. Atwater, Dr. Herring C. Cameron, and Hon George O. Vanderbilt,

It was estimated that there were from eight to twelve thousand people present.

The exercises were held on the College campus, in an amphitheatre erected for the purpose, around the old historic cannon, which was captured from the British in the Battle of Princeton. Governor Bedle was the President of the day. Prayer was offered by the Rev. James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., President of the College. An address of welcome was delivered by the the Rev. George Sheldon, D.D. Among the reasons given by him for such a celebration were the following :

That Princeton was the scene of an important battle; that in 1776 the British troops held the town and converted the College building and Presbyterian Church into barracks and stables; and that two of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Dr. John Witherspoon and Richard Stockton—lived there.

The vocal music was under the direction of John F. Hageman, Jr., who led a choir of more than a hundred students of the College. Whittier's Centennial Hymn, and an ode written for the occasion by Rev. C. W. Shields, D. D., one of the Professors of the College, were happily rendered. The orator of the day was the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., and his subject—"Purity in our National affairs."

After the exercises on the campus the procession was formed and moved to the neighboring ground where, under the large tent of the State Agricultural Society, a dinner was spread for more than a thousand guests. Here also the Governor presided, assisted by Dr. Cameron and Ex-Speaker Vanderbilt.

The following are some of the toasts and responses :

First. "The United States." This was responded to by Dr. Cameron, who read a letter from President Grant, expressing regret that he was not able to be present and take part in the patriotic ceremonies of the day. Dr. Cameron pronounced a warm eulogium on the President, and the important services rendered by him to our common country.

Second. "The State of New Jersey." Governor Bedle in responding, said that of all places in the State Princeton was the most suitable for such a Celebration. It was the home of Wither-

spoon, President of the College there, and of Richard Stockton, both Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Committee of Safety met there in 1775, and there convened the Legislature under the first Constitution of the State. There Congress met in 1783, and there was fought one of the battles of the Revolution. The Constitution under which we lived until 1844, was formed there, and the President of Princeton College helped to form it. The State would have been derelict in its duty had it not given its cordial consent and approval to this noble and becoming ceremonial.

Third. "The Legislature of New Jersey." This was responded to by Gen. William J. Sewell, President of the Senate, and also by the Hon. William J. Magie and the Hon. John Hill, members of that body.

Fourth. "The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War."

This was responded to by the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, who represented the Jersey line of officers, and whose father was the last of the officers of the Revolution from this State. The Society of the Cincinnati now represents them. The New Jersey branch was formed at Elizabeth in 1783. The order is hereditary. The General Society meets every third year—the New Jersey branch annually on the 4th of July. The latter has thirty-three members. The President of the National Society is the Hon. Hamilton Fish. Here a letter was read from the Hon. Hamilton Fish expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the celebration.

Fifth. "The Constitution of 1776." This was responded to by Hon. Daniel Haines, who served as the last governor under it. He said the Constitution was formed by good people, and it was itself a good one.

Sixth. "The Battle of Monmouth." To this Ex-Governor Joel Parker made the response. He said that the Battles of Trenton and Princeton were the beginning of the end. There were more troops at the Battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778, than in any other combat of the Revolution. We had 20,000. Lafayette, the youngest general in history, being only twenty years of age, was there. Nathaniel Green, the Quaker general, and Morgan, the hero of Cowpens, a noted rifleman, were there. Washington displayed unparalleled generalship.



Seventh. "Princeton and its Battle Field." This was responded to by John F. Hageman. He showed the central geographical position of Princeton and its neighborhood; its able and influential public men, such as Dr. Witherspoon, Richard Stockton, Jonathan Dickinson Sargent, Jonathan Baldwin, Enos Kelsey, Frederick Frelinghuysen and others; and that Princeton and its College had a large and important influence in the affairs of the State and of the country.

Eighth. "The New Jersey Historical Society." This was responded to by Rev. S. M. Hamill, D.D., President of the Society, who (with Messrs. Peter S. Duryee, William Nelson and Benjamin Aycrigg) was present to represent the Association.

He spoke of the founding of the Society, thirty-two years ago, in Trenton, of the eminent men who had occupied places on its official board and in its Membership, and of the mass of historic matter it had accumulated in its Library in Newark.

Ninth. "The National Guard of New Jersey." General P. Augustus Fay responded. He said they were a company of citizen volunteers affording a rallying point in times of danger. It was their highest ambition ever to hold themselves ready at their country's call.

Tenth. "The College of New Jersey." President McCosh, a countryman of Dr. Witherspoon, and called to the same office occupied by his distinguished predecessor in the days of the Revolution, responded. He was proud, he said, to lend the College grounds for such a celebration as this. In the library was a painting of Washington by Peale, the finest in existence, which had been placed in the frame in which a painting of George III was hung, which in the Battle of Princeton had been pierced by a ball. The students of Princeton College took part in the Revolution. The Puritans of New England and the Scotch-Irish in other parts of the country had had the largest share in achieving our liberties and founding our Government.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. In the evening bells were again rung and a National salute fired, while public edifices and private residences were generally illuminated.

In every respect the Celebration was a pleasant success, and relating, as it did, to matters of commanding interest in the history of our State and Nation, may properly have a place in the records of this Society.

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#### MILITARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Besides the principal celebration at Princeton—which was both civic and military, and which for the better convenience of those concerned, was held in the month of June, 1876—there were two other celebrations of a military character, held on the exact dates of two important battles of the Revolution.

On the 26th of December, 1876, was observed the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Trenton, in that city. And on the 3rd of January, 1877, was commemorated the Battle of Princeton. The arrangements for both of these ceremonials were very extensive and highly satisfactory. Large bodies of citizen-soldiers from our own State and some from Pennsylvania, were present. The forces were so marshalled and handled as to reproduce in an impressive manner, the original combats. The scenes were marked by much of the pomp and circumstance, though happily by none of the bloodshed, of real war. The mimic battles reflected great credit on those who planned and engaged in them. The crowds that witnessed the display were gratified and instructed, so that with wholesome lessons, history seemed to repeat itself.

### **Resident Members.**

**Elected May 17th, 1877.**

GEORGE A. ANDERSON, . . . . .	TRENTON.
GEORGE W. FARNHAM, . . . . .	ELIZABETH.
ENOS. W. RUNYON . . . . .	PLAINFIELD.
WILLIAM SHOVE, . . . . .	ELIZABETH.
A. V. SHOTWELL, . . . . .	RAHWAY.
P. VANDERBILT SPADER, . . . .	NEW BRUNSWICK
DAVID WALLACE, . . . . .	NEWARK.

### **Corresponding Member.**

DANIEL AGNEW, . . . . .	BEAVER C. H., PENNA.
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LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES  
OF  
JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,

BY  
CHARLES H. WINFIELD, ESQ.

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*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 17th, 1877.*

# LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

OF

## JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

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In preparing a sketch of the life of this eminent man I have been embarrassed by an almost entire absence of original sources of information. All of his private papers were lost when his house at North Bend was destroyed by fire in 1810. Afterwards, his relative Peyton Symmes, made great exertions to obtain from his friends the Judge's letters and other documents relating to him. He succeeded in collecting about everything that could be found, at least in the West. It is said that he occupied a small room in the Cincinnati Times building. When he died, his son-in law sent a colored servant with instructions to send the books and furniture to auction, save all the late receipts, and *burn the other papers!* This was faithfully done, and thus in a moment went the collection of years, and, of course, materials which can never be replaced.

John Cleves Symmes was the elder son of the Rev. Timothy Symmes<sup>1</sup> and Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cleves of Southold, Long Island. At this place he was born July 21st, 1742. He was reared by his maternal grandfather, and in his early manhood became a school teacher and land surveyor. He was thrice married. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Henry Tuttle of Southold, whom he married October 30th, 1760. In the year 1770 he removed to a farm on the Flatbrook in the township of Wallpack in Sussex County, N. J. This farm lay upon both sides of the brook and contained about six hundred acres. That part of it occupied as a homestead he baptized with the name "Solitude."<sup>2</sup> His

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, Note I.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix, Note II.

brother Timothy purchased an adjoining farm, drawn thither probably by the strong family affection which he and the other members of the family always manifested towards the subject of this sketch, and which drew them after him when he removed to the territory north west of the Ohio. At "Solitude," July 25th, 1776, his wife died<sup>1</sup> and was buried in the grave yard of the old Shapanack Dutch Church. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Halsey, sister of Colonel James Henry of Somerset County, N. J. When she died has not been ascertained. His third wife was Susanna, daughter of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the Revolution. She was "pretty Susan" of Andre's "Cow Chase" and a frequent contributor to the New Jersey Gazette during the war.<sup>2</sup>

When and where Judge Symmes studied law, or if he practised the profession before he entered public life, I have not learned. Certainly Walpack township was a barren field for a lawyer to reap for a satisfactory harvest. But that he was a sound jurist, an enlightened legislator and a sturdy patriot is abundantly manifest. From the beginning of the struggle with the mother country he was an unwavering friend of the colonies, and contributed in no small degree to the success of their cause.

As early as 1774 he was chairman of the Committee of Safety in Sussex County.<sup>3</sup> In the following year he was commissioned colonel of the third battalion of the militia of the same county. This position he retained until May 23d, 1777, when he resigned and John Rosencranz was chosen in his place. In March, 1776, he was ordered with his battalion to New York, where it was employed in erecting fortifications on Manhattan and Long Islands. While thus engaged in preparing for the storm which was soon to burst upon this vicinity, and on the fourth Monday in May, 1776, he was elected

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<sup>1</sup> The following inscription was copied from the tomb stone: "In Remembrance of MRS. ANNA SYMMES, who was born October, 1741, married to the Hon. JNO. C. SYMMES, October 30th, 1760, and died July 25th, 1776, leaving two daughters, MARIA and ANNA."

<sup>2</sup> The date of this marriage I do not know. In the *Symmes Memorial* it is said to have taken place in 1804. This is an error, for in a deed to General Dayton, dated May 31st, 1796, his wife Susan joins him as grantor.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix, Note III.

to represent the county of Sussex in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. This body met at Burlington on the tenth of June. Steps were immediately taken to form an independent state government. On the 21st, by a vote of fifty-four against three, a resolution was adopted "that a government be formed for regulating the internal policy of this Colony pursuant to there commendation of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth of May last."<sup>1</sup> On the 24th, a committee of ten, of which Mr. Symmes was one, was appointed to frame a constitution. The report of this committee was formally adopted on the 2d of July, and thus, two days in advance of the Declaration of Independence, New Jersey "agreed upon a set of charter rights, and the form of a constitution," which remained the fundamental law of the State for Sixty-eight years. The last clause of this constitution provided that the instrument should be null and void in case of a reconciliation between Great Britain and the Colonies. But Congress had drifted beyond the resolution of May 15th and now resolved on complete independence. To conform the constitution of the State to this new condition of affairs, Mr. Symmes and seven other members made an effort to have the last clause reconsidered. They were, however, voted down and the reconciliation clause was retained.

Mr. Symmes was in attendance on this congress thirty-nine days, for which, September 16th, 1776, he received eleven pounds fourteen shillings proclamation money.<sup>2</sup>

Under this constitution Sussex County was entitled to be represented in the new government by one in the Legislative Council and three in the General Assembly. Mr. Symmes was, on the second Tuesday in August, 1776, elected a member of the council.

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<sup>1</sup> Mulford's Hist. of N. J., 417. The resolution of the Continental Congress was: "That it be recommended to the respective Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has hitherto been established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinions of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." Gordon's Hist. of N. J., p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> Six shillings per diem! Quite economical when viewed in the light of modern legislation. And then compare the brains with the prices!!

By the terms of the constitution he held the office until the second Tuesday in October, 1777. In the first Legislature, which convened at Princeton, August 27th, 1776, there was an animated contest for the gubernatorial office between the friends of William Livingston and of Richard Stockton. Upon the first ballot the vote was a tie. On the second ballot Mr. Livingston was elected. In what way it was accomplished, whether by his personal influence with other members, or by his own vote only, is perhaps not known, but Mr. Symmes afterwards boasted in a modest way that he made Mr. Livingston governor. With a knowledge of this fact it may seem somewhat strange that he voted against Mr. Livingston and for David Brearly, October 30th, 1780.

During the year 1776, while he was giving his personal and entire attention to the machinery of the new government, and so arranging its several parts that the whole should work harmoniously for the liberty and prosperity of the people, rumors came from the army in the North that many of the New Jersey troops serving in that section, being dissatisfied with their treatment, were determined to return to their homes at the end of their term of service then near at hand. To prevent such a misfortune, at such a crisis, the Legislature determined to send a committee to inquire into the condition of the forces from New Jersey and their disposition to enlist for further service. Mr. Symmes and Theunis Dey of Bergen were appointed for that work. They forthwith set out on their delicate mission, reviewed the New Jersey troops at Ticonderoga, on the 25th of October, and on the 22d of the following month submitted to the Legislature a report, which, while it portrayed the sad condition of the soldiers, showed also the unquenchable ardor with which they entered the service of their country.<sup>1</sup>

On his return from this mission he was ordered with his command to Morris County, and there joined the Brigade of Colonel Jacob Ford. On the 14th of December, while quartered at Chatham and charged with the duty of covering the retreat of Washington, Colonel Ford received intelligence that eight hundred of the enemy under General Leslie had advanced from Elizabeth Town to Springfield. He or-

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, Note IV.



dered Colonel Symmes to proceed to the latter place and check the approach of the enemy. This was done in such a spirited manner that the invaders were forced to retreat.<sup>1</sup>

It is said (probably on his own authority for I find no such record) that, in addition to his other duties, from the end of 1776 until 1779 he had command and superintendence of the fortifications along the Delaware river. He was with General Dickinson when that officer surprised the British on Staten Island. He was at Redbank when the enemy came up the Delaware and attacked the fort at that place, and captured Fort Miflin. He was at the battle of Monmouth and of the Short Hills. He made five incursions on Long Island while occupied by the British, in one of which he and four of his men took a British schooner and made ten prisoners. Washington tendered him the command of the party organized to go to the city of New York for the purpose of capturing Prince William Henry. This he declined on account of its impracticability. On September 13th, 1776, the Legislature in joint meeting appointed him one of the judges and justices of the county of Sussex. On the organization of the Legislature a chief justice and two associates had been appointed. All of the appointments however fell through by reason of the chief justice declining the office, one of the associates accepting the protection of the enemy and the other accepting an appointment by the Continental Congress to the Admiralty in Philadelphia. Therefore the Legislature, at its session at Haddonfield, February 15th, 1777, appointed Robert Morris chief justice, Isaac Smith second justice and John Cleves Symmes third justice of the Supreme Court. This commission he held until December 20th, 1783, when his term of office being about to expire he resigned in order that the Legislature might have a new election. His resignation was accepted and he was immediately reappointed to the same position for a full term.<sup>2</sup> This commission he also resigned, but when I have not been able to learn.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, Note V.

<sup>2</sup> Why he resigned and immediately accepted a reappointment I do not know. It seems to have been a custom of the time. Judge Smith did the same thing, as did Chief Justice Brearly and Governor Livingston.

Drake (Dictionary Am. Biog.) and several writers speak of Judge S. having

For sometime after his first appointment to a seat upon the bench, he remained in the council and took an active part in the Committee of Safety.<sup>1</sup> He was absent, however, from its sessions whenever his duties as Judge called him. There is but little doubt that the greater part of his judicial labors consisted in presiding over the trial of those—and in New Jersey they were many—who still remained loyal to the King. Those who had openly defied his Majesty and entered into rebellion against him, had ordained through a legislature of their own that loyalty to the King was treason to the State. Loyalists read this sentiment backwards and insisted that loyalty to the State was treason to the King. Which was the guilty party depended entirely on the result of the contest then waging, for treason always lies in failure. Fortune always puts in the hand of the victor a halter fitted to the neck of the vanquished. The State government having passed into the hands of the King's enemies, his adherents were defendants in all trials for treason. The jails of many of the counties were filled with the "disaffected," and the three judges, considering the extent of their circuits and the many indictments to be tried, had their hands full in making jail deliveries. The prisoners did not, however, always await the arrival of the Judge to deliver the jail, but sometimes took upon themselves that important duty. Thus it was in Sussex County, as appears by the following letter from Judge Symmes to Governor Livingston:

"NEWTOWN, June 14, 1777.

"Sir:—Since I wrote your excellency yesterday evening I have further to acquaint you that two of the culprits that escaped on Monday are taken and brought back to jail. The County is all out after the others, and I hope more will be taken. I cannot procure the express I last night expected, but am promised one in the morning by the sheriff. I submit to your excellency and the gentlemen

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been Chief Justice. This is incorrect. The Chief Justices were as follows: Robert Morris from February 15th, 1777 to May 25th, 1779; David Brearly from June 10th, 1779, to November, 1789, when he resigned and was succeeded by James Kinsey, who held the office for nearly fourteen years.

<sup>1</sup> This committee organized at Haddonfield, March 18th, 1707. Judge S. was in almost daily attendance until July 19th when leave of absence was granted to him. Minutes of Council of Safety.

of the Council of Safety the great necessity there is of again opening the court of Oyer and Terminer in this county, to try two for felony, as taking the arms and keys in the manner they did will no doubt tuck them up. An exhibition of this sort will work wonders. The people cry out to a man, 'let them be hanged;' and a gallows was never adorned with two *gems* more deserving of it.<sup>1</sup> James Morris and one of the Atwoods are the two taken. The presence of the Council of Safety, and a little more of the Court are as necessary at this time, as the rays of the sun are to vegetation. Since writing the above the scouts have come in with three more, five in all. While the enemy are in your neighborhood I humbly conceive your exertions will operate to better purpose at a distance." "The military overshadowing the civil," says Mr. Petit.<sup>2</sup>

Of vastly more credit to the heart of Mr. Symmes as a *Judge* is the following letter written after he had presided at the trial of several "disaffected" persons. After administering the law as became the impartial, upright, inflexible Judge, he presented for the unfortunate the circumstances which pleaded for mercy as became a man and a Christian.

"MORRISTOWN, January 7, 1779. •

"Sir:—I beg leave to lay before your Excellency, and the honorable gentlemen of the Council, the business of the state that came before me in the late Circuit, in the counties of Hunterdon and Cumberland, which was capital; recommending to the clemency and grace of your Honor those miserable subjects who are under sentence of death.

"In the county of Gloucester there is Jonathan Chew condemned for high treason: he was convicted by jury. I take it that he was disaffected from the beginning of the troubles, and joined the enemy at their coming to Billingsport, and acted as a captain among them. The charges laid against him in the indictment of levying war and adhering to the enemies of the state were well supported, and I cannot think there is any equitable circumstances in his favor, either as

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<sup>1</sup> This sentiment is hardly to be commended in a Judge, however commendable in a patriot.

<sup>2</sup> N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, p. 77.

matter of law or fact. But the following considerations may perhaps plead for him with your honors for a pardon.

"1. He is a very weak man in his understanding.

"2. He has a family of twelve children that must be objects of charity if their friend is taken away, and they have no property left.

"3. It appeared in the court that he was humane, and inclined to distress the inhabitants that were in his power as little as possible, in person or property.

"5. He left the enemy after they had retreated through Jersey, and came home and threw himself in the way of justice.

"Harrison Wells, who traversed his indictment for levying war against the states, and adhering to its enemies, and convicted thereon.

"I believe that Mr. Wells was a whig at the beginning; he was in the militia and behaved well. But I cannot say there was any equitable circumstances appearing (touching law or fact) on his trial that can operate in his favor; but perhaps the following considerations may incline your honors to pardon him.

"1. He was undoubtedly over persuaded by Mr. John Hinchman, who had been his guardian, to go and join the enemy, which at length he did with some reluctance, being partly in compliance with Mr. Hinchman's advice, and partly because he was threatened by the militia.

"2. When with the enemy he was offered a lieutenant's commission, which he refused.

"3. It appeared that he early wished to make his peace with his country by desiring to surrender himself, but found the popular clamor so much against him that he dare not do it; and his house was contiguous to the enemy.

"4. When the enemy left Philadelphia he surrendered himself at Haddonfield to the law, refusing to march with the enemy. He appears very penitent.

"Besides Chew and Wells, there are fifteen others condemned for high treason against the states; viz: William Hammet \* \* \* \* who after having proper time allowed them to consider of a plea, severally pleaded guilty to their indictments, which has prevented the Court from having their causes investigated \* \* \* \* \*

but as to William Hammet, I believe there is as little to be said in his favor as to any of them. I should be exceeding happy, were your honors of opinion there was no occasion of farther examples in cases of high treason; that our laws and government were sufficiently established, and that nothing remained but to forgive. \* \* \* \* \*

"There is also one \* \* convicted in Gloucester county for burglary and robbery. I believe he thought the person whom he robbed a *Tory*, and that by the custom of the times, conceived he had a perfect right to plunder him. He appears very penitent and has been a brave soldier in the American army. In the county of Cumberland there is one capital conviction, and that is \* \* \* for an highway robbery. He was convicted by a jury. There is an appearance of equity in this man's case. The party robbed, who was the principal witness against him, was proved to be a *Tory*, and a person of very ill-fame; but I must own I am inclined to think the man was actually robbed."<sup>1</sup>

While the army was encamped at Morristown in the winter of 1778-80, an important question, one affecting the liberty of the citizens and the discipline and consequent effectiveness of the army, came before Judge Symmes. Soldiers were retained in the ranks beyond the term of their enlistment. Being thus forcibly restrained of their liberty they applied to the court for relief. To deny the application under the peculiar circumstances revealed in the Judge's letter upon the subject would be to deny justice: to grant the application would plant the seeds of insubordination in the army. How perplexed and anxious he was, may be seen in the letter he wrote to the governor upon the subject.

"MORRISTOWN, February 14th, 1780.

"Sir:—I beg leave to trouble your Excellency and the honorable gentlemen of the legislative Council of the State with a subject which has for some time past given me much concern.

"Application has been made to me, as a magistrate of the State of New Jersey, for a redress of wrongs by soldiers in the continental army, from this and one other state, who say that they are aggrieved by being denied a discharge, after the term of three years. for

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<sup>1</sup> N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, p. 135.

which time they had enlisted, had expired. And that they are obliged, with some aggravating circumstances, to continue yet in the service, which they consider as very discouraging and oppressive.

"I would by no means, sir, be understood as insinuating anything to the prejudice of the gentlemen officers of the Jersey or any other line in the American army; no man can be more ready than I am to allow the merit which they are so justly entitled to from every citizen of the United States. But, sir, I must say, and am sorry for the occasion, that I believe that there is some misunderstanding between the officers and their men, which has unhappily worked itself into the camp, by one means or other. I believe this to be one, viz.: as numbers of the privates now in service were not enlisted by any one officer at this time belonging to the lines, the officer (who enlisted the soldier) upon his resignation or discharge has on oath turned over the soldier to the officer who succeeded him, as having enlisted during the war; the present officer believes it to be the case, and is now hardly persuaded that the fact is otherwise.

"I know not, sir, what to do in the affair, the matter is of the utmost delicacy; for me to interfere at all may be attended with bad consequences. It would seem to call in question that superiority of the officer over the soldier which is vital in an army. To reject the complaint of the soldier altogether would be undoubtedly a denial of that justice which is the right of every subject, viz.: to be heard with respect to the merit of his cause, where the magistrate is allowed to have jurisdiction. I am warranted to say, sir, that so great is the discontent amongst some of the troops, arising from this source, that many have already deserted, and others say publicly that they will go over to the enemy if they are denied that justice which is their due.

"I beg leave only to add that it is my full belief that the matter is by no means unworthy the attention of your honorable House; but that it calls in an eminent manner for the speedy direction and inquiry of the legislature of the State."<sup>1</sup>

Among the interesting trials at which he presided was that of James Morgan for the murder of Rev. James Caldwell, the patriot

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<sup>1</sup> N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, p. 210.

parson of the Revolution. The prisoner was arraigned Jan. 21st, 1782, tried in the church in Westfield, found guilty and executed on the 29th of the same month.

In 1778 Judge Symmes was sent by the General Assembly as commissioner to New Haven to attend a convention of commissioners from other states to settle the prices of various articles of produce. He attended this convention, but what was accomplished thereat has not been ascertained.

Judge Symmes was a member of the Legislative Council, during its first session, 1776-7; also during its fifth session, 1780-1. In both of these sessions he represented the county of Sussex. At what time in the year 1781 he removed to Morris County has not been ascertained, but in a deed from him to his younger daughter then residing on Long Island, for land in Walpack, dated Dec. 20, 1781, he is described as of Morris County. He was elected to represent this county in the Legislative Council in 1785. This session began on the 25th of October. Judge Symmes was chosen vice-president of the Council.<sup>1</sup> This position he held for four days only. His election as delegate to the Continental Congress on the 28th was followed by the resignation of his seat in the Council on the 29th. He represented this state in the Congress for two terms, his second election taking place October 29th, 1786. Whether in the State or Federal Legislative, his well known ability, experience and patriotism commanded a prominent position and gave him great influence in shaping legislation.

It was during his second term in Congress that his attention was drawn to the territory northwest of the Ohio. A New England company had taken up a large tract in the present State of Ohio. Judge Symmes now proposed to a number of his friends, most of whom had been in the army, to join him in the purchase of two million acres on the Ohio River, between the two Miamis. Some

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<sup>1</sup> By the Constitution the governor was *ex-officio* president of the Council. The vice president acted only in the governor's absence. Judge S. in *Symmes' Memorial* and in other places, is said so have been lieutenant governor. New Jersey never had such an officer. In the absence of the governor the vice president became chief executive, chancellor, captain general, commander in chief and keeper of the seal.

of his friends agreed to take a limited interest in the purchase if a proper and safe plan for its disposition could be devised. Judge Symmes drew up a plan which met with general approval. He then, August 29th, 1787, petitioned Congress "On behalf of citizens of the United States westward of the Connecticut," for the land he contemplated purchasing. His proposition was referred to the Board of the Treasury and accepted, he paying at the same time about \$82,000, most of which had been advanced by his associates. In the summer of 1788, and without waiting for the contract to be reduced to writing he set out for the west. On the Sixth of August in that year he was as far on his way as Bedford, Pennsylvania. Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who met the Judge at that place has left in his journal this memorandum concerning him, his outfit and his party: "Judge Symmes—John Cleves—had taken lodgings at the best tavern (in Bedford), we however, made shift to get lodgings in the same house—Mr. West's, a Dutchman. Judge Symmes was complaisant. I had a letter to him from his brother (Timothy Symmes) at Sussex Court House (N. J.). He had his daughter (Anna) with him, a very pretty young lady, one or two women with husbands, six heavy wagons, one stage wagon and a chair—a two-wheeled covered conveyance for two persons—thirty-one horses, three carpenters and one mason—has been out three weeks."

Immediately upon his departure for the west, rumors began to spread that he intended to get possession of the tract he had proposed to purchase, and then defy Congress. That body became alarmed, but Messrs. Boudinot and Dayton being associates of the Judge and members of Congress, pacified that body by assurances that the contract would be executed. These two gentlemen immediately sent Daniel Marsh after the Judge with a request that he return or send a power of Attorney authorizing them to act for him. The messenger overtook the Judge at Pittsburgh as he was about to embark on his trip down the Ohio. He did not return, but by letter of attorney empowered Colonel Dayton and Mr. Marsh to contract with the government in his behalf. These gentlemen executed a contract with the Board of the Treasury, dated October 14th, 1788. By the terms of this contract the amount of land was reduced to 1,000,000 acres. The price was fixed at sixty-six and two-thirds



cents per acre, payable in certificates of debt of the United States, then worth five shillings on the pound. The payments were to be made in six semi-annual installments, and on payment of each installment the purchaser was entitled to a patent for a proportionate part of the land. The Committee having the matter in charge reported to Congress: "The sum to be paid on the purchase, after deducting the donations and land reserved will, exclusive of the army rights to be admitted, amount to \$571,437.60, of which the first payment or a sum nearly equal thereto, is already deposited in the treasury."

In his "plan" which had been approved by his associates, Judge Symmes set apart one entire township and three fractional townships, containing in all 40,000 acres, for himself. These lands he was to pay for and the profit to be realized on the sale of them was to be his only reward for attending to the general business. Everybody was invited to come in at the contract price until May 1st, 1788, when the price was to be raised to one dollar per acre. All money above the contract price was to be deposited with the Register to be used in opening roads, etc. The Register was to be appointed by the associates, and receive and apply the surplus money.

This tract was afterwards known as the "Miami Purchase." It was a heavy load to carry and Judge Symmes struggled along, making payments as he could, until September 30th, 1794, when the president in pursuance of an act passed May 5th, 1792, patented to the Judge 311,682 acres out of which a considerable amount was reserved for certain purposes.<sup>1</sup>

This amount of land was understood to be the full amount which had been paid for up to that time. From this time the government considered itself absolved from the contract of Oct. 15, 1788.

In the meantime three parties were formed to settle upon different

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<sup>1</sup> At the time this patent issued there was but one *entire* township in the tract. Parts of every other township had been sold. In 1798, Judge S. requested Gov. St. Clair to accept this township under the reservation in the patent. This was refused, 1st, Because it was of little value; 2d, It was not in the centre of the purchase; 3d, It was claimed by Elias Boudinot, under a contract with Judge S., dated March 12, 1780. Afterwards one-half of this township was sold under execution against the Judge. Am. State Papers, 341.

parts of the purchase. One settled at Columbus, another at Cincinnati, the third under Judge Symmes went sixteen miles further down the river on what to him was a more inviting spot. This El Dorado was North Bend, where he landed in the early part of February, 1789. Here in the following year he laid out the plan of a large city, extending it across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami, and baptized it with his own name. "The City of Symmes" gave assurance of a grand future. The Judge, through the influence of his reputation and position had induced the United States' soldiers in that vicinity to make his city their headquarters. For the safety of the settlers the government had directed the officers in command to select a site and construct a fort between the Miamis. This fort and the soldiers were the two things which the Judge now desired. These would make his city the leading town on the Ohio. The officer in command was strongly inclined to the views of the Judge. But alas, what a slight circumstance turns the current of empire. Another Helen destroys another Troy. One day while the officer was prospecting for a location for the fort, he met and became deeply enamored of the beautiful young wife of an immigrant. He was forthwith convinced that, of all places on the Ohio, the City of Symmes was the most suitable for a fort. Her people, before those of any other locality, were entitled to the protection of the army. But the officer's attention to the lady convinced her husband that the place was not suitably located for him and he removed his family to Cincinnati. This sealed the fate of the "City of Symmes," for the soldiers straightway "folded their tents" in spite of the entreaties of the Judge. They erected Fort Washington at Cincinnati to which place the hostilities of the Indians soon drove the settlers.

But this was not the only, nor the greatest misfortune which befel the Judge in his connection with his "great purchase." As already said he did not receive a grant for his land until 1794. Whatever money he could get he paid to the government on account. He did not wait to receive his title before he began to convey. How much he had sold before he received his patent I do not know. His grantees had their purchases located and the location registered. But when he received his patent, it was found that

the larger part of his sales was out side of his own boundary and of course he could not give title. In the meantime he became peculiarly embarrassed. Judgments for large amounts were entered against him. These increased the obstacles to his perfecting title to lands even within the bounds of his purchase. Moreover after he received his patent and of course knew the bounds of his purchase, believing that on further payment to the government he would receive further grants, he continued to sell outside of his patent. In the fall of 1796 he went to Philadelphia and asked the government to take his money and give him a further grant. This was refused, the government claiming that the contract of 1788 had been forfeited by lapse of time and was no longer in force. The decision placed both the purchasers,<sup>1</sup> and Judge Symmes in an awkward position. However censurable the Judge may have been in these transactions it is generally conceded that he candidly and honestly believed he was entitled to the fulfilment of his contract and as he construed it. His grantees failing to get title for the lands purchased began proceedings to recover the moneys paid. Thus his embarrassments multiplied and increased. To such an extent were these prosecutions carried that in 1802, when on a visit to his friends in New Jersey, he was arrested in three separate actions instituted against him in the Supreme Court. In two of them he was held to bail, the other he succeeded in dismissing. So threatening indeed were his creditors at this time that to avoid further arrests and consequent embarrassment in the performance of his judicial duties in the West he was obliged to leave the State. To quote his language: "If my business at the court in Marietta and next winter at the city of Washington did not compel me to avoid their arrests I would give myself up at once that I might the sooner know the utmost they can do against me; but at present it is very inconvenient." Yet in the midst of these humiliating difficulties he was not discouraged. To his son-in-law, Peyton Short, he writes under date of February 27, 1802: "But do not, my dear Sir, suffer my prosecutions to give you uneasiness. I am a Philosopher and an honest

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<sup>1</sup> Congress relieved these purchasers in 1699, by giving them the right of pre-emption of the land bought of Judge S. at two dollars per acre.

man. My enemies may ruin me but they will never break my spirit nor convict me of the smallest fraud against any of them." "Though he was largely in debt in every direction, yet his conscience was not stained with intentional wrong; hence he regarded these prosecutions as persecutions. It is manifest that he intended to pay every honest debt, and he wished for time to perfect his plans. Said he: "If any of those who are now worrying me like so many hounds should chance to suffer hereafter, they must charge their misfortune to their folly." He desired to the last to protect those who had suffered through him; and to the last he entertained a keen sense of the wrongs he had endured. What a sad, mournful wail comes from his Will, executed a few days before his death: "I hope I need make no apology to my children for not having so much property to leave to them as might have been expected from the earnings of a long, industrious, frugal and adventurous life, when they recollect the undue methods taken as well by the government of the United States as by many individuals, private characters, to make sacrifice of my hardly earned property at the shrine of their avarice. It has been my particular lot to be treated with the blackest ingratitude by some who now laugh at my calamity, but who would at this day have been toiling in poverty had not my enterprise to this country, my benevolence, or the property which they have plundered from me have made them rich. How dark and mysterious are the ways of Heaven." He enjoined upon his executors, so far as his property would go, "to pay all such debts as I justly owe, but there are some unjust claims against me, founded in the deepest conspiracy, fraud and perjury."

On the 19th of February, 1788, Congress chose Judge Symmes one of the three judges of the North West Territory in place of John Armstrong, who had been elected, October 15, 1787, and resigned. This position he held until 1803 when Ohio became a State.<sup>1</sup>

His only children who outlived infancy were *Maria*, born on Long Island in 1762; married Major Peyton Short of Kentucky in 1790 and died in about 1820; and *Anna*, born at Flatbrook, July

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix, Note VI.

25, 1775, married at North Bend, November 22, 1785, William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.<sup>1</sup>

Judge Symmes was a man of the strictest integrity, unbounded activity and enterprise, and devoted a long life to the service of his country. Whether we view him as a soldier, a statesman, a legislator or a jurist, he was a worthy compeer of the men who laid the foundations of this Republic. His humorous disposition kept his old age from being crabbed, and in his darkest hours and under his most trying circumstances, he was genial and agreeable. In a letter to General Dayton, dated December 1st, 1805, he says: "We have had a gladsome week of the present—Mr. Hugh Moore, your partner, five days ago married Miss Symmes, and we have drank of his good wine until we reeled and wheeled." In another, dated January 4th, 1800, he manifests the interest he took in general politics. "I wish you had given me your opinion of our situation with regard to Britain. The commissioners recalled from the business of liquidating our damages of spoliations done by them!—but it is no more than I expected. It was easy for the wolf to pick a quarrel with the lamb, for riling the stream, while the innocent was drinking far below his highness. I thing another sequestration move would be excellent. I wish to know if it be true that the Russian bear and British lion have been driven out of Holland by the roaring of the Batavian bullfrogs. Whether Louis the 18th be proclaimed in Paris—whether Bonnaparte be on the east bank of the Hellespont, and whether Prussia's monarch is slumbering still at Potsdam."

When the proposition to increase the number of Judges in the North West Territory was pending in Congress he suggested to General Dayton the propriety of having a chief justice "with something above his cravat besides pomatum and powder."

The following card published by him shortly after the capture of Detroit speaks for itself:

"A CARD: Colonel Symmes of the senior division of the Ohio

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<sup>1</sup> She died February 25, 1864. Of her a writer says: "She is distinguished for benevolence and piety; all who knew her view her with esteem and affection; and her whole course of life, in all its relations has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

militia presents his compliments to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, *white and red*, in upper Canada. Colonel Symmes observing that by the 4th article of capitulation of Detroit to Major General Brock, all public arms moving towards Fort Detroit are to be delivered up; but as no place of deposit is pointed out by the capitulation, *forty thousand stand of arms* coming within the description are at the service of Major General Brock, if his excellency will condescend to *come down and take them*."

He died of cancer at Cincinnati, February 26th, 1814. On the same day the papers of that city published the following notice: "The citizens of Cincinnati are invited to attend the funeral of Hon John Cleves Symmes at the dwelling of General Harrison in Front street, to move at 10 o'clock a. m., from whence a procession will be formed to the landing of Mr. Joel Williams, where the body will be embarked for North Bend, selected by the Judge as the place of interment.<sup>1</sup> Such of his friends as can make it convenient to attend his remains to that place can be accommodated on board the boat which conveys them."

The Judge's grave is about thirty rods westerly from the tomb of President Harrison. It is covered by a tablet laid upon brick work raised slightly from the ground, and bearing this inscription: "Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who at the foot of these hills made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on Long Island, July 21st, 1742. Died at Cincinnati, February 26th, 1814."

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<sup>1</sup> "Extract from his Will: "I shall add nothing further, save that it is my particular desire to be buried in the grave yard at North Bend where the last twenty-five years of my life has been chiefly spent."

## APPENDIX.

### NOTE I—PAGE 22.

THE REV. TIMOTHY SYMMES was a lineal descendant, in the fourth generation, of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, who emigrated to New England at an early day. He was born May 27th, 1714; married (1st) Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cleves of Long Island, in 1741; she died in 1746 or 1747. (2d) Eunice, daughter of Francis Cogswell of Ipswich, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1733; was ordained pastor at Millington, East Haddam, Conn., December 2d, 1736. In the early part of 1742 he removed to Riverhead, L. I. In 1752 he removed to Ipswich, where he remained until his death, April 6th, 1756. After the death of his first wife, her father took her two children, *John Cleves* and *Timothy*, and kept them until his death in 1760. Timothy, born April 21st, 1744; married (1st) Abigail, daughter of Daniel Tuttle of Southold, L. I.; (2d) Mercy Harker. He resided in Sussex County, N. J., during the greater part of his life. On May 23d, 1777, and again June 21st, 1782, he was chosen Justice of the Peace for the County, by the Legislature in joint meeting. By his first wife he had three children; and by his last wife, six. The oldest of those by his last wife was Capt. John Cleves Symmes, celebrated as the author of the "History of Concentric Spheres, Polar Voids and Open Poles." He was born in Sussex County, N. J., November 5th, 1779; removed to Ohio, where he died, May 29th, 1829. He is sometimes confounded with his uncle, sometimes spoken of as his son. *Symmes Memorial. Webster's History Presbyterian Church*, 549. *New Jersey Historical Society Collections*, vol. VII, 273. The following, published by him April 10th, 1813, proclaims his theory and shows the confidence he had in it.

"To all the world:

"I declare the earth is hollow and habitable within: containing a number of hollow concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles, twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and I am ready to explore the hollow if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES  
of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry."

In the conflict of opposing theories, and the rapid accumulation of scientific knowledge, the theory of this philosopher is almost forgotten, but the name of "Symmes Hole," which the wits of the day fastened upon it, will survive as long as mankind shall relish the ridiculous.

An interesting likeness of the eccentric Captain, drawn from life by the celebrated ornithologist, Audubon, is now in the possession of the N. Y. Historical Society.

## NOTE II—PAGE 22.

After the Judge's removal to Morris County, N. J., his farm was rented in parcels—James Heriot, Lewis Sutton and Jonathan Marsh being his tenants. In April, 1786, he sold part of the farm to Gilbert Imlay. "Solitude" he retained and was yet its owner in 1802, when he transferred it to Colonel James Henry, as security. Colonel Henry had become his special bail in two actions in the New Jersey Supreme Court, viz.: Elias Boudinot, Executor of Philip Stockton vs. John Cleves Symmes, and Simeon Broadwell vs. same, in which he had been arrested for debt. Under date of February 27th, 1802, he requested his son-in-law, Peyton Short, to indemnify Colonel Henry, and take a deed for "Solitude" in his own name, but to refrain from putting it on record, that it "had better be kept a secret, that the place may still pass for his, that he may the better collect the rents thereof."

## NOTE III—PAGE 23.

The following preamble and resolution introduced by him in the Committee of Safety in August, 1775, show how determined he was to crush out opposition:

"WHEREAS there are some men, who, after having signed the Association, have basely turned their backs upon the sacred cause of liberty, and vilely aspersed her true sons, and wickedly endeavored, and still do endeavor, to sow sedition, create confusion, and fill the minds of the good people of the country with groundless fears and jealousy, to the great detriment of the public cause, that therefore this Board take the same into consideration.

*Resolved, nem. con.,* That if any person or persons, in any of the towns in this county, shall hereafter asperse any of the friends of liberty in this county on account of their political sentiments, or shall speak contemptuously or disrespectfully of the Continental or Provincial Congresses, or of any of the Committees of and in this county, or of any measures adopted or appointed to be pursued by the Congresses or Committees for the public good and safety, on complaint being made thereof to any one of the Committee of the town where such person shall reside, the Chairman shall, with consent of a majority of said Committee, at the next meeting, issue an order to the Captain of the next Company of Militia, to send a party of five or six men of his Company to take such offender or offenders and forthwith bring him or them before the said Committee; and if such offender or offenders, on proof being given, made of the fact laid to his or her charge, shall refuse to retract or express sorrow and contrition for his or their offences, and will not promise amendment in future, the said Committee shall, a day or two previous to the next meeting of the County Committee, direct said Captain to send a party of his men as afore-



said to take said offender or offenders and bring him or them forthwith before the County Committee, to be dealt with according to his or their deserts."—*Edsall's Sussex Centennary*, 59.

#### NOTE IV—PAGE 25.

The following is a copy of their report: "Your Commissioners having with all possible dispatch repaired to Ticonderoga, did there, as far as they were able, inquire into the condition of the troops of this State.

"Your Commissioners found the soldiers destitute of many articles of dress: supplies of every kind they want; but shoes and stockings they are in the last necessity for, many having neither to their feet.

"Your Commissioners believe that the troops are well provided with provisions, and they have plenty of arms.

"Respecting the disposition of the officers to engage in the service, your Commissioners beg leave to say, that it is with the greatest cheerfulness the most of the officers are ready, on your appointment, to serve their country during the war. A very few decline, as may appear from the returns of the several regiments, which your Commissioners beg leave to lay before you. The characters of the officers may be drawn from said returns, and a few anecdotes of some of the general officers, which are at your command."

Probably this mission led Judge Elmer into the error that Mr. Symmes was in the northern army for a year, and was at the Battle of Saratoga. *New Jersey Historical Society*, VII, 271. This battle (or battles) was fought Sept. 19th and Oct. 7th, 1777, at which time Judge Symmes was engaged in the performance of his judicial duties within this State.

#### NOTE V—PAGE 26.

The following taken from the Court Record of Sussex County, contains Colonel Symmes' account of this skirmish:

"SUSSEX COURTS, February Term, 1782.

"Captain Samuel Kirkendall having presented to the Court a certificate in the words and figures following, viz.:

"These may certify that on the Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, I, the subscriber, then having the command of the Militia from the County of Sussex in the State of New Jersey, lay at Chatham, in said State, with other battalions of Militia forming a Brigade under the command of Colonel Jacob Ford, when Colonel Ford had advice that the British troops to the number of eight hundred men, under the command of General Leslie, had advanced to Springfield within four miles of Chatham. Colonel Ford thereupon ordered me to proceed to Springfield and check the approach of the enemy, if possible. According to orders, I marched to Springfield with a detachment of the Brigade, and

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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SECOND SERIES.

1878.

No. 2.

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TRENTON, JANUARY 17th, 1878.

At 12 M., in the rooms of the Board of Trade  
Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., presided, the  
JOHN and JOHN CLEMENT, Vice-Presidents, being

the last meeting were read by the Recording  
Secretary.

The Recording Secretary made his report upon the correspondence, and laid before the Society letters from members acknowledging their election as either resident or non-resident members, and from two who declined membership. There were communications from the Louisiana Historical Society announcing its re-organization and establishment where it was at first located:—from the Historical Society, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Chicago, Ohio, Minnesota and Kansas; the American Genealogical Society, Yale College Library (Massachusetts) Institute acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Society:—from the American Antiquarian Society to an exchange of books:—from Messrs. F. C. Johnson of Trenton; S. C. Jennings of Tom's River; P. P. Smith of New York; Wm. Duane of Phila.; Thomas G.



PROCEEDINGS  
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SECOND SERIES.

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VOL. V.

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No. 2.

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TRENTON, JANUARY 17th, 1878.

The Society met at 12 M., in the rooms of the Board of Trade. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., presided, the Hons. JOHN T. NIXON and JOHN CLEMENT, Vice-Presidents, being also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary made his report upon the correspondence since May, and laid before the Society letters from several gentlemen acknowledging their election as either resident or corresponding members, and from two who declined membership. Among many others were communications from the Louisiana Historical Society announcing its re-organization and establishment at Baton Rouge, where it was at first located:—from the Historical Societies of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, Chicago, Ohio, Minnesota and Kansas; the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Yale College Library and Essex (Massachusetts) Institute acknowledging the receipt of the publications of the Society:—from the American Antiquarian Society relating to an exchange of books:—from Messrs. F. C. Lowthorp of Trenton; S. C. Jennings of Tom's River; P. P. Cherry of Wadsworth, O.; Wm. Duane of Phila.; Thomas G.

Bunnell of Newton and Richard Randolph Perry of Woodbury :—the U. S. Departments of the Interior and Coast Survey, and the Historical Societies of Vermont and Minnesota transmitting donations to the Library ; from the Rev. R. Randall Hoes, Rev. G. M. Hills, D. D., and the Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy of the Congregational Library, Boston, relating to exchanges :—from the Rev. Mr. Hoes making inquiries about the genealogy of the Lambert family :—from Dr. F. E. Stilwell of New York, respecting the Stilwells of Monmouth County ;—from Dr. B. F. Davenport of Boston, respecting the Davenports :—from Mr. T. Hamersly Morgan, enquiring after the connection of General Jacob Morgan with the New Jersey Cincinnati Society :—from Mr. Daniel Sutter of Mount Holly, relating to the Crispin family :—from Mr. B. W. Throckmorton, inquiring for authorities for the part New Jersey bore in the battle of Saratoga :—from Mr. Frederick Schober of Philadelphia, in relation to the Rev. F. Foering of Millstone :—from various gentlemen, inquiring after the publications of the Society ; and from Mr. Malcolm Douglass of Andover, Mass., in reference to the early settlers of Newark of that name :—from Hon. J. P. Bradley, relating to volumes and newspapers deposited with the Society for safe keeping :—from Mr. James S. Yard of Freehold, announcing the intended publication in the Monmouth Democrat of every thing known connected with the battle of Monmouth :—from Mr. Theophilus T. Price, concerning the preparation of a Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast :—from the Long Island Historical Society announcing us in press. “The Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn” ;—from Mr. Park McFarland, in relation to a publication of all the inscriptions on the tombstones in the grave yard of the old Swedish Church, South Jersey :—from Mr. L. B. Thomas of Baltimore, announcing the publication of a volume of forty pedigrees of distinguished American families :—from F. C. Pierce of Grafton, Mass., announcing a genealogy of the Pierce family :—from Mr. F. D. Stone of Philadelphia, with a collection of Confederate money ;—from R. F. Stockton, Comptroller, relating to the Colonial Document Fund :—from the Public Record Office, London, giving the rates at which copies of documents are furnished :—from Rev. Samuel Hamill,

President of the Society, and Ex-Governor Ward, while in England, referring to the New Jersey Colonial Documents, and other communications of a miscellaneous character, referring to the business operations of the Society.

The Treasurers report certified to by the auditors appointed by the Committee on Finance showed that the assets of the Society amounted to \$18,433.32; the balance of cash on hand being \$783.90.\*

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, in their report, expressed their satisfaction at being able to announce their belief that the Society is moving quietly onward in its course, and although no great demonstrations in its favor were manifest, yet it was thought to be held in such estimation by their fellow citizens, as would ensure its continuance for all time as an efficient agent in preserving the historical annals of the State.

They concluded their report as follows:—

“The Committee deeply regret having to include in their report a reference to the death, since the last meeting of the Society, of Mr. Peter S. Duryee, who for thirty years gave so many indications of his warm appreciations of its labors.

“Mr. Duryee was born in the city of New York, December 23d, 1807. The home of his ancestors, who were of Huguenot and Dutch descent being at Newtown, Long Island. He came to New Jersey in his fifteenth year, since which time he has been actively engaged in sustaining and expanding the manufacturing interests of Newark, where he resided, and at the same time aiding many of its religious, moral and benevolent undertakings. He held several prominent positions in financial and other institutions; was a Trustee of Rutgers College, and in many ways manifested a lively interest in the advancement of the educational and literary interests of the State.

“He became a member of this Society in January, 1847, shortly after its organization. Besides rendering important services on various prominent special committees; he was a member of the Executive Committee from 1858 to 1863, and again from 1869 to

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\*See subsequent page for the statement in full.

1874 inclusive, and in January, 1875, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, a position which he held at the time of his death. Having been so long a resident, and so actively engaged in upholding and advancing the best interests of New Jersey, he had become thoroughly identified with it, and naturally recognized in the Historical Society an appropriate agency to awaken a desire for its continued advancement by developing its past history.

"During the whole period of his connection with the Society, Mr. Duryee was seldom, if ever, absent from its meetings, and always rendered efficient service in promoting the objects of its organization. He died in Newark, September 23d, 1877, and in the absence of the President, the chairman of the Committee made the usual public announcement of the melancholy event, and invited the members to be present at the funeral services, which took place on the 26th September, from the North Reformed Church, of which he was a member and one of its founders."

After some remarks by the PRESIDENT and MR. HAGEMAN of Princeton, this testimonial to Mr. Duryee was directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported the receipt as donations since the previous meeting of ninety-three volumes, one hundred and twenty-three pamphlets and sundry manuscripts, besides about fifty volumes obtained through exchanges. A collection of nearly five hundred different specimens of the currency of the Confederate States had also been added to the cabinet.

The Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets was reported as nearly completed, requiring only a verification of titles and classification of subjects to be ready for the press. The preparation of a similar catalogue of the manuscripts would be proceeded with, as inquiries are often made for information which they can furnish, to which it is impossible to respond satisfactorily from personal recollection of the documents containing it.

The Committee hoped that the finances of the Society might warrant the printing of these catalogues without much delay, for without them the library must necessarily fall short of the extended usefulness its many treasures are calculated to render practicable. Several publications during the last year or two, relating to the con-

struction of catalogues, had thrown much light upon the proper arrangement of their contents, and greatly facilitating their preparation, it would be the endeavor of the Committee to adopt the modes best recommended. It would give them great pleasure to receive any contributions from members or others towards the expense of printing these catalogues, as all connected with the Society or interested in the history of the State should feel a desire to have the library supplied with such an effective aid to its usefulness.

The lease of the rooms occupied in Newark expiring on the 1st of April next, a renewal of the lease had been effected at a reduction of one hundred dollars of rent per annum.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the "Proceedings," containing Mr. Winfield's paper on John Cleves Symmes, and bringing the transactions down to the present time.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on several gentlemen, who were thereupon elected members, and new nominations were received.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, submitted a report embodying one which had been made to Gov. Bedle and which had been favorably referred to by the Governor in his message to the Legislature. Thirty-three folio cases have been received from England containing copies of the correspondence between the Governors of the Province of New Jersey and the authorities in England, with other miscellaneous documents of dates between 1703 and 1776, together with most of the minutes of the Council of the Province, which the State had been previously entirely without. As the Society in the obtainment of these documents was acting for the State, the Committee had suggested the propriety of a further appropriation to enable them to secure other papers and to commence their publication.

Remarks were made by Messrs. WHITEHEAD, HAGEMAN and the PRESIDENT upon the value of these documents to the State, and JUDGE CLKMENT gave some interesting information respecting the records of the old West Jersey Society, yet preserved in England, which, it was thought, might eventually be obtained for the Society.



On motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD, ex-Governor Ward was added to the committee, making it to consist of the following gentlemen : Joel Parker, Nathaniel Niles, Marcus L. Ward and W. A. Whitehead.

On motion of REV. DR. SHELDON, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Colonial Documents be requested, whenever the Legislature shall authorize the printing of the documents, to engage the services of the Corresponding Secretary to superintend their publication that they may be properly edited.

Rev. GEORGE HALE, D. D., presented a copy of his History of the Presbyterian Church at Hopewell, and Judge CLEMENTS a copy of his "Sketches of the First Immigrant Settlers of Newton township, Gloucester county."

The PRESIDENT appointed the following

#### STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1878 :

*Committee on Finance*—Joseph N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller.

*Committee on Publications*—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Wm. B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

*Committee on Library*—Martin R. Dennis, Wm. A. Whitehead, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, Abram Coles, M. D.

*Committee on Statistics*—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson.

*Committee on Nominations*—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield, D. D.

And as a

*Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year*—John F. Hageman, Peter A. Voorhees and Samuel Allinson, who subsequently reported the following ticket, which was approved :

#### OFFICERS FOR 1878.

*President*—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., of Lawrenceville.

*Vice Presidents*—John T. Nixon, of Trenton ; John Clement, of Haddonfield ; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark.

*Corresponding Secretary*—William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

*Recording Secretary*—Adolphus P. Young, of Newark.

*Treasurer*—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

*Library*—Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

*Executive Committee*—Marcus L. Ward, of Newark ; William B.

Kinney, of Summit; John Hall, D. D., of Trenton; Samuel Allinson, of Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, of Kearney; Joel Parker, of Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, of Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., of Princeton; David A. Depue, of Newark.

After a recess for dinner the REV. DR. SHELDON drew attention to the mis-statements and misconceptions respecting the character of the people of the State residing on the Atlantic coast, which at different times had operated to their prejudice, and on his motion it was

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Mays Landing, be requested to prepare a paper to be read before the Society on the history, manners, customs and character of the people residing in early times on the sea coast of New Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT then introduced the Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, of Flemington, who read a very comprehensive, instructive and interesting paper "On the early history of the county of Hunterdon."

A desultory conversation followed respecting some of the facts presented, in which the PRESIDENT, REV. MR. STUDDIFORD and MR. HAGEMAN participated, and on motion of the latter, the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned to Dr. Mott and that he be requested to place a copy of his paper at its disposal.

After a motion of thanks to the Board of Trade and Trenton Christian Association for the use of their rooms, the Society adjourned to meet at Newark in May next.

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### **Resident Members.**

Elected Jan. 1st, 1878.

JAMES H. DARLINGTON,	-	-	<i>Newark.</i>
REV. J. E. FORRESTER, D. D.,	-	-	"
CHARLES E. GREEN,	-	-	<i>Trenton.</i>
A. H. HOLCOMBE,	-	-	<i>Lambertville.</i>
AARON LLOYD,	-	-	<i>Belleville.</i>
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,	-	-	<i>Trenton.</i>
JAMES W. MILLER,	-	-	<i>Newark.</i>
WILLIAM A. SMITH,	-	-	"
JAMES S. YARD,	-	-	<i>Freehold.</i>

**Donations.**

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17th, 1878.

*From Aaron Carter.*—In Memoriam; a discourse on the life and character of Rev. George B. Bacon, D. D.

*From Joel Munsell.*—Forty-three miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From G. Mollison.*—Somerset Messenger, March, '76 to June, '77.

*From Henry Congar.*—New York Daily Times, 1876.

*From Robert S. Swords.*—A review of the Commercial, Financial and Mining interests of California, 1876; Municipal Register of Bridgeport, Conn., for 1877; Hymns, Ancient and Modern; Proceedings of the National Board of Trade, 1877, and sundry pamphlets.

*From Edmund D. Halsey.*—Roll of Honor of Rockaway Township, N. J. (newspaper article.)

*From Joseph Black.*—Newark City Directory, 1865–6.

*From Henry C. Cannon.*—The Bible, approved and recommended by Congress, 1782.

*From Wm. Nelson.*—Annual Report of the Board of Education of the city of Paterson, 1877; Report of City Officers of Paterson, 1877; Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, N. J., 1876–7; Atlas of Passaic County.

*From Rev. Dr. Sheldon.*—The Century and the Book. Discourse by Rev. E. P. Shields, Cold Spring, N. J. 1876.

*From Rev. Allen H. Brown.*—Allentown and Vicinity. Historical discourse by Rev. George Swain, 1876; Historical Sketch of Monmouth Presbytery, by Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, 1877.

*From F. M. Woodward.*—Newspaper Article. Bordentown and its Vicinity.

*From R. A. Brock.*—Sundry newspapers containing articles on Virginia history; meetings of the Virginia Historical Society, etc.; Address before the Virginia State Agricultural Society by J. L. McCully, 1876; Map of land on James River.

*From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—History of Paxton Church near Harrisburgh, Pa., by Rev. Wm. W. Downey, 1877; In Memoriam, Rev. J. H. Johnston and others; History of the Presbyterian Church of the Great (Chester) Valley, by Robert M. Patterson, 1869; Genealogical records of Pioneer families of Avon, N. Y., and other historical pamphlets.

*From Authorities of Iceland.*—Catalogue of the donations received by the Public Libraries of Iceland on the occasion of the 1000th Anniversary of the Settlement of Iceland.

*From Thomas F. De Voe.*—Manual of the Common Council of the city of New York, 1870.

*From Richard Randolph Parry.*—Parry family records, private edition, 1877.

*From Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.*—Smithsonian Report, 1876.

*From R. S. Hughes.*—Locomotives and Locomotive Building in America.

*From F. C. Lowthorp.*—Historical Sketch of the Bethlehem Water-works, by Robert Ran.

*From State of New York.*—Documents relating to the history of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware river, by B. Fernow, 1877.

*From the Trustees*—Annual Report of the Trustees of the New York State Library, 1876.

*From Joseph D. Terrill.*—Manual of Postal information prepared by the Newark letter carriers, 1878.

*From J. Cummings Vail.*—One and two dollar notes of the Bank of State South Carolina, taken from blockade runner Port Royal, 1862.

*From Carl Dorflinger.*—Yares-Bericht des Naturhistorischen Vereius, von Wisconsin, 1876-7.

*From J. Swinburn.*—Fourth annual report of the Paterson Board of Trade, 1877.

*From S. D. Oliphant.*—Major Richard Howell of New Jersey, 1776, by Chief Justice Agnew of Pennsylvania.

*From Stephen D. Peet.*—The Rockford Tablet; Contributions of the Old Residents' Association of Lowell, Mass., Nos. 1, 2, 1873, 1876.

*From Hon. F. H. Teess.*—Congressional Record, Vol. V, parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and Index parts 1, 2, Forty-fourth Congress. U. S. Fish Commission report, 1873-75. Annual report of the Bureau of Statistics Commerce and Navigation, 1876, 2 v.

*From W. A. Whitehead.*—Notes on the Virginia Colonial Clergy, by Edward D. Neill;—Our Daily Fare Sanitary Commission, 1876, complete Protestant Churchman, vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Edward A. Ely.*—Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian church of Hanover, 1876, by Rev. J. A. Ferguson.

*From New Jersey Centennial Commissioners.*—Report of their action.

*From Library Company of Philadelphia.*—List of the more important books added from July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.

*From J. J. Pomeroy.*—Upper Octova church, Pa., by Rev. J. Smith Futhy.

*From Publishers.*—Missouri Republican, 1877, with reprint of Missouri Gazette, 1808;—New Jersey Herald, 1876-1877 complete;—Essex County Press, in duplicate;—Orange Journal;—Hackettstown Herald;—National Standard;—Princeton Press;—Bloomfield Record;—Numbers of the Bordentown Register, from April 13;—American Journal of Education, incomplete;—Weekly State Gazette.

*From U. S. Department of the Interior.*—Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1876; Congressional Documents, 54 volumes, 43d Congress; Circulars of Information Nos. 1, 2; Contributions to the History of Medical Educations and Medical Institutions of the United States.

*From U. S. Treasury Department.*—Coast Survey, 1874.

*From U. S. Patent Office.*—Official Gazette, Vols. 11, 12.

*From George H. Bruen.*—Riley's Narrative; Robbin's Journal; Cincinnati Directory, 1819 and 1859; The Book of the Feet.

*From Smithsonian Institution.*—Royal University of Norway; Brazilian Centennial Commission; Portuguese Centennial Commission; Athenie; New South Wales.

*From Yale College.*—Progress, etc., in 1877; Obituary record of graduates, 1877; Catalogue, 1877; Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1877-8

*From Rev. R. R. Hoes.*—Broadside fac-simile of list of the Provincials who were killed at Concord.

*From Societies.* Kansas Historical Society, list of Collections—Maine Historical Society, Collections, vol. 2, 2d series—Essex Institute Historical Collections, vol. 14, p. 1 and 2. Bulletin, Vol. 9, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.—New England Historic Genealogical Society Register, July, October, 1877, and January, 1878.—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings January to May, 1877.—Pennsylvania Historical Society; The Pennsylvania Magazine, Nos. 2, and 3 of vol. 1.—American Congregational Association, Annual reports, 1872-7, Proceedings at Dedication of House, Boston, 1877.—American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings on the death of Hon. Emery Washburn, 1877; Proceedings of the Society, April, 1877.—Mercantile Library Association of New York, Report, 1877.—Vermont Historical Society, Collections, Vol. 5, the Governors and Council of Vermont, 1804-1812.—Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell, Mass., Contributions No. 3.—Chicago Historical Society, Proceedings of the Illinois Association of Sons of Vermont.—Iowa Historical Society, Iowa and the Centennial, address by Hon. C. C. Nourse;—District Historical Society of Wadsworth, Ohio, The Grave Creek Mound, its history, etc., by P. P. Cherry, 1877.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Record, July and October.—Maryland Historical Society, Sketch of the Life of Dr. James McHenry, by Frederick S. Brown, 1876.—Maryland's influence in founding a National Commonwealth, by Herbert B. Adams, 1877.

*From the Authors.*—Defence of the Rhode Island system of treatment of the Indians; address before the R. I. Historical Society, 1876, by Zachariah Allen, L. L. D. The Great Hereafter, sermon by C. D. Bradlee, Dorchester, Mass., 1877. The

- From Stephen* ..... sermon before Class of 1877,  
the Old ..... of Wabash College; and  
1876.  
*From Har* ..... Popular Educa-  
3, 4 and ..... School, 1877, by Hon.  
Comm ..... Sketch of Schools in Paterson  
Statist ..... Sketches of Passaic County,  
Historical Sketch of Major  
*From W* ..... 1877, by a grandson, Daniel  
by ..... History of the College  
1876 ..... by John Maclean, Philadelphia,  
Misc ..... Science, as connected with the  
*From* ..... by George L. Harrison.  
chun ..... Maryland Theatricals, by Col. J.  
*From* ..... Campaign, address on the Battle  
and ..... John Austin Stevens. Memoirs of  
*From* ..... John Nixon, and Robert Morris  
an ..... Revolution, by Charles H. Hart.  
*From* ..... First Presbyterian Church, Rahway,  
Sketch of Middle Spring Presbyterian  
*From* ..... Rev. J. Jay Pomeroy. Centennial  
New Jersey, Compiled by Rev. W. C.  
Two Hundredth Anniversary of the  
New Utrecht, Long Island, 1877, by  
in Memorial Rev. H. Johnston and others,  
Sketch of the Life of William  
John Ward Dean.

# STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1877.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Annual Duces.....	\$402 00	For salary Assistant Librarian.....	\$433 84
" Initiation Fees.....	75 00	" Rent of Library Rooms.....	625 00
" Life Members' Fees.....	120 00	" Current expenses, including Janitor, postage, expressage, advertising, etc.....	387 47
" Interest.....	395 62	" Amount deposited in Dime Savings Institution L. M. fees.....	20 00
" Rents.....	488 85	" Amount deposited in American Trust Co.. L. M. fees.....	105 00
" Sale of Proceedings.....	57 50	" Amount deposited in Howards Savings Insti- tution.....	212 00
" Sale of Collections.....	18 67	" Binding.....	15 85
" Sale of Duplicates.....	2 00	" Books purchased.....	3 75
" Donations.....	5 00	" Publishing Proceedings.....	202 00
" Newark Savings Institution 20 per cent. of deposits.....	212 00	Balance, cash, Dec. 28.....	783 90
Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1877.....	907 17		
	<u>\$2,738 81</u>		<u>\$2,738 81</u>

57

**ASSETS.**

Lot in West Park street, Newark, estimated.....\$10,000 00  
 Deposited in Newark Savings Institution..... 848 00  
 " " Dime Savings Institution..... 1,260 26  
 " " American Trust Company..... 829 06  
 " " Howard Savings Institution..... 212 00  
 Certificate of deposit in American Trust Co..... 5,000 00  
 Cash in Treasury..... 783 90

\$18,488 23

**ROBERT S. SWORDS, Treasurer.**

WE, the undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, certify that we have examined the same and found them in all respects just and true, and vouchers exhibited for the expenditures.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1877.

CHAS. E. YOUNG,  
L. SPENCER GOBLE, } *Auditors.*



Greek or the Christ ;—Baccalaureate sermon before Class of 1877, by Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., President of Wabash College ; and Presbyterianism on the Frontiers, reprint, 1877. Popular Education, address before Jersey City Normal School, 1877, by Hon. Charles H. Winfred. Historical Sketch of Schools in Paterson and its vicinity, 1877 ; and Historical Sketches of Passaic County, N. J., 1877, by Wm. Nelson. Historical Sketch of Major Richard Howell of New Jersey, 1877, by a grandson, Daniel Agnew, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. History of the College of New Jersey, 1745 to 1854, by John Maclean, Philadelphia, 1877, 2 v. Chapters on Social Science, as connected with the Administration of State Charities, by George L. Harrison. Newspaper article on Early Maryland Theatricals, by Col. J. Thomas Scharff. The Burgoyne Campaign, address on the Battle field, Burns' Heights, 1877, by John Austin Stevens. Memoirs of the Life and Services of Col. John Nixon, and Robert Morris the Financier of the American Revolution, by Charles H. Hart. Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, New Jersey, and Historical Sketch of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania, by Rev. J. Jay Pomeroy. Centennial Celebration at Princeton, New Jersey, Compiled by Rev. W. C. Ulyatt. Historical Address, Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Utrecht, Long Island, 1877, by Teunis G. Bergen. In Memoriam Rev. H. Johnston and others, Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D. Sketch of the Life of William Blanchard Towne, by John Ward Dean.

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Historical Society, at Trenton  
1878.



THE  
FIRST CENTURY  
OF  
HUNTERDON COUNTY,  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

BY  
GEORGE S. MOTT, D. D.

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*Read before The New Jersey Historical Society, at Trenton,  
January 17th, 1878.*

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

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In this sketch of the "First Century of Hunterdon County." I shall restrict myself to the territory now comprised within the boundary of the County. Because the history of that portion of "Old Hunterdon," which is now included in Mercer County, has been cared for by others.<sup>1</sup>

New Jersey held out two hands of welcome to those of Europe who were seeking an asylum from evils which made their mother country no longer endurable. The one hand was Delaware Bay, the other was Raritan Bay. Through these openings to the sea ready access was gained to the two rivers, which took their names from these bays. These streams opened avenues far up among fertile valleys until, in Hunterdon County, they approached at the nearest points within twenty miles of each other, and there the tributaries of each drain the same hills. The mild climate—less bleak than New England, not so hot as Virginia—the abundance of game, fish and fruits,<sup>2</sup> won to those shores the children of the northern half of Europe, who were accustomed to the temperate zone. Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret<sup>3</sup> prepared a constitution, which was almost as democratic as that which we now enjoy. This assured civil and religious rights to all the settlers. Thus invited by the country and its privileges, emigrants streamed in from Europe, Long Island and New England.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Hale's History of Pennington. Dr. Hall's History of Trenton, and the Histories of Princeton and the Battle of Trenton.

<sup>2</sup> Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 20, 105, 174-177. He speaks of peaches, plums and strawberries growing plentifully in the woods.

<sup>3</sup> To them the proprietary right of the soil had been conveyed and they divided the Province between them, into East and West Jersey. Berkley had West Jersey.

The Quakers in England had become the objects of suspicion and dislike to the government; and they were assailed by penalty and persecution, which led them to look over the ocean for some spot that should furnish the toleration they could not secure in their native land. John Fenwicke and Edward Byllinge, both Quakers, bought out Berkley's shares. But Byllinge soon became so embarrassed in business, that he made an assignment to Trustees of whom William Penn was one. But before this, he had sold a number of shares. Thus Penn became one of the proprietors of West Jersey, and the owner of large tracts of land in Hunterdon. Soon after Fenwicke made a similar assignment. These Trustees under the pressure of circumstances, sold shares to different purchasers. As these Trustees were Quakers, the purchasers were mostly members of that body. Two companies were formed for that purpose in 1677, one in Yorkshire and the other in London. Daniel Coxe was connected with the latter, and became the largest holder of shares; and by this means he eventually possessed extensive tracts of land in Old Hunterdon. The tide of immigration now set in rapidly. In the same year the companies were organized and four hundred came over, most of them were persons of property. Burlington was founded and became the principal town. Here the land office for all West Jersey was located, and deeds were recorded.

In 1696 an agreement was made between Barclay and the proprietors of East Jersey, on the one side, and Byllinge and the proprietors of West Jersey on the other, for running the partition line, so as to give as equal a division of the Province as was practicable. A straight line was directed to be surveyed from "Little Egg Harbor, to the most northerly branch of the Delaware." The line was extended as far as the south branch of the Raritan, at a point just east of the Old York Road. This line was run by Keith, Surveyor General of East Jersey. But it was deemed by the West Jersey proprietors to be too far west, and thereby encroaching on their territory, and they objected to its continuance.

On September 5th, 1688, Governors Coxe and Barclay, representing each side, entered into an agreement for terminating all differences, by stipulating that this line, so far as run, should be the bounds, and directing the course by which it should be extended, viz. :—  
“From that point (where it touched the south branch), along the back of the adjoining plantations, until it touched the north branch of the Raritan at the falls of the Allamitung (now the Lamington Falls), thence running up that stream northward to its rise near Succasunny. From that point, a short straight line was to be run to touch the nearest part of Passaic river.” Such a line would pass about five miles north of Morristown. The course of the Passaic was to be continued as far as the Paquanick, and up that branch to the forty-first degree north latitude; and from that point in “a straight line due east to the partition point on Hudson river, between East Jersey and New York.”<sup>1</sup> This line gave to the northern part of West Jersey, the present counties of Warren, Sussex, all of Morris north of Morristown, and those portions of Passaic and Bergen, which lie north of forty-first parallel. Though this agreement was never carried into effect, this division line constituted the western boundary of Hunterdon, and so remained until Morris was set off in 1738. And then all that part of North Jersey, down as far as Musconetcong, was erected into the new county.

The territory of West Jersey was divided into one hundred shares or proprietaries. These were again divided into lots of one hundred each; the inhabitants of which elected commissioners, who were empowered, “To set forth and divide all the lands of the Province as were taken up, or by themselves shall be taken up and contracted for with the natives, and the said lands to divide into one hundred parts, as occasion shall require.”<sup>2</sup> The first and second division extended as far as the Assanpink (Trenton).

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<sup>1</sup> Smith's History, pp. 196-198.

<sup>2</sup> Chap. I of Concessions of “The Trustees.” Quoted in Gordon's History of New Jersey, p. 68.

At the close of the seventeenth century, West Jersey is said to have contained 8,000 inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> These people began to look with longing eyes upon the territory to the north, which was yet held by the Indians. So that the proprietors urged the Council to grant them a third dividend, or taking up of land. In compliance with this request a committee was appointed, consisting of John Wills, Wm. Biddle, Jr., and John Reading, to treat with the natives. This committee reported at a meeting of the Council held June 27th, 1703, "That they had made a full agreement with Himhammoe, for one tract of land adjoining to the division line (i. e., between East and West Jersey) and lying on both sides of the Raritan river. \* \* \* And also with Coponnockous for another tract of land, lying between the purchase made by Adlord Boude<sup>2</sup> and the boundaries of the land belonging to Himhammoe fronting on the Delaware." This purchase was computed to contain 150,000 acres, and the cost, with other incidental charges, was estimated at £700. It was proposed to allow 5,000 acres for each dividend to a proprietary.<sup>3</sup> At another meeting of the Council, held November 2d, 1703, the same committee was sent to those Indians, and particularly to Coponnockous, to have the tract of land lately purchased, "Marked forth and get them to sign a deed for the same. \* \* \* And that they go to Himhammoe's wigwam in order to treat with him, and to see the bounds of the land lately purchased of him." This purchase covered the old Amwell township, or the present townships of Raritan, Delaware, East and West Amwell.

The 150,000 acres were divided among the proprietors. But the tract which extended north from the Assanpink and which was within the original township of Hopewell, belonged to the West Jersey Society, which was a company of proprietors living in

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<sup>1</sup> Gordon's History, p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> This Boude Tract extended southward from Lambertville.

<sup>3</sup> Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 95, 97.

<sup>4</sup> It is probable that tracts of land had been bargained for previously, by individuals with the Indians.



England. To them Daniel Coxe conveyed this tract in 1691. He obtained the title to it in 1685. He owned 22 proprietary shares.

Among the first who took up land out of this tract of 150,000 acres, was the estate of Benjamin Field.<sup>1</sup> He had 3,000 acres fronting on the river; the southern border of this touched the Society's tract. He also had 2,000 acres near Ringos. Robert Dimsdale had extensive tracts beginning about Lambertville, and embracing Mt. Airy. John Calow owned north of the city and fronting on the river. Wm. Biddle held 5,000 acres immediately north of Calow, fronting on the river. John Reading took up land in the vicinity of Prallsville and Barber's Station. He also owned land about Centre Bridge which was called Reading's Ferry until 1770, when it went by the name of Howell's Ferry.<sup>2</sup> Other owners of tracts were Gilbert Wheeler, Richard Bull and John Clarke. These large tracts soon passed into other hands. In 1705 John Holcombe of Arlington, Pa., bought lands from Wheeler and Bull, and subsequently he made purchases out of the Biddle and Calow tracts. He is the ancestor of the Holcombe families in Hunterdon county. In 1709 Wm. Biles sold to Edward Kemp, of Buck's county, Pa., who the next year sold 200 acres to Ralph Brock, a millwright. In 1716 Richard Mew sold one half a tract to John Mumford, of Newport, R. I. Joshua Opdyke purchased several hundred acres of the heirs of Wm. Biles. He was the great-grandfather of Hon. George Opdyke, at one time Mayor of New York city. In 1714 Wm. Biles, son of Wm. Biles, Sr., who was then deceased, sold 1,665 acres to Charles Wolverton. The southwest corner of this was on Reading's line; 284 acres of this was sold to Geo. Fox, who came from England. In 1729 this was conveyed to Thomas Canby of Buck's county. In 1735 he sold to Henry Coat, and in 1741 he to Derrick Hoagland. Wm. Rittenhouse had a tract of land east of this. Wm. Biddle also sold 1,150 acres in 1732 to

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<sup>1</sup> See subsequent page.

<sup>2</sup> For these facts about Lambertville, I am indebted to manuscripts of P. A. Studdiford, D. D., of Lambertville, N. J.

Peter Emley, of Mansfield, now Washington, Warren County. He sold to Christopher Cornelius in 1750. And he sold to Daniel Howell, the same year, 400 acres. This was the Howell from whom the ferry took its name. His land joined Reading's at the river. Howell conveyed a part of this in 1754 to Francis Tomlinson. In 1774 this came into possession of General Bray.

Yet further up the Delaware, adventurous settlers pressed, selecting tracts in Kingwood, Franklin and Alexandria townships checked only by the frowning hills of the Schooley's range. Among these, we know of Warford, Bateman, Ellis, Gamer, A. Hunt, Besson. About 1720<sup>1</sup> a Baptist Church was organized at Baptisttown, known in its earliest days as the Bethlehem Baptist Church. The Dalrymple family, numerous in Kingwood, are of Scotch origin. Their ancestor here, selected land by the advice of James Alexander, Surveyor General of New Jersey, who was the agent of Sir John Dalrymple, to whom Robert Barclay sold land in East Jersey. Kingwood became more especially a Quaker settlement. The old records of the Meeting at Quakertown date back to 1744, when the first monthly meeting was held. In 1767, the minutes show that they were busy building a new meeting house of stone, 39x27. This was to take the place of one built of logs.<sup>2</sup> This would indicate a settlement about 1725.<sup>3</sup> Among the first of whom we have any knowledge as living in that neighborhood are King, Wilson, Clifton, Rockhill, and Stevenson. They all belonged to the Burlington Quarterly Meeting. Later on, Thomas Robeson settled in that locality, the ancestor of the Secretary of the Navy during President Grant's administration; also Thomas Schooley was another settler, who became the owner of large tracts of land on the mountain, which is called after him.

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<sup>1</sup> So it has been stated. But I regard this date as too early by ten or fifteen years.

<sup>2</sup> Kindly furnished by A. R. Vail, clerk of the meeting.

<sup>3</sup> For further particulars respecting Kingwood see quotations from old deeds, in a series of articles on "Traditions of our Ancestors," published in the Hunterdon Republican, Feb. 17 and 24, May 5 and 12, 1870.

While the tide of immigration was setting up the Delaware, a similar flow advanced along the Raritan. The persecutions of the Covenanters drove large numbers of them, in 1638 and the following years, to East Jersey, many of whom settled at Plainfield, Scotch Plains and Westfield. They were Presbyterians, and men of virtue, education and courage. The opposition of the people and the proprietors to any arbitrary imposition from England, and freedom of conscience, allured these people to New Jersey. And, as Bancroft says, they gave to "the rising commonwealth a character, which a century and a half has not effaced." The Quakers also settled among them, through the influence of Robert Barclay. Some of these settlers, and many of their children found their way to the richer lands of Hunterdon.

So early as 1685, Dutch Huguenots came to the north branch of the Raritan. In 1699 the Dutch Church of Somerville was formed. Readington township, which lies between the north and south branches, was taken up by four proprietors. George Willocks of Perth Amboy, owned the northeast, i. e., all northward of Holland's Brook and eastward of the White House, to the Lamington river. John Budd and James Logan held the portion northwest of Willocks. Joseph Kirkbride had the southerly part, and Colonel Daniel Coxe, of Philadelphia, he southwest. These two were proprietors of West Jersey. Their lines came to the south branch. On the west of that stream they both had tracts; extending to Flemington<sup>1</sup> They had their lands surveyed in the year 1712, in which year Kirkbride sold five hundred acres to Emanuel Van Etta; having previously disposed of two hundred acres, west of Van Etta's purchase, to Daniel Seabring and Jerome Van Est. This tract extended from the south branch to the road now leading from Pleasant run to Branchville. On this tract, near Campbell's Brook, was an Indian village. Other settlers from 1710 to 1720 were Stoll, Lott, Biggs, Schomps, Smith, Van Horn, Wyckoff, Cole, Klein, Jennings, Stevens, Johnson, Hoagland, Fisher, Probasco,

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<sup>1</sup> See subsequent page.

Le Queer, Schenck, Voorhees; some of whom came from Long Island. Frederick Van Fleet came from Esopus, New York, in 1725, and bought lands of Van Etta. He shortly after became owner of many acres at Van Fleet's corner. His son, Thomas, was the great-grandfather of A. V. Van Fleet, the present Vice-Chancellor of the State. Lord Niel Campbell had obtained a deed for land at the forks of the north and south branches, January 9th, 1685. John Dobie, John Campbell, John Drummond and Andrew Hamilton purchased all south of Holland's Brook and west of the south branch, November 9th, 1685. Campbell's Brook was named after that John Campbell.<sup>1</sup>

This district, lying between the confluence of the branches of the Raritan and the Delaware river, soon became known; and its natural advantages attracted the attention of both the Jerseys. A tribe of Indians living near the site of Hartsville, Pa., had a path to and across the Delaware at Lambertville, and thence to Newark, by way of Mt. Airy, Ringos and Reaville. The "Old York Road" was laid on the bed of that path, or rather this path became that road, for the road itself was never surveyed. In a deed for land at Ringoes, dated August 25th, 1726, this is described as "The King's Highway that is called the York Road." Another Indian came in from the north, through the valley at Clarksville, the gateway for all their tribes who threaded their way down the great valley of the Walkill, or crossed over from Pennsylvania at the Forks of the Delaware. This Indian highway led down to the wigwams on the Assanpink. These roads crossed at Ringos. This whole region was heavily wooded with oak, hickory, beach and maple. The forests abounded with game. The streams were alive with fish, and the most delicious shad made annual visitations along the borders. That fish was caught higher up than Flemington, before mill dams obstructed the branch. The hauls of them in the Delaware have been enormous within the memory of old people.

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<sup>1</sup> Historical Appendix to the Dedication Sermon of the Readington Church, by Rev. John Van Liew. Appendix by John B. Thompson.

Also the Indians were peaceable and friendly. The Raritan was navigable up to the union of the north and south branches. Long afterward, much of the heavy produce was carried to market on these streams. In seasons of freshets the farmers up the river conveyed their grain to New Brunswick in flat bottomed boats, floating them down and pulling them back. Old persons tell us that fifty years ago, brooks were double their present volume. No wonder, then, that East and West Jersey joined hands over Hunterdon County, and that their children were attracted away from their old homesteads at an early day. For that same eagerness to occupy the frontier and push farther west, which has been the ruling passion for the last half century, possessed and animated the sons of the settlers in the seventeenth century.

In addition, the political institutions were so liberal in their character, that those who appreciated civil and religious liberty were attracted. And thus it came to pass, that no county in the State had so mixed a population, composed, as it was, of Huguenots, Hollands, Germans, Scotch, Irish, English, and native Americans.

The Coxe estate extended to the present village of Clinton, and joined the Kirkbride tract, the two covering an area of four miles. One of the oldest and most distinguished settlers in that part of the county was Philip Grandin. His father emigrated from France, and settled in Monmouth County. Philip and his brother John bought one thousand acres on the south branch, including Hampton. He built a grist mill and a fulling mill. Afterward this was called Johnston's Mills. It was in a ruined condition one hundred years ago. Cloth was made there for all this region. He was the grand father of Dr. John Grandin, who was the most noted physician of the county in his day.<sup>1</sup>

On the present site of Clinton were early located mills, called Hunt's mills. During the revolution large quantities of flour were ground in them. Among the early settlers were James Wilson,

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<sup>1</sup> For further, see History of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon, by John Blaue, M. D., and Hunterdon County Republic, March 31st, 1870.

Hope, Foster, Apgar, Bonnell. The most distinguished was Judge Johnston, who came about 1740. He owned a tract of one thousand two hundred acres. His house was the most stately mansion in the northern part of West Jersey. Being chief magistrate for this section of the county, on Monday of each week court was held in his broad hall. His house became the resort of culture and talent; and his daughter, who afterward married Charles Stewart, is said to have been the best read woman in the province.

A tract of five thousand and eighty-eight acres, from Asbury to Hampton Junction, was purchased by John Bowlby about 1740. When he was running the boundaries of this land, Col. Daniel Coxe (who was the oldest son of the proprietor, deceased about 1739), was lying out a tract to the east of him. There was a great strife, who should get his survey first on record, so as to secure as much of the Musconetcong Creek as possible. Bowlby was successful. John W. Bray, a descendant of one of the first settlers in connection with A. Taylor, commenced improving Clinton about the time that Governor Clinton of New York died; and they named the place after him.

Returning now toward the north branch, from a deed in the possession of A. E. Sanderson, Esq., of Flemington, it appears that about the year 1711, the West Jersey Society had surveyed for them a section, known as "The Society's Great Tract." Of this, James Alexander purchased ten thousand acres in 1744, taking in the whole of the Round Valley and surrounding mountains, and all the land from Bray's Hill on the west nearly to the White House, and reaching north to the brow of the hill north of Lambertville. The Lebanon part contained two thousand acres, which were conveyed to Anthony White by Alexander's heirs, September 7th, 1782. This, however, had been held in trust by Alexander since 1755. These heirs were his son William Lord Stirling, and the wives of Peter Van Brug Livingston, (whose sister Stirling had married), Walter Rutherford, John Stevens, and Susanna Alex-

ander, who afterwards married Col. Reid. Walter Rutherford was the owner of large tracts of land in Sussex County. Livingston was a son of Philip Livingston of Livingston Manor, on the Hudson, and a brother of Governor Livingston. All these took a very active part in the Revolutionary struggle. Lord Stirling<sup>1</sup> was the Colonel of the First Battalion formed in New Jersey, November 7th, 1775. The next March (11th), he was made Brigadier-General of the Continental army; Major-General, February 19th, 1777. He twice received the thanks of Congress, January 29th, 1776, and September 24th, 1779. He died of gout at Albany, N. Y., January 15th, 1783, while in command of the Northern Department. Mr. Livingston was a merchant in New York, and contributed largely of his money for the service of his country. The sisters found the old mansion a safe retreat, when their own houses were no longer protected from the incursions of the enemy. John Stevens settled in Round Valley. He was the grandfather of Edward, John, and Robert Livingston Stevens, who became the pioneers in the railroad and steamboat enterprises of our State. Robert when only twenty years old, took the *Phoenix*, a steamboat built by his father, and one of the first ever constructed, from New York around to Philadelphia, by sea, which is indisputably the *first* instance of *ocean* steam navigation. This was in 1808. Tradition says that Livingston, the associate of Robert Fulton, was a frequent visitor at Round Valley.

One of the first settlers in the neighborhood of White House was Baltes Pickel, who bought one thousand acres from the Budd and Logan tract, at the foot of Cushetunk Mt., now Pickles Mt. Abram Van Horn came from Monmouth to White House about 1749, he took up four hundred acres, south of the railroad and on both sides of the creek, along the turnpike. On the stream he built a mill. When Washington's army lay at Morristown, he was appointed forage master. In his mill he ground flour for the army and hauled it over. His barn was used as a storehouse for forage.

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<sup>1</sup> See life of Stirling, published by N. J. Historical Society.

In this barn, a company of Hessians, taken prisoners at Trenton, were lodged and fed, while on their way to Easton, Pa. This same barn afterwards was used as a house of worship for fifteen years, by the congregation of the Reformed Church.<sup>1</sup>

The settlement of Lebanon, at one time called Jacksonville, and Germantown, is connected with the settlement of German Valley. In 1707 a number of German Reformed people, who had been driven by persecution to Rhenish Prussia, and thence had gone to Holland, embarked for New York. But adverse winds carried their ship into Delaware Bay. Determined, however, to go to the place for which they set out, the banks of the Hudson, they started from Philadelphia and went up to New Hope; there crossing the river they took the Old York Road. Precisely where this band came to the mountainous region is not known. But their vision was charmed with the tempting nature of the soil, and the streams. They found this whole region astir with pioneers, who were prospecting and settling. Abandoning therefore their original intention, they resolved to establish themselves on the good land around them. From them and their descendants, Germantown and German Valley derived their names. The names of these pioneers are yet found on the church record of Lebanon. Probably at New Germantown a few English people had already settled, and this was the first point occupied in Tewksbury township. Among these names are Johnson, Thompson, Cole, Plat, Ireland, Carlisle and Smith. Smith was a large land owner, and ambitious of founding a town. The first street was called Smith's lane, and the first name by which the settlement was known was Smithfield. About 1753 the village began to be called New Germantown. All the land which Smith sold was conveyed in the form of leases, running for one hundred years. Most of the land in and around the village, was bequeathed to Zion's Church, and was rented to

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<sup>1</sup> On White House, see an article by Rev. William Bailey, in "Our Home," a magazine published in Somerville, N. J., in 1873.



tenants on long leases. The greater part of these were bought in, fifty years ago. This is now a Lutheran Society, but the probability is that a religious organization of the Church of England preceded this, and at an early date, probably under Lord Cornbury. For in 1749 an instrument conveys seven acres of ground, and the church building *then erected*, to the Trustees of the Lutheran Society for a period of one hundred and three years. But the Germans who came in before the Revolution predominated. Among these were Jacob Kline, Mellick, one of whose sons went to New York, became a merchant and was the first President of the Chemical Bank; Honeyman, John Bergen, George Wilcox, Adam Ten Eyck who owned a large tract in the southern part of the township.<sup>1</sup> Frederic Bartles was another, who was in the cavalry of Frederic the Great. He was captured by the French, but escaped to Amsterdam. Thence he made his way to London. He came over to Philadelphia and then to New Germantown. He was the grandfather of Charles Bartles, Esq., of Flemington.

North of the village, a large tract was owned by James Parker of Amboy, one of the proprietors of East Jersey. The land on which the Presbyterian Church at Fairmount stands, was given by him before 1760, at which date a church edifice was on the ground. The place was originally called Parkersville. It is probable that the first settlers came about 1740. For Michael Schlatter speaks of preaching in the church of Fox Hill in 1747. The hill was then called Foxenburg, from a man by the name of Fox, who was a very enterprising farmer, and introduced a new and superior kind of wheat. People came from a great distance to buy this wheat for seed. In 1768 the churches of Fox Hill and German Valley, with those of Rockaway and Alexandria, were united under one charge. In 1782 Casper Wack was settled over Lebanon, German Valley, Fox Hill and Ringos.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> An Article in "Our Home," New Germantown, March, 1873.

<sup>2</sup> History of Presbyterian Church, Fairmount, by Rev. Wm. O. Ruston, 1876.

As far as can be ascertained, after the occupation of the land on the eastern and western borders of the county, very soon land was taken up along the great Indian paths already described, especially on the Old York road. From parchment deeds now in possession of Mr. A. S. Laning of Pennington, it appears that in the year 1702, Benjamin Field, one of the proprietors living in Burlington, agreed to sell to Nathan Allen, of Allentown, 1,650 acres, comprising the land in and around Ringos. Field seems to have died suddenly before this was consummated, making his wife, Experience, his sole executrix, by a will dated 13th May, 1702. She conveyed this tract to Allen, by deed dated May 29th, 1702. This, which seems to have been before the purchase from the Indians by the Council, was probably allotted to Field's estate at the time of the dividend in 1703. By a deed bearing date 6th December, 1721, Allen conveyed to Rudolph Harley, of Somerset county, for £75 New York money, 176 acres. The deed conveys all the minerals, mines, fishing, hunting and woods on the tract. Harley removed from Somerset and settled here. On August 25th, 1726, he sold 25 acres of his tract to Theophilus Ketcham, innholder, for £15 English.<sup>1</sup> May 22d, 1720, Allen conveyed 150 acres to Philip Peter. This whole tract of Allen's in a few years was divided into small portions. For, by a release executed June 26th, 1758, the following persons are enumerated as being possessed of parts of the original tract. Ichabod Leigh, 118 acres, Henry Landis, 80, Wm. Schenck, 280, Jacob Sutphin, 150, Tunis Hoppock, 100, Jacob Moore, 138, Obadiah Howsell, 8, Justus Ransel, 30, Rudolph Harley, 142, John Howsell, 3, Gershom Mott, 2, Philip Ringo, 40, James Baird, 18, Anna Lequear, 80, George Thompson, 100, Jeremiah Trout, 3, — Barrack, 100, George Trout, 17, John Hoagland, 200, Derrick Hoagland, 180, John Williamson, 180. In 1724 Francis Moore, of Amwell, bought 100 acres from Allen, which afterward he conveyed to John Dagworthy, of Trenton. Dagworthy

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<sup>1</sup> To me the evidence favors the supposition that he kept the first tavern, and not Ringo, as has generally been held.

sold, on August 6th, 1736, to Philip Ringo, innholder, five acres for £30. On this plot the present tavern stands. On April 18th, 1744, he let him have eight acres more for £50 of the Province. Tradition declares that a log cabin was kept here, which became a famous stopping place known as Ringo's Old Tavern. The son and the grandson, John, continued the business until his death in 1781, when the property was purchased by Joseph Robeson. For many years Ringos was the most important village in the whole Amwell valley. A store was kept here to which the Indians resorted from as far as Somerville. Here public meetings were held to petition the king for the removal of grievances. Later on, celebrations for the whole county centered at this point. It was also a place of considerable trade. Henry Landis who came in 1737, carried on the saddlery business, in which he secured a reputation that extended from Trenton to Sussex. In the prosecution of this business he made money, and became owner of several hundred acres of land. In the old stone house which he built and which is now standing, it is said that Lafayette was confined by sickness for more than a week; and that he was attended by Dr. Gershom Craven, who practiced more than forty years in that part of the county.

Land was loosely surveyed. John Dagworthy, of Trenton, so states one of the deeds already referred to, bought 100 acres. He sold several portions of it, and then suspected that his original purchase was larger than was stated; so he obtained from the Council of the Proprietors of West Jersey a warrant of resurvey, which was done by order of the Surveyor-General, dated Nov. 10th, 1753. It was found to contain seventeen acres overplus. To secure himself he purchased the right to this overplus, as unappropriated lands, from John Reading.

So early as 1725 an Episcopal church was in existence at Ringos. It was built of logs, and was located just beyond the railroad station. It was organized under a charter from the crown, by a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Several of these were established about this time

in the Province, under the auspices of Queen Anne, who instructed Lord Cornbury to see that new churches were erected as need required.<sup>1</sup> Boss settled east of Ringos, and Howsel west by 1725, Schenck in 1726. Other settlers were Jacob Fisher, Lummix, who donated the burial ground to the Episcopal Church, Stevenson, Suydam, Dilts, Shepherd, Larison, Wurts. Peter Young settled at Wurtsville in 1726.

The colony of Germans who passed over the York Road in 1707 was the beginning of a large and continued migration. Some settled at Mt. Airy and around Ringos, others near Round Valley, some at length pressed over to Stillwater and Newton in Sussex county. By the year 1747 a German Reformed congregation was worshipping in a log church which stood in the old grave yard at Larison's Corner, a mile from Ringos. The first pastor was John Conrad Wurts, who for ten years, until 1751, had charge of that and the churches of Lebanon, German Valley and Fox Hill. He was probably the ancestor of Alexander Wurts, Esq., of Flemington. One of the first and prominent men connected with that church was Adam Bellis, who came from Holland about 1740, and bought 250 acres two miles south of Flemington, next to the Kuhls. This was a part of the old Stevenson tract of 1,400 acres. His descendants are yet numerous in and around Flemington. The mill which stands on the stream, near Copper Hill, was built at an early date by Cornelius Stout. The second mill was built in 1812.

At Flemington the tracts of three proprietors touched. Penn had one of 5,000 acres, and Daniel Coxe one of 4,170, which were surveyed by John Reading in 1712. The dividing line ran from east to west, by the lamp-post in front of the Presbyterian church. A high stone just over the brook east of the South Branch Railroad is where this line touched the stream. South of this line belonged to Penn; north of it to Coxe. Coxe's was commonly called the Mt. Carmel tract, and the high hill on the top of which is Cherry-

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<sup>1</sup> Smith's N. J., pp. 252-3.

village still bears the name of Coxe's Hill. On March 24th, 1712, Joseph Kirkbride bought a quarter section or 1,250 acres from John Budd, son and heir of Thomas Budd of Philadelphia, which was taken up as Budd's dividend of one quarter of a propriety, which he purchased of Edward Byllinge, March, 1676. On the same date (1712), Kirkbride also bought 1,250 acres adjacent to this, belonging to Wm. Biddle of Mt. Hope, Burlington county, which was his dividend of a part of a propriety purchased of Byllinge in January, 1676. These two tracts, together 2,500 acres, lay next to Penn's, and extended west and northwest along John Reading's and Edward Rockhill's lines; eastward and north eastward to the South Branch and, on the southerly side, John Kays had a tract bordering on Kirkbride's, and reaching to the Stevenson tract and John Wollman's. November 12th, 1737, this tract was sold to Benjamin Stout for £90. Stout seems already to have occupied  $89\frac{1}{4}$  acres of this tract. His deed speaks of the tract bordering at one part on unappropriated land.<sup>1</sup> From other old deeds it appears that settlers did not occupy land in Flemington earlier than 1731.<sup>2</sup> In that year Coxe sold to Wm. Johnson 210 acres. He came from Ireland. His son Samuel was a distinguished teacher and mathematician. His son, Thomas Potts, was an eloquent and learned lawyer of New Jersey. He married a daughter of Robert Stockton. His portrait may now be seen over the judge's chair in the court room at Flemington. Other settlers, in and around the village, were Johannes Bursenbergh, Philip Kase, Robert Burgess, Wm. Norcross, John Hairling, Geo. Alexander, Joseph Smith, James Farrar, Thos. Hunt, Dr. George Creed. Of Dr. Creed nothing is known except that he was practicing at Flemington in 1765. The early settlers were German, Irish and English. In 1756 Samuel Fleming purchased land. The old house where he lived and which was the first built in the village is yet standing. Samuel Southard owned

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<sup>1</sup> In 1736 a tavern was built at Cherryville, which last year yielded to the elements and fell.

<sup>2</sup> The above facts are taken from old deeds held by Aaron Griggs.

and occupied it while he resided in Flemington, where he began the practice of law in 1814, at which time he was an active member of the Presbyterian congregation. He was the first President of the Hunterdon County Bible Society. Fleming kept a tavern in this house, and as other houses were built the settlement which grew up was called Flemings—so it is named on the old maps—and finally, Flemington.<sup>1</sup>

Fleming brought with him from Ireland a boy, Thomas Lowry, who afterwards married his daughter Esther. Lowry became the most prominent man of the village, and acquired much property. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in 1765, which was the first Baptist Church in Amwell township. He was a shrewd, sagacious man, who generally succeeded in his undertakings. He was a member from Hunterdon of the Provincial Congress in 1775. After the war, for several years, he was a member of the Legislature. He bought about 1,000 acres of land, taking in nearly all the beautiful and fertile plain where Frenchtown is situated. He purchased a tract of the same extent at Milford. This was probably before the revolution. The Frenchtown tract he sold to Provost for £8,000. Lowry then commenced the improvement of the Milford property, and put up the old red mill and the saw-mill at the river. These were completed by 1800. The place was first called Lowrytown. Before the bridge was built across the Delaware there was a ferry above the mill, and hence the name Mill-ford. Lowry was the founder of Frenchtown, where he built a house and mill, and resided until his death in 1809. He was buried in the graveyard of the Kingwood Presbyterian Church. One of his daughters married Dr. Wm. McGill, a prominent physician in that part of the county. Lowry and his wife were very active patriots during the revolution. At the first call he enlisted in the army, being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regi-

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<sup>1</sup> For further information about the settlement and history of Flemington, see Discourse by Rev. G. S. Mott, 1876.

ment in Hunterdon County, June, 1776, of which he afterward became Colonel.

The territory extending from Three Bridges, on the south branch, along the Old York Road to Ringos, was settled at an early day ; for in 1738 the Presbyterian Church of First Amwell, near Reaville, is found upon the records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Some circumstances lead to the supposition that a congregation existed by 1730. Whitfield preached there in 1739, and says in his diary, "Some thousands of people had gathered here by noon, expecting me." This was the only Presbyterian church in the Amwell Valley, from the branch to the Delaware. In 1753 a parsonage was purchased, and the following names appear on the subscription list : John Smith, Jacob Sutphin, Benjamin Howell, John Steel, Jacob Mattison, Eliab Byram (the pastor), Garret Schenck, Abraham Prall, Peter Prall, Daniel Larew, Thomas Hardin, Benjamin Johnson, David Barham, John Reading (Gov.), John Reading, Jr., Jacob Gray, Daniel Reading, Martin Ryerson (great-grandfather of the late Hon. Martin Ryerson of Newton, N. J.), Daniel Griggs, George Reading, James Stout, Richard Philips, John Anderson, William Anderson, Samuel Carman, Samuel Furman, Thomas Hunt, Jonathan Hill, Samuel Fleming, Richard Reading, Joseph Reading, Samuel Hill, Derrick Sutphen, John Cox, John Francis, William Davison, John Wood, Henry Dildine. Nathaniel Bogert, Abram Larew.

In the year 1754, the population had so increased, that Presbytery was petitioned, "by the people bordering on the Delaware, to give them the privilege of building a meeting-house of their own." This was granted, and the church at Mt. Airy was erected. The frame of this remained until 1874, when a new building was put up.

In 1732 John Emanuel Coryell came to Lambertville. The family left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled near Plainfield. John purchased a tract of two hundred acres. In this was the ferry lot, for which he obtained a patent, January 7th, 1733. In this patent the ferry is mentioned as

formerly known as Coat's Ferry. It was more generally called Wells' Ferry, down to the year 1770. It was so named because it was leased to John Wells in 1719. Whether he and Coryell were rival ferrymen, or had a joint interest, is not known. Wells bought a tract of one hundred acres in 1734, on the Pennsylvania side, near the ferry; and from him the rapids below Lambertville obtain their name, "Wells' Falls." Four brothers, Lambert, came to New Jersey between 1735 and 1746. Two of these, Gershom and John, settled about three miles from Lambertville, having bought tracts of land near each other. John a son of Gershom, born 1846, became a prominent man. He was intelligent, sagacious and energetic. For many years he was a member of the State Council. From 1795 to 1800 he was Vice-President of the Council. From 1800 to 1802 he was President. In 1802 and 1803, he was acting Governor of New Jersey. From 1805 to 1809 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. From 1709 to 1715 he represented this State in the United States Senate. From him the town took its name. His cousin Gershom, a son of John, was an active patriot. He sent two substitutes to the Revolutionary army. He aided the American troops in crossing the river at Lambertville; and when the army laid at Morristown he had barrels made and carried them thither.<sup>1</sup>

At an early day, Allen and Turner, of Philadelphia, bought from the proprietors ten thousand acres north and west of Clinton. The tract extended from VanSyckle's to German Valley, including High Bridge and Clarkesville. Furnaces were in operation at Exton's, near the High Bridge; these were the most extensive. Another was west of VanSyckle's. The Cokesburg furnace was built in 1754, as appears by a stone upon the wall of a part of the old building at that place. There was also the Hackelbarney Forge near the falls of Lamington. These mines were discovered very

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<sup>1</sup> For these facts I am indebted to Dr. Studdiford of Lambertville, who permitted me to peruse his History of Lambertville, now in manuscript, but to be published. It will be a valuable local history.



early in the last century. This led to the settlement of this remote part of the country, and probably secured for it gentlemen like Johnston, Stewart and Grandin, whose families became noted for education, refinement and that generous and charming hospitality which wealth and culture can furnish. Their mansions still tell of the grandeur of the past. These mines also determined the character of a large class of settlers, who were hands employed about the furnaces and forges, many of whom, as their names indicate, were Welsh, Germans and Irish. In 1762 Col. Hackett was the superintendent and Mr. Taylor, bookkeeper. In 1775 the superintendent died, and Mr. Taylor was appointed in his place. He remained all through the Revolution. At this furnace balls were cast for the use of the army. Some of the old moulds have been dug up within a few years. After the war the large tract was sold, probably as confiscated property,<sup>1</sup> and Mr. Taylor was selected as one of the commissioners to divide the land. He was allowed the privilege of selecting such a portion as he desired to buy. He chose that around the forge. The surveyor asked him if he should include the mines. Mr. Taylor replied he did not care whether he had them. They were, however, included in the survey, and the price paid was £800 for three hundred and sixty-six acres.<sup>2</sup> This shows that little value was attached to the mines. They were not worked again until the Central Railroad enabled the owners to secure coal at a reasonable price.

Having taken this general survey of the settlement of the county, we must now turn to other portions of its history. In March, 1713, all the territory of West Jersey, north of the Assanpink, was erected into the county of Hunterdon. This was granted at the request of the inhabitants, who stated in their petition, that "their frequent attending the several Courts of Burlington, being at a very great distance from their habitations, has

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<sup>1</sup> See subsequent page.

<sup>2</sup> For further; Hunterdon Republic, January 20th, 1870.

been inconvenient and troublesome, as well as chargeable to the inhabitants of the said upper parts of the said division." And yet it seems that most of the business continued to be done at Burlington. So late as 1726, Trenton, which was the County seat, "had hardly more than one house." In 1748 it had only a hundred.<sup>1</sup> The county was named in honor of Brigadier-General Hunter, who at that time was Governor General of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, to which he was appointed, June 14th, 1710. Gordon in his history of New Jersey, says he "Was a native of Scotland, and when a boy, was put an apprentice to an apothecary. But he deserted his master and entered the army; and being a man of wit and personal beauty, acquired the affections of Lady Hay, whom he afterwards married. He had been nominated in the year 1707 Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, under George, Earl of Orkney; but having been captured by the French, in his voyage to that colony, was carried into France. He was unquestionably a man of merit, since he enjoyed the intimacy of Swift, Addison and others, distinguished for sense and learning. He mingled freely with the world, and was somewhat tainted by its follies; had engaging manners, blended, perhaps, not unhappily for his success in the Province, with a dash of original vulgarity. His administration, of ten years' duration, was one of almost unbroken harmony." He was the most popular Governor the Crown had appointed, and hence the respect shown him, in calling by his name the only county formed during his administration. By 1722 the county had grown to five townships, of which only one, Amwell, was north of the Sourland range and within the present bounds of the county. In 1726 the population was 3,236.

The Indians who inhabited this State when it was discovered, belonged to the Delawares, who were a part of the great Leni Lenape family, whose different branches roamed the country east of the Alleghenies. They occupied the territory which extended from the Hudson River to and beyond the Potomac. These Delawares

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<sup>1</sup> Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey, 253.

had divided themselves into three tribes, two of these calling themselves Menamis and Unalachtgo, or the Turtle and the Turkey, had settled on those lands which lay between the coast and the mountains. The third tribe, the Wolf, or, as they called themselves, the Minsi, or Monseys, possessed the mountains and the land beyond. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place where they held their councils, to the Hudson on the east, and beyond the Susquehanna on the south-west. They were a very war-like race, as their name indicated. Their southern boundary, in this direction, was that range of hills which stretches along the upper line of Hunterdon and the branches of the Raritan. Thus the coast-tribes and the mountaineers came together in this county. Many families of these chose to live by themselves, fixing their abode in villages, and taking a name from their location. Each of these had a chief, who, however, was in a measure subordinate to a head chief.<sup>1</sup> A family was situated on the Neshanic, called the Neshanic Indians. There was another settlement a mile from Flemington, on a brook called the Minisi. One was near the Branch at Three Bridges. There they had a burying ground. Another, one and a half miles south-west from Ringos, along a creek on Jacob Thatcher's farm. Traces of their village can yet be seen there. Yet another was near Mt. Airy station on the Alexsocken. There was quite a large settlement of them at Rocktown. Indeed, the Amwell Valley was populated with them. As already stated, in 1703 the proprietors purchased of Heinhammoo, a large tract of land in Hunterdon, lying west of the south branch, and they also bought the title to all other lands of the Indians who were supposed to have any right to them. These seem to have been contented, and lived in their villages on the mostly friendly terms with the whites. But the game diminished as the country was settled, so that the Indians were constrained to resort to trade, in order to procure the necessities of life. They made wooden ladles, bowls, trays, etc., which

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<sup>1</sup> Heckewelder's Indian Nations. Memoirs of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 12 pp. 48-52.

they exchanged for butter, milk, chickens and meat. They soon acquired a fondness for intoxicating liquors, and, when under their influence, would quarrel and fight in a terrible manner. This became so great an evil, that the Legislature in 1757, laid a penalty upon persons selling strong drink to the Indians, so as to intoxicate them, and declaring all Indian sales and pawns for drink void.

The defeat of General Braddock in the Summer of 1775, produced great consternation throughout all the colonies, and led to disastrous consequences. A hatred of the whites had for years been growing in the hearts of the Indians, who saw themselves becoming more and more helpless, under the steadily increasing encroachments of the settlers. The wrongs which were inflicted upon them, by designing men, aggravated their dislike. So that it was an easy matter for the French, and the Indians already leagued with them in hostilities, to persuade those tribes which had remained nominally at peace with the inhabitants, to join them in a general uprising and onslaught upon the settlers. The Shawnees and Delawares were drawn into this defection also ; bands of Indians joined them, many going from the Pines to the Blue Ridge, under this impulse. Numbers who had roamed around the country, much like the tramps of to-day, went off to join the Indian troops and never returned. The people of this section and to the north, were greatly alarmed at this state of things.

The first inroads of the savages were down the Susquehanna, through Berks and Northampton Counties, across the Delaware into New Jersey. Some of the scalping parties penetrated within thirty miles of Philadelphia. A letter from Easton, dated December 25th, 1755, states that the "country all above this town for fifty miles is mostly evacuated and ruined. The people have mostly fled into the Jerseys. \* \* The enemy made but few prisoners, murdering almost all that fell into their hands, of all ages and both sexes." The inhabitants of New Jersey, roused by these sufferings of their neighbors, and fearing for their own towns, prepared to resist the foe. Governor Belcher despatched troops promptly from all parts of the province, to

the defence of the western frontier. Col. John Anderson, of Sussex County, collected four hundred men, and secured the upper part of the State. During the winter of 1755 and 1756 marauding parties of French and Indians hung around this western border. To guard against their incursions, a chain of forts and block houses was erected along the mountain and at favorable points on the east bank of the Delaware. Although the inroads of the savages were infrequent, and consisted of small bands, yet the fear which all felt that their mid-night slumber might be broken by the war-whoop, was sufficient to keep them in a constant terror. Many left their homes.<sup>1</sup> A loud call was made upon the Assembly for increased means of defence. This was done, and the force was placed under the command of Col. DeHart.<sup>2</sup>

As an additional measure of protection a treaty was made with Teedyuscung, whereby the Delaware and Shawnees on the Susquehanna were reconciled. The Legislature appointed a committee, who met the Indians of this State at Crosswicks, in the winter of 1756. Their grievances were heard patiently, and then reported to the Legislature, which passed acts in 1757 to relieve them. One of these grievances was, that the Indians had not been paid for certain tracts of land, which had been taken from them. The only portion of Hunterdon, which came within these claims, was a tract of twenty-five hundred acres claimed by Teedyuscung himself, "beginning at Ringos, and extending along the Brunswick road to Nesbannock Creek, thence up the same to George Hattens, thence in a straight course to Petit's place, and so on to a hill called Paatquacktung, thence in a straight line to the place of the beginning, which tract was reserved at the sale." i. e., between Ringos and Copper Hill. The Legislature gave the commissioners power to appropriate £1,600 to purchase a general release of all these claims, one-half of which was to be devoted to paying the Indians residing to the

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<sup>1</sup> Tradition says that people hid themselves in the openings of the mines, at Union.

<sup>2</sup> Gordon's New Jersey, pp. 122 and 124.

south of the Raritan. This offer was accepted, and a treaty concluded at Easton, October 26th, 1758, and thus ended all difficulties with the Indians in New Jersey.<sup>1</sup> This pacification was greatly aided and quickened by an association founded in Philadelphia in 1755, called "The Friendly Association, for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures." Another cause which contributed to this happy result was that Teedyescunk—who was King of the Delawares and a chief of very wide influence—was a Christian. He became such in 1749, and was baptized by the name of Gideon.<sup>2</sup> Also we may suppose that the influence of John Reading, from 1757 to June, 1758, the acting Governor while most of these negotiations were in progress, would be exerted in behalf of liberal measures toward the Indians, inasmuch as his early experience as surveyor in Hunterdon County, when it was yet a wilderness, and his subsequent residence in this frontier region, would well qualify him to know their wrongs and their needs, while the piety which adorned his life, would lead him to that charity which overlooks ignorance.

Governor Reading had then entered his seventy-third year; and the fact that, at such an advanced age, he occupied so important and prominent a position is of itself evidence of the estimation in which he was held. He was a true Jerseyman, from boyhood identified with the interests of the State, and particularly with the growth of Old Hunterdon, by the side of whose ancient thoroughfare, the Old York Road, in the graveyard of the old Amwell Church, his ashes lie.

John Reading and Elizabeth his wife, the father and mother of the Governor, emigrated from England with their two children, John and Elsie. They were Quakers, and left their country on account of the persecution to which the Quakers were subjected. They settled in the town of Gloucester, New Jersey, previous to

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<sup>1</sup> Smith's New Jersey, chap. 23, which contains all the particulars.

<sup>2</sup> This fact of his being a Christian is obtained from the manuscripts of Dr. Studdiford, already mentioned.

the year 1683, as he was that year a member of the Council, meeting in Burlington. He was a landholder in and about Gloucester, of which town he was Recorder from 1693 to 1701, inclusive. He was one of the proprietors of West Jersey and a prominent member of the Council, being often appointed on important committees. He, with William Biddle, Jr., and John Mills, was sent to purchase in 1703, the great tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, between the Raritan and the Delaware. He was a surveyor and appointed one of the commissioners to define the boundary line between New York and North Jersey, in 1719.<sup>1</sup> He removed to his tract of land above Lambertville, where he died, and was buried in the ground of the Buckingham Meeting House in Buck's County, Pa.

John, the son, was born June 6th, 1686, and died November 7th, 1767. He and his sister, when children, were taken to England by their mother to be educated. She remained with them nine years, attending to their education; the father living in this country. On the return of the son, it was found that he had embraced the doctrines of the Presbyterians, to which he was ardently attached all his life; and so his descendants have continued. He married Mary Ryerson, a sister of Col. P. Ryerson, then in the British service. He succeeded to the greater part of his father's estate, and followed his father's occupation. In 1712 to 1715 he surveyed tracts for parties in Burlington, who were locating lands through the Amwell Valley, under the grants of the dividend of 1703. At the same time, with an eye to a valuable purchase, which a surveyor would be supposed to have, he secured for himself six hundred acres along the south branch, two miles from Flemington; where afterwards, on a beautiful site, he built the Reading homestead, now occupied by Philip Brown. He is said to have planted the walnut trees growing there. He owned three mill properties, including the farms now in possession of Barton, Stothoff, Deats,

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<sup>1</sup> Smith's New Jersey, p. 412.

Ewing, Clark and Brown. He was a member of "His Majesty's Council," from 1728 to death, and Vice President for ten or twelve years. On the death of Governor Hamilton in 1747, the government devolved on him, until the arrival of Governor Belcher, with whom he had the most friendly and intimate connection. He was one of the first Trustees of Princeton College. His name is at the head of the list in 1748. On the death of Governor Belcher, in August, 1757, he succeeded a second time to the administration, in which he continued until June, 1758, when he was superseded by the arrival of Governor Bernard. His influence and services and money were freely bestowed to lay the foundation of religious privileges, educational advantages and national freedom, upon which we are now building. At the ripe age of eighty-one his long, useful and honored career ended, amid the quiet of that beautiful spot, which, under his cultivation, had emerged from a forest into a garden.

He had a large family of seven sons and three daughters. Five of the sons settled near him, and perpetuated the moral and religious influences of their sire. They were prominent in church matters, and took a lively interest in the Revolutionary struggle. The youngest son, Thomas, was Captain of the 6th Company of the 3d Battalion of the Jersey Brigade, who were mustered in during February, 1774. He served until the Battalion was discharged. A grandson, John, entered the company of his uncle, as Ensign. In January, 1777, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in a Company of another Battalion, in which he continued until September, 1780. Another grandson, Samuel, was appointed First Lieutenant in Captain Stout's Company of the "Jersey Line," first establishment, December 18th, 1775. He was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, June 8th, 1776. He became Captain, February 5th, 1777, and Major of the First Regiment, December 29th, 1781, and served until the close of the war.<sup>1</sup> Yet another, Charles, was

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<sup>1</sup> Officers and Men of New Jersey in Revolutionary War, pp. 69, 86, 97.



Lieutenant of the Third Regiment, Hunterdon, and afterwards Captain.

The Governor's oldest daughter, Ann, married Rev. Charles Beatty, one of the first graduates of the Old Log College of Neshaminy, Pa. He was a co-worker with the Tennants in this State, and a prominent clergyman all his life. They were the progenitors of a numerous line of descendants, some of whom have been conspicuous in Church and State. On the female side eight married Presbyterian ministers. One of the sons, General John Beatty, was in the Revolutionary war, and so was his brother, Colonel Erkuries Beatty. For many years John was one of the prominent citizens of Trenton, being the first President of the Bridge Company, and of the Trenton Bank. Elizabeth, another daughter of Governor Reading, married John Hackett, from whom Hackettstown derived its name.

By the year 1738 the upper part of the county had become so filled with settlers that they petitioned the General Assembly to erect a new county, because the distance to Trenton, where the courts were held, was inconvenient, and to reach it, expensive. Yielding to this petition, a new county was set off, comprising all the upper part of the old above the present boundaries between Hunterdon and Morris and Warren. The new county was called Morris. Although thus shorn of more than half its territory, Hunterdon soon became the wealthiest and most populous of all the counties. Monmouth came next and Burlington third. Somerset was fourth and Middlesex fifth. Wheat was the principal production. The flour was sent to Philadelphia and New York. The State was remarkable for mill-seats even at an early day. And in no part were they so numerous as in this county. Along the north and south branches they were situated only a few miles apart.

These were of great importance during the Revolution, in supplying with flour that part of the army which hovered between New York and Philadelphia. The iron interest about Union contributed largely to its prosperity. The soil was better adapted

to grazing and wheat than was the country to the south. In 1748 the Raritan Landing was described as a "Market for the most plentiful wheat country for its bigness in America." In 1765 there were within the county, nine Presbyterian churches, Low Dutch, one; German, one; Episcopal, three; Quaker, two; Baptist, two.

We now approach the great struggle with the mother country. The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in August, 1775, directed fifty-four Companies, each of sixty-four minute men, to be organized, allotting to each county a specific number. Hunterdon's quota was from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above the other counties. The members of this Congress from Hunterdon, were Samuel Tucker, John Mehlem of New Germantown, John Hart and John Stout of Hopewell, Jasper Smith and Thomas Lowry of Flemington, Charles Stewart and Daniel Hunt of Bethlehem, Ralph Hart, Jacob Jennings, Richard Stevens and John Stevens, Jr., of Round Valley, Thomas Stout, Thomas Jones, and John Bassett.

Charles Stewart resided at Landsdown near Clinton. On his return home, he called a meeting at Abram Bonnel's Tavern, and a Regiment of minute-men was raised, probably the first in the State.<sup>1</sup> He was a leading spirit in this movement, and rendered important services, from the commencement of the struggle to its final triumph. Many distinguished loyalists were among his friends, who made every effort to retain him on the King's side, but in vain. He was Colonel of the First Regiment of minute men in this State; then Colonel of the Regiment of the line. By commission from Congress, in 1776, he became one of Washington's Staff, as Commissary General, which position he occupied until the close of the war. General Washington and his wife were frequently at his house. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Bower, who, after the war, in Philadelphia, received marked attention from Mrs. Washington,

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<sup>1</sup> The first Company of Volunteers offered to the Governor, under the first call of President Lincoln, was from this county—from Flemington.

relates the following, respecting the economy practiced by Mrs. Washington: "She ravelled a set of old satin chair covers, inherited by her. She had the material carded and spun, and with the addition of cotton yarn, woven in alternate broad and narrow stripes, the broad being of white cotton and the narrow of crimson silk. Out of this fabric, she had two morning dresses made for herself." His daughter, Martha, married Robert Wilson, a young Irishman of education, who came to this country and volunteered in the continental army, soon after the battle of Lexington. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown. Captain Wilson died at his home in Hackettstown, in 1779, at the early age of twenty-eight. Mrs. Wilson was distinguished for beauty and for a brilliant and cultured mind.<sup>1</sup>

After the war, General Stewart moved to Flemington, where he occupied a house near the residence of John C. Hopewell, and owned a large farm which extended to Coxe's Hill. He held a leading position in his adopted State, and was her representative in the Congress of 1784 and 1785. After much important public service, he died in Flemington, June 24th, 1800, aged seventy-one years. General Stewart was the son of Robert Stewart, and was born at Gortlea, Donegal County, Ireland, in 1729. His grandfather, Charles, was a Scotch Puritan, and an officer of dragoons in the army of William of Orange, and fought bravely at the battle of the Boyne, for which services he received a handsome domain in the north of Ireland, called Gortlea. Puritan ideas and a love of liberty impelled the grandson to emigrate to America, before he was twenty-one years of age, in 1750. He became a favorite at the house of Judge Johnson, whose daughter, Mary, he married. His enterprise, industry and education, enabled him to acquire a large property; and at Landsdown, near Hampden, where the south branch makes one of its loveliest windings, he erected a mansion, which yet stands to call forth the admiration of the

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Ellet in "Women of the American Revolution," devotes a chapter to Martha Wilson.

traveler. The estate remains in the possession of his descendants. He was of medium height, spare in flesh, with a keen blue eye, expressing intelligence, kindness, bravery and firmness. His portrait, executed by Peale, is still preserved.

He became Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. At the outset of the difficulties with the mother country, he earnestly espoused the cause of the colonies, and took the active part already stated. He was buried in the family ground of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. His life-long friend, Chief Justice Smith of Trenton, wrote his epitaph in these lines :

HE WAS AN EARLY AND DECIDED FRIEND  
TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
AND BORE THE IMPORTANT OFFICE OF  
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ISSUES  
TO UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE.

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HIS FRIENDSHIPS WERE FERVID  
AND LASTING,  
AND COMMANDED BOTH HIS PURSE  
AND HIS SERVICES.

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HIS HOSPITALITY  
WAS EXTENSIVE AND BOUNTIFUL ;  
THE FRIEND AND THE STRANGER  
WERE ALMOST COMPELLED TO  
COME IN.<sup>1</sup>

Some of his descendants have continued in the service of their country to this day. One of his grandsons, Charles Stewart, son of Samuel Stewart, was born in Flemington, where his father lived,

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<sup>1</sup> For this sketch of General Stewart, I am indebted to his grand-daughter, Mrs. Hoyt of Landsdown, widow of the late Captain Hoyt. It is taken from a family record.

near the Presbyterian Church. He was a class-mate, at Princeton, of Dr. Hodge and Alexander Wurts, Esq., and graduated in 1815. He first studied law and then afterwards theology, and went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, from which he returned in 1825, on account of the failure of his wife's health. In 1828 he received the appointment of Chaplain in the Navy, in which office he continued until 1862, visiting all parts of the world. He wrote several books on foreign travel which were received with great favor. He died in 1870 at Cooperstown, New York, at the age of seventy-five. A son of his was graduated with General McClellan at West Point. He served the country faithfully during the war, having had charge, for the greater part of the time, of the engineers' department at Fortress Monroe, for which important post he was selected on account of his peculiar fitness. Since the war, he has been put in command of the United States Engineer Corps at San Francisco.

In the work of raising troops, Colonel Maxwell was also very active and efficient. He lived about a mile east of Clinton. After the war he removed to Warren County. He commanded the battalion which was sent to Canada, and, with Morgan and Colonel Philip Johnson, both natives of this county, was engaged in the siege of Quebec. He also took a conspicuous part in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton and Monmouth. As a soldier and patriot he had few superiors. He served his country faithfully all through the war, and died at Colonel Stewart's house at Landsdown in 1796, where he was taken suddenly ill, while on a visit, and expired in a few hours.

Another member of this Provincial Congress of 1775, who represented this county, and who afterwards took an active part in the Revolution, was John Mehelm. He emigrated to this country from Ireland. We first hear of him as a schoolmaster in Berk's County, Pa. He was a handsome writer and a fine scholar. He purchased one hundred acres of land and a mill, on the north branch near Pluckamin, since known as Hall's Mills. Here during

the Revolutionary war he manufactured flour, which was used by the army while lying at Pluckamin, and encamped at Morristown. He was Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon, and was on the staff of Major General Dickerson. He was also Quartermaster General and continued a pure and able patriot. He was often associated with John Hart. He was also the friend and companion of Washington, whom he often met that winter, when Washington passed through Pluckamin on his way to the headquarters at Morristown. Colonel Mehelm was a member of the Provincial Congress, which met at Burlington June 10, 1776. This was a revolutionary body, and was in full sympathy with that spirit of independence, which in less than a month renounced allegiance to the British crown. A committee was appointed, consisting of Livingston, Witherspoon, Mehelm and Patterson, who boldly defied the Governor, and summoned him to appear before the Assembly. For his refusal to submit to the orders of the body, Governor Franklin was sent a prisoner to Connecticut, and William Livingston was appointed in his stead, who served the State in that capacity from 1776 to 1790. By him Colonel Mehelm was appointed Surrogate for the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, which office he held until 1801, when he was removed.<sup>1</sup>

I think Hunterdon county may claim General Morgan as one of her sons. Tradition states that he was born on the farm owned by Major Dusenberry, near New Hampton. There are still visible the remains of an old fire place, which is said to belong to the log house in which Morgan was born. Dr. John Blaine, of Perryville, who has devoted much attention to the early history of this neighborhood, was told this by persons whose mother and aunts lived less than a mile from the residence of the Morgan family. They further stated that when he became large enough to drive a team he went to Pittstown, where he drove a pair of oxen for the proprietors

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<sup>1</sup> From an article in "Our Home," October, 1773, entitled "Pluckamin One Hundred Years Ago," by A. W. McDowell.

of a business there. About 1750 he went to Virginia. Rogers in his "Heroes and Statesmen of America," puts his birthplace in Durham, Pa. This mistake might easily arise from the fact that the family appears to have been connected with the iron companies of the day, and may have lived for a time in Durham. In Appleton's Encyclopædia, edition of 1861, his birth is stated to be in New Jersey in 1736. He was in Braddock's expedition in 1755. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was living in Frederic, now Clarke county, Virginia. Immediately he started for Boston, in command of a company of riflemen, all of whom, like himself, were expert marksmen. He accompanied the expedition of Arnold to Quebec, where he was captured. During that captivity he declined the offer of a Colonelcy in the British army. On his release, toward the close of 1776, he was appointed Colonel of a rifle regiment. This was just in season for him to render those valuable services during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, which endeared him to that commander. His corps of riflemen was the terror of the enemy, and the pride of the Continental army all through the war. Few names are more distinguished during that struggle than General Daniel Morgan.

Associated with Colonel Stewart in his patriotic measures, and conspicuous too, was Colonel Philip Johnston, his brother-in-law. Johnston was the oldest of seven children, and was born in 1741. His father, Judge Samuel Johnston, was a Colonial magistrate thirty years before the Revolution. The family were from Scotland, and belonged to an ancient barony in Anandale. They were a warlike clan and a great terror to the border thieves. Philip left his class in Princeton College to serve in the French war in Canada, from which he returned with military honor and reputation. This fact drew many to his standard, when he called for volunteers in 1776. He was appointed by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey to the command of the First Regiment. At the head of this regiment he went into the battle of Long Island. He was one of the bravest in that hotly contested fight. Force's Revolutionary

Archives gives the following extract from a Philadelphia journal of the day: "We hear that in the late action on Long Island, Col. Philip Johnston, of New Jersey, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and fortitude. By the well-directed fire of his battalion the enemy were several times repulsed, and lanes were made through them, until he received a ball in his breast which put an end to as brave an officer as ever commanded. General Sullivan, who was close to him when he fell, says that no man could behave with more firmness during the whole action." Just as he was leaving home for the seat of war he went into the room where his little children were in bed, and, kissing them, he kneeled down and commended his family to God in prayer. One of those three daughters, Mary, became the wife of Joseph Scudder, and was the mother of Dr. John Scudder, the world-renowned missionary to India.<sup>1</sup>

Another prominent patriot in that neighborhood was Captain Adam Hope, who commanded a company of New Jersey Militia (Second Regiment), in the battle of Monmouth. After General Lee's capture, forty of his army on their way to Easton came through Clinton. They stopped at Captain Hope's house and his wife got breakfast for them.

Another was Colonel Bonnell, who established his tavern in 1767 near Clinton. It became a centre for resort to all that section. The first meeting to raise minute-men was held there.

In the neighborhood of Flemington was Colonel Hugh Runyon, who was a bold and fearless officer, full of energy and action amid scenes of danger. Joseph Capner, ancestor of the Capners in Flemington, married one of his daughters.

Captain Joseph Stout commanded a Company of Regulars, in which Samuel Reading, a grandson of the Governor, and Aaron

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<sup>1</sup> These facts are taken from an article in the "Christian Intelligencer," by Rev. Wm. Hall, January 25, 1877. The correctness of them is asserted by Mrs. Hoyt, grand-daughter of Col. Stewart.



Lane were Lieutenants. Stout was killed at the battle of Brandywine, September 11th, 1777. When the men went into service in 1776, we find Captain William Chamberlain's Company from Amwell. Soon after this, he was promoted to Major, and Nathan Stout was Captain; and Philip Service and Christopher Fisher, Lieutenants. Beside these two Stouts, were two other, James and Samuel, who were Captains. David Schomp of Reading, was a Captain in Washington's Secret Service for years, and as such traversed swamp and hill, from the Delaware to the Hudson.

But the zealous proceedings of these patriots do not present the whole picture. Public opinion was divided, especially among the masses. When Lord Cornwallis entered the Jerseys, he issued a proclamation, offering protection to all who would take the oath of allegiance within sixty days, and containing assurances that the obnoxious laws which had occasioned the war would be revised. This produced a wide-spread dissatisfaction toward the patriots. Memorials came to the Provincial Congress from the counties of Monmouth, Hunterdon, Bergen and Sussex, complaining of the hostile intentions and proceedings of the disaffected. "Authentic information was received that other disaffected persons in the county of Hunterdon, had confederated for the purpose of opposing the measures of Congress, and had even proceeded to acts of open and daring violence, having plundered the house of a Captain Jones, beaten, wounded and otherwise abused the friends of freedom in the county, and publicly declared that they would take up arms in behalf of the King of Great Britain. In order to check a combination so hostile and dangerous, Lieutenant Colonel Abram Ten Eick and Major Berry were directed, with the militia of Hunterdon and Somerset, to apprehend these insurgents. On the 1st of July, 1776, the Provincial Congress resolved that the several colonels of the counties, should, without delay, proceed to disarm all persons within their districts who refused to bear arms."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Gordon's New Jersey, p. 195.

In October, 1777, Governor Livingston remonstrated with the President of Continental Congress, against the order of the Board of War, for sending, Governor Penn of Pennsylvania, and others to Union in Hunterdon County. He says "that region, has always been considerably disaffected, and still continues so, notwithstanding all our efforts; owing, we imagine, in part, to the interest, connections and influence of Mr. John Allen, brother-in-law of Mr. Penn, who is now with the enemy." This Union was the iron works, within a few miles of the home of Colonels Stewart and Johnston. Near the furnaces was the house occupied by Mr. Taylor, the superintendent. He was a patriot. In this house, which now forms a part of the residence of Lewis H. Taylor, Penn and the Attorney General Chew were confined six months as prisoners of war, in charge of Mr. Taylor. Tradition reports that they brought their servants with them, and an Indian fiddler to beguile the hours of their captivity. Governor Penn presented Mr. Taylor with a copy of Dalrymple's Memoirs, with his autograph upon the title page.

At this time the feeling between the two sides was intense and often bitter. Rev. William Frazer was then Rector of the Episcopal Church at Ringos. Being supported by a British Missionary Society, he would not omit the prayers for the royal family. This rendered him obnoxious to the patriots. One Sunday, when he entered his church, a rope was hanging over the pulpit. Public sentiment grew so violent that he was compelled to suspend worship in his church. But so prudent was his conduct and so lovely his character, that soon after peace was declared, he re-opened his church and resumed his ministry, with general acceptance.<sup>1</sup>

During the war, large farms belonging to these Tories were confiscated. But they proved of little value to the public treasury, because the sales were generally on credit; and by the progressive

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New Jersey Rev. Cor., pp. 101 and 102.

depreciation of money when the time of payment came, the real value of the money was very small. Public notice was given, February 11th, 1779, that two of the Judges of Hunterdon County would attend at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, "For the purpose of hearing the claims against the estate of certain fugitives and offenders." These parties were a long list of wealthy men, who did not sympathize with the patriot cause. Thousand of acres were advertised for sale, under these judgments entered by the State.

And yet as a whole, Hunterdon County was strong for the war. In March, 1776, the Committee of Safety, of which Captain Mehelm and John Hart were members, resolved that three battalions of militia be draughted out of the militia of the State, for the help of New York. The quota of Hunterdon was four hundred and forty, which was just double that of any other county.<sup>1</sup> Colonel Frelinghuysen, of Raritan, wrote to Governor Livingston, August 15th, 1777: "I must not forget to congratulate your Excellency, on the great loyalty of Hunterdon County."

The lukewarmness and disaffection already described, were caused by the uncertainties of the incipient struggle, and the disasters of the year 1776. New York was captured, and about the middle of November, Cornwallis entered New Jersey. Governor Livingston made the most strenuous exertions to have the militia who were in the field, oppose the invading force. But the panic which had seized upon the mass of the population could not be controlled. The bare-footed and almost naked Continental army, scantily supplied with ammunition, was retreating before the strong, well equipped battalions of the enemy. The contest seemed hopeless. Those who visited the army brought home an unfavorable report. They secretly or openly advised others to do nothing that would involve them in disloyalty, and thus jeopardized their possessions. Old people tell us that such was the talk with many. The Legislature, itself defenceless, had removed from Princeton to

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<sup>1</sup> New Jersey Rev. Cor., pp. 5, 96.

Burlington, and there on the second of December they adjourned, each man going home to look after his own affairs. Until the battle of Trenton, on the twenty-fifth of that month, New Jersey might have been considered a conquered province. Even Samuel Tucker, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court, took a protection of the British, and thus renounced allegiance to this State and vacated his offices.<sup>1</sup>

But a reaction, decided and permanent, was close at hand. The dispiriting retreat through the State, was accomplished, and Washington was safely on the other side of the Delaware. As the American rear guard crossed the river, the flags of the British danced in the distance. If the enemy had brought boats with them, as was reported, it would have been impossible for the patriots to have hindered their passing over. This was on the third of December. Washington sent four brigades under Generals Mercer, Stephens, DeFermoy and Lord Sterling, who were posted from Yardleys to Coryell's Ferry, in such a way as to guard every point of the river, where a crossing might be attempted. General Sterling was stationed with his troops opposite Lambertville, at Beaumont's, about three miles below New Hope. Redoubts were cast up, one on the top of the hill back of the school house at New Hope. General Washington rode up to inspect these, probably returning the same day. He ordered a stockade intrenchment to be made, and batteries to be posted. As it was important that he should have command of all the boats on the river, General Green was charged with the duty. He ordered General Ewing to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McKonkey's (Washington's crossing). These Durham boats were large, flat and pointed at each end, being used for conveying iron from Dunham to Philadelphia. General Maxwell was directed to collect the boats high up the river, as there was danger of the enemy seizing them, and to place them under strong guard. This service was

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<sup>1</sup> Gordon's New Jersey, p. 237.

assigned to Captain Daniel Bray, afterwards General Bray, of the New Jersey Militia, Captain Jacob Gearheart and Captain Thomas Jones, who collected all the boats on the upper waters of the Delaware and Lehigh, and brought them down to Coryell's Ferry. The boats were hid behind Malta Island, just below what is known as "The Mills," on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, as it looked down from the New Jersey heights. These boats were thus secured for the famous crossing of Christmas night.<sup>1</sup> Captain Bray was a native of Kingwood, and was familiar with every boat and crossing along the river. Captain Gerhart was from Flemington. To procure these boats, to conceal their plan from the Tories who were lurking about, and who would betray them at the first opportunity, to cut out these flat boats in the darkness of those cold winter nights, to float them down amid the rocks and through the rapids, to keep them from being crushed or swamped, was a task most difficult and hazardous. But it was successfully accomplished. Cornwallis was informed of this enterprise and sent a detachment to seize these boats, but they could not find them, or were afraid to venture across the river in the face of those frowning batteries.

Probably while engaged in this search the British learned that a lot of guns was stored in Flemington. A part of Cornwallis' army was then encamped just below Pennington. Five hundred cavalry were detailed to seize these arms. At that time, near the Presbyterian Church, was a long, low, frame building. For many years afterward it was a store famous throughout that part of the county. It afforded a market for wheat to a wide section. The store was kept in connection with a mill, on the site of John Rockafellow's mill. In this building a quantity of muskets had been stored by the Continentals. The cavalry reached the village early in the morning and found in the street a man in a cart, whom they pressed

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Studdiford's Manuscripts. Also History of Berk's County, by W. W. Davis.

into their service. The chests, with the guns packed in them, were taken out of the building and put into the cart, and then the whole troop hastened away. But when they reached Tattersall's Lane, where the tile kiln now is, they became alarmed, and concluded it would be better to destroy the muskets than attempt to carry them away. So they broke the guns by striking them upon the posts of the fence. In the meantime Captain John Schenck had collected a band of men and secreted them in a piece of woods between Copper Hill and Larasons. As the horsemen filed through this, they were fired upon. Captain Geary, the commander of the British, ordered his troops to halt and face the spot whence the firing proceeded, when he was almost immediately shot through the head. His men wheeled and fled. Afraid that they might meet more opposition if they returned the same road they came, the British turned and went toward New Brunswick. Captain Geary's body was buried in the woods.

This Captain Schenck, afterwards Colonel, was a brave officer. With Colonel Charles Stewart he rallied the minute-men in 1775, and was active during the whole conflict, in various ways.

The success of Washington at Trenton and Princeton was not the only cause of turning the tide toward the patriots. Neither the proclamation of Cornwallis nor protection papers saved the people from plunder. Discontent and murmurs at the outrages perpetrated by British and Hessians increased on every side. Infants, children, old men and women were left without a blanket to protect themselves from the inclemency of winter. The most brutal outrages were perpetrated by a licentious soldiery. The whole country became hostile to the invaders. Sufferers of all parties arose, as with one accord, to revenge their personal injuries.<sup>1</sup>

When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and for a considerable length of time composed the strength of his army.<sup>2</sup> And of this praise Hunterdon county

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<sup>1</sup> Gordon's American War, Vol. 2., p. 178, 180.

<sup>2</sup> Winterbotham's History of America, Vol. 2, p. 303.

deserves a large share, because she furnished more soldiers than any other county. Her scouts and guides were of priceless value.

After the battle of Trenton the American army went into Winter quarters, part at Morristown and part at Valley Forge. The direct road between these lay through Amwell Valley and over Coryell's Ferry.

The Spring of 1777 revealed this state of things, for which Washington must provide. General Burgoyne, with a superior force of the British, was moving from Canada southward. General Howe was at New York. He would either endeavor, by moving up the Hudson, to possess himself of the forts and high grounds occupied by the Americans, and thus open the southern part of the way to New York for Burgoyne, and separate New England from the rest of the Colonies; or he would attempt Philadelphia. Washington was uncertain which of these courses would be adopted; hence he must be prepared for both. To do this, he determined to occupy the high grounds of New Jersey, north of New Brunswick. About ten miles in that direction, at Middlebrook, a low range of mountains forms the apex of a triangle, the sides of which extend toward the northeast and northwest. These heights could be rendered almost impregnable against the enemy, while they would serve as a watch-tower to command the course of the Raritan, the road to Philadelphia, the hills about New Brunswick, and a considerable part of the country between that place and Amboy, thus affording a full view of any important movement on the part of the enemy. Washington directed the troops from Jersey to South Carolina to assemble in this State, and, breaking up his camp at Morristown, he made Middlebrook his headquarters, May 28, 1777. Gen. Howe was preparing to attack Philadelphia, but first he wanted to draw the American General from his strong position. Leaving 2,000 troops at Brunswick, he advanced, June 14, with two columns from different directions, which arrived about the same hour. Washington had posted his army in order of battle, on the heights in front of the camp, and refused to come down. General Howe, finding he could not be drawn from his strong position, retired. But this movement of General Howe toward Philadelphia

roused the militia of this part of the State, and with great alacrity they took the field, principally joining General Sullivan, who had retired from Princeton behind the southern hills towards Flemington, where a considerable army was forming to oppose the enemy, should he attempt to cross Coryell's Ferry, which seemed to be his object. Influenced, no doubt, by this gathering of forces, Howe ceased to threaten Philadelphia by land, and determined to embark his troops for the Delaware. Indeed, it would have been an act of unpardonable military recklessness to have proceeded, when the enemy was combining in his front, and was ready with an army to follow in his rear. By this planning, the Amwell Valley was saved from the ravages of an invading host; and also, perhaps, lost the glory of becoming one of the famous battle-fields of the Revolution. Probably this is the time when the Baptist church at Flemington, was occupied as barracks by American soldiers. Marks of their muskets were visible on the floor of the old church. A panic prevailed along the Old York Road in that region. Farmers drove their cattle to hiding places. Household valuables were buried, or carried to the houses of friends at a distance. The women and children were prepared to flee at a moment's warning.

The county for several years previous to the war, was quite evenly populated, so that it must have been inconvenient and expensive to the many residing about Flemington and northward, to go to Trenton for the transaction of business; that county-seat being at the extreme southern corner. The unsettled state of the country, which diverted public attention from local necessities, and the general disturbance arising from the fact that the county was a thoroughfare for both armies, prevented a change in the county town. But we find that in 1785, two years after the treaty of peace, as soon, therefore, as the matter could be attended to, the county-seat was removed to Flemington, which was nearly in the centre. The village at that time consisted of probably not more than twelve or fifteen houses. For in 1809, there were only sixteen houses between the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, which comprised most of the village. However, it was important as a



centre of trade. There was also living there a lawyer and judge, Jasper Smith, a gentleman of great energy and public spirit; who was afterward prominent in the formation of the Presbyterian church in that village. Indeed, he may be called its founder. I believe that he had a great deal to do in securing the location of the county-seat. Because two miles further toward Clinton, on the south branch, was another point called Readings, the focus of several roads leading to all parts of the county. This also was a centre of trade. And there the county-seat should have been located. It is in many respects a more desirable site. The bank of the Branch is high, the drainage would have been excellent and the land is beautifully situated for building lots. Besides, the water power is such that the town by this day would have become the seat of flourishing manufactures. The Court House was not built until the Summer of 1791. It was on the site of the present buildings, and was constructed of stone brought "from Large's land in Kingwood." This edifice was destroyed by fire in February, 1828. This delay in building was probably caused by the poverty of the county, and the fluctuating value of money. In 1780 a continental paper dollar was worth one copper. In 1779 linen was one hundred and forty shillings a yard, shoes one hundred and twenty shillings a pair, pocket handkerchiefs seventy shillings a piece.<sup>1</sup> All other clothing in proportion. After the war, and even to the opening of the century, wages were fifty cents a day, and corn eighty cents a bushel.

The Presbyterian congregations of the two Amwell churches, finding that the salary was insufficient on account of the depreciation of the paper money, a joint meeting, held January 21st, 1779, agreed that the salary should be paid in produce at the old prices, or as much money as would purchase it. Some paid in money some in produce, some in both, as the salary lists show. It was determined to purchase a new parsonage, and a subscription was

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<sup>1</sup> New Jersey Rev. Cor., p. 184.

made, but when they came to buy, the price of land had risen beyond the amount supposed to be necessary. And then the trustees hired "a plantation adjoining the parsonage for one hundred and fifty pounds, in order the better to support the ministers." In 1790 both paper money and coin were in circulation. From an old paper labelled "Account of Supplies," of the First Amwell Church, it appears that the sum paid for one Sunday's services was one pound and ten shillings; for preaching and administering the Lord's Supper, three pounds. This was the amount in "hard money," as the account has it. Sometimes the supplies were paid in paper money, sometimes in coin and sometimes in both. There is this N. B.: "The law is lately altered in not making paper money equal to hard money, in hard money engagements. One-half is now (1790, April 4th), the current exchange." A collection for a poor student in divinity gives this amount: paper money, twenty-five shillings; silver, seventeen shillings; copper, twelve shillings and two pence.

According to the census of 1790, the population of Hunterdon was twenty thousand, one hundred and fifty-three. This made it the first county in numbers; but close to it pressed Sussex with nineteen thousand, five hundred; and Burlington with eighteen thousand and ninety-five. Then came Essex, Monmouth, Morris and Middlesex, each about one thousand less in the order named. Gloucester, thirteen thousand, three hundred and three; Bergen, twelve thousand, six hundred and one; Somerset, twelve thousand, two hundred and ninety-six; Salem, ten thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven; while Cumberland and Cape May came in at the foot, the former with eight thousand, two hundred and forty-eight, and the latter with only two thousand, five hundred and seventy-one. The total population of the State was one hundred and eighty-four thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine. The population of the townships of Hunterdon was—Amwell, five thousand, two hundred and one, which was more than double that of any other township. Kingwood, two thousand, four hundred and forty; Hopewell, two thousand, three hundred and twenty; Trenton, one thousand, nine

hundred and forty-six, Alexandria, one thousand, five hundred and three; Bethlehem, one thousand, three hundred and thirty-five; Maidenhead, one thousand, and thirty-two. Lebanon, Readington and Tewksbury, are combined, four thousand, three hundred and seventy. The number of slaves, one thousand, three hundred and one, and of free blacks, one hundred and ninety-one. But in the next ten years the increase was very small in this part of the State, both in Hunterdon and Somerset; the former adding to her population one thousand one hundred and eight, and the latter, five hundred and nineteen. The cause of this was that the young people were drawn to the great west of that day—central New York and western Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>. Indeed, the whole State has been a hive of States—constantly sending out swarms, whose labors have tended to subdue and fertilize western wilds—so that the State is remarkable for the paucity of the increase of its population, until with in a recent period. In this same decade of which I am speaking, 1790 to 1800, the increase in the whole State was only twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ten. The ratio of increase from 1790 to 1820 was thirteen and a half per cent. for each decennial term. But in the first half of the last century, the rate of increase was about thirty per cent. in eight years. Hunterdon, by the year 1800, had dropped down to the fourth county in population; and yet the difference between it and Sussex, which was the highest, was only one thousand two hundred and seventy-three. In 1810, Hunterdon held the same relative position to the other counties, but Essex had now risen to the head, which it has since maintained. The population of Hunterdon then was twenty-four thousand, five hundred and fifty-six.

Let us recall the fact, that across the present territory of Hunterdon passed several important highways. One ran through New Hampton, via Pittstown, Quakertown, Ringos on to Pennington and

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<sup>1</sup> An old record, 1797, of Flemington Presbyterian church, states, that collections were made by order of Presbytery to support missionaries on those frontiers.

Trenton. The great east and west line was the Old York Road, running the length of the Amwell valley, and passing out of the State at Lambertville. The third, of less importance than the other two, and yet a great road in its day, was the Somerville and Easton Turnpike, which entered the county at Lambertville and passed out at Bloomsbury; furnishing the outlet from the southern part of Warren, and from Easton to New York, via New Brunswick. Although this was not chartered as a turnpike until 1812, the road itself was laid out prior to the Revolution. Produce was carried along this road to New Brunswick, which at the beginning of this century was the most thriving mart of trade in the State. To the same city large wagons from Pennsylvania and from the Amwell valley, drawn by six horses, heavily laden with flour, flax-seed, flax and other kinds of produce, went over the Old York Road.

The iron spring at Schooleys Mt., like most of those of any value on the continent, was known to the Indians, generations probably before the European advent. It was their tales of these *waters of life*, as they poetically called them, which led to the belief of the "Fountain of Youth," which the old Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon, so ardently desired. Almost from the settlement of the State, the ailing resorted to this iron spring. Its virtue attracted the valetudinarian, while the high altitude, 1,100 feet above the ocean, and the beauty of its surroundings rendered it a favorite place of resort. Thither went for many years after the Revolution, the old aristocracy of Philadelphia, who traveled in their own conveyances, which were large coaches, drawn by four or six horses and with the family coat of arms emblazoned on the sides. Their route was the first day to New Hope, the second day across the river and along the Old York Road to Pluckamin, and the third day reaching the mountain. None of those which came over this route attracted as much attention as Judge Coxe. He was a grandson of Daniel Coxe, one of the first proprietors of West Jersey, whose large proprietary tracts made his descendants immensely wealthy. In the latter part of the century, Charles Coxe bought the farm of one thousand two hundred acres that was owned by Judge

Johnston at Sidney, and afterwards the residence of Judge Wilson. In the old mansion Judge Coxe spent his Summers, extending a princely hospitality to the first families of Philadelphia, who were his guests weeks at a time.<sup>1</sup> He was a man of enterprise, and sought to turn the splendid water power on his land to account, by establishing a large woolen factory. He also was impressed with the unrivalled advantages that region possessed, in its streams of water, for large manufacturing enterprises. For at that day, before the steam engine displaced the water wheel, capitalists were eager to secure water power. About this period it was, 1793, that a company obtained the water-rights at Paterson. In order, however, to render the water power of this region available, better means of transportation must be obtained than was furnished by a turnpike. He applied, therefore, to the Legislature for a charter, to build a canal from the Delaware at Easton, to some point on the south branch above Clinton, and thence by the best practicable route to Trenton. This was about 1706. The application, however, was unsuccessful. Another project was to make slack water navigation up the south branch, thus securing an outlet through the Raritan. At that time these streams were larger than they are now.

Winterbotham, in 1796, describes the people of New Jersey thus: "The Presbyterian, the Quaker, the Episcopalian, the Baptist, the German and Low Dutch Calvinist, the Methodist and the Moravian, have each their distinguishing characteristics, either in their worship, their discipline or their dress. There is still another characteristic difference, distinct from either of the others, which arises from the intercourse of the inhabitants with different States. The people in West Jersey trade to Philadelphia, and of course, imitate the fashions and imbibe their manners. The inhabitants of East Jersey, trade to New York, and regulate their

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<sup>1</sup> One of his daughters married Lucius Stockton, who was the first clerk of Hunterdon. He built a part of the house now occupied by Charles Bartles, Esq., in Flemington. There he had his office.

fashions and manners according to those in New York; so that the difference in fashions and manners between East and West Jersey, is nearly as great as between New York and Philadelphia." In this county the two influences were blended, because communication was divided; the eastern part trading with New Brunswick and New York, and the western with Trenton and Philadelphia. And all the religious denominations mentioned, except the Moravian, had congregations within the bounds of Hunterdon.

The people generally were distinguished for industry. The children when not put to trades, or not migrating to the new country, remained with their parents working on the farm. This was especially the case with the oldest son. For the European idea of primogeniture had not yielded to the more equal distribution of an estate. To that son, the homestead was willed. When he married, he remained at home with his parents. And an addition was built on the old house for his accommodation. Where the father owned several hundred acres, he set off a portion to his sons as they married. This subdivision kept on, until the farms reached their present size.

Religion generally had declined, during and after the war. French infidelity poisoned the minds of too many of the prominent men of the county; and its effect was felt upon the people. Intemperance prevailed at the opening of this century to a frightful extent. The early settlers in Hunterdon, like all the Dutch and Germans, and indeed English of that age, used malt liquors as a beverage. The war of the Revolution brought rum and whiskey into general use. The use of these, acquired in the army, was continued by the soldiers on their return home. More liquor was drunk, per capita, in this country for the two or three decades after the war than by any other nation on the face of the earth. Its manufacture made extensive progress in the States.<sup>1</sup> Thirteen hundred retail licenses were issued in the year 1800, and intemperance grew, so that we

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<sup>1</sup>Winterbotham, Vol. I, 361.

were denominated over the civilized world as a nation of drunkards. In one township along the Raritan, at the commencement of this century, eight distilleries were in operation. Custom required each hand, in hay or harvest, to be furnished with one pint of rum a day. Almost every farmer had his cellar stocked with barrels of cider, spirits and rye whiskey. The county was full of taverns. The education of poor children was neglected. In prominent villages, like Pennington and Flemington, academies were established, which were under the care of trustees. There were also private schools, kept mostly by clergymen. Such places were centres of intelligence and refinement. In 1802 several libraries were in existence. At Trenton, Elliott Howell, Librarian; Pennington, Achilles Wilson, Librarian; Ringoes, David Bishop, Librarian; Flemington, Asher Atkinson, Librarian.<sup>1</sup>

The general training days were scenes of frightful disorder. Fighting, to decide who was champion, or as the result of quarrels engendered by rum, was common; indeed it was almost the necessary attendant of trainings and elections.

There were few wagons. People went to meeting afoot for four to six miles, wearing thick shoes, sometimes none at all, until near the church, and then they put on Sunday shoes. It was common for the men to sit in church without coats.

Whipping was the penalty for small offences. This seems to have been inflicted upon the slaves, more frequently than on other classes of offenders. A slave, if found five miles from home, was arrested and whipped by the constable; for which five shillings were received, to be paid by the master or mistress. The whip was made of thongs of raw hide, plaited sometimes with fine wire.

Only one newspaper was published in the county. That was a weekly in Trenton. The mails slowly proceeded to the principal villages, and at intervals found their way to remote parts. So late as 1822 one mail came up from Trenton to Flemington on Tuesday,

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<sup>1</sup>From Collector's book of 1802 in possession of Peter Young at Ringoes.

and thence to the other parts of the county, returning on Saturday.

We speak of those times as distinguished for simplicity, goodness, honor—as better days than our own. We do “not inquire wisely concerning this.” In all that render morals, education and religion, an acquaintance with current events, and facility in travel, superior to mere physical enjoyment, the advantage is greatly with us.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

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No. 3

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NEWARK, May 16th, 1878.

The Society met in accordance with the By-Laws at 12 m., in its rooms, corner of Broad and Bank streets, the President, Rev. SAMUEL HAMILL, D. D., presided: Vice-Presidents NIXON and PENNINGTON being also present. The attendance of members was large from different parts of the State.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the letters and communications received since January, among them being acknowledgments of their election as members from Governor McClellan and Charles E. Green of Trenton, Aaron Lloyd of Belleville, A. M. Holcombe of Lambertville, James W. Miller of Newark, and James Yard of Freehold; from Hon. M. L. Ward, accepting his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee; from Rev. A. H. Brown of Camden, in answer to the resolution of the Society, requesting a paper from him on the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, and in relation to the recent discovery of the site of an old Presbyterian Church at Tom's River; from the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Kansas; the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; Yale College Library, and the Library Company of Philadelphia, acknowledging the receipt of

the Society's last publication; from Mr. Darius Peck, announcing the publication of a Genealogy of the Peck family; from different gentlemen making enquiries respecting genealogical and historical facts, among them being Hon. John Potts of Camden, respecting the Bellangee family of Little Egg Harbor; J. H. West of Hamilton Square, relating to the location of a tract of land given by the Proprietors to Robert West in 1692; C. H. Shepard of Marietta, Georgia, seeking the descendants of James Shepard; from Wm. F. Bonnell, of Brooklyn, referring to the family of that name; Dr. J. E. Stillwell of New York, relating to the descendants of Micah and Jonathan Tompkins of Newark; Henry Underdonk of Jamaica, respecting Daniel Kissam of Woodbridge; Dr. B. F. Davenport of Boston, about the Davenports of Morris County; N. Hubbard Cleveland of Southold, Long Island, respecting the family of that name in Newark; from J. Lovett of Philadelphia, about the muster rolls of the troops engaged in the Battle of Monmouth; from the Chicago Historical Society, announcing its being again in active operation; L. R. Hamersley of Philadelphia, announcing a new edition of the "Records of the living officers of the Navy and Marine Corps;" from Hon. John Clement of Haddonfield, giving the address of the gentleman in charge of the papers of the West Jersey Society in London; from Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., of Wabash College; Messrs. Wm. Duane of Philadelphia, Wharton Dickinson of Scranton and Levi Bishop of Detroit; Kansas Historical Society; United States Department of the Interior; United States Commissioner of Patents; Library Company of Philadelphia; and Adjutant-General Stryker; with donations for the library; from Colonel J. Bertrand Payen Payne of London, and other gentlemen, respecting current business of the Society. The Secretary accompanied the presentation of these communications with a statement of the purport of the answers made to such as required them.

The Treasurer reported the amount of cash in the treasury to be \$602.77.

The Committee on the Library reported donations to the library since January of 92 bound volumes, 110 pamphlets, and several manuscripts.

"A more active interest on the part of the members," said the Committee, "could not fail to add materially to the treasures of the library. There are existing gaps in many series of public documents and in the proceedings of public bodies, as well as numerous local histories that, through their influence or liberality, might be supplied. The series of law and public documents of our State is defective, and every year renders the probability of the obtainment of the missing volumes more doubtful. Our Congressional collection is yearly rendered more valuable as the documents of each session are added to it, and it is thought to be more complete than any other in the State.

"The Catalogue of the Manuscripts, referred to in the last report of the Committee as much wanted, has been commenced by the assistant librarian, and, when completed, will add greatly to the usefulness of that portion of the library. The catalogue of books is ready for the printer."

The Committee on Publications reported the issue of another number of the proceedings of the Society since the last meeting, containing the transactions in January, and the interesting paper by the Rev. Wm. Mott, on the History of Hunterdon County, which was read on that occasion.

In the present condition of the treasury, the Committee, whatever might be their wishes on the subject, were not now prepared to recommend the issue of another volume of "Collections." The materials were abundant, and it would be very satisfactory could the resolution adopted as long ago as 1869, be carried out, and the papers of John Ferdinand Paris be given to our fellow citizens in print. The relations existing between Mr. Paris and the Proprietors for many years, as their counsel and adviser in England, render these papers exceedingly interesting and valuable, and it was hoped that circumstances might prove sufficiently propitious before long to warrant their publication.

The Committee on Nominations made their report recommending sundry gentlemen as Resident and Honorary members, who were thereupon duly elected, and other nominations were received.

The Special Committee on Colonial Records, reported that the

work entrusted to them was being prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and it was hoped that in the course of a few months a large number of documents would be received from England, where, by the latest advices, two copyists were constantly employed in making the transcripts from the originals in the State Paper Offices.

Documents in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, New York, relating to matters connected with one period of the provincial history, were being copied and transcripts of others within the State were also being made, so that it was expected before many months the publication of these Records, so essential to a thorough acquaintance with the Colonial history of New Jersey, would be commenced. As their arrangement chronologically was necessary, no progress could be made in preparing them for the press, until all had been secured that are intended to be included in the printed volumes.

The Committee were pleased to have it in their power to state that the recent legislature had appropriated an additional thousand dollars to advance the work; which, it must be borne in mind, is a State undertaking; the Historical Society being merely designated in the several acts as its agent, to see that it is properly carried on.

A paper was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, MR. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, on "The Resting Place of the Remains of Christopher Columbus."

COL. R. S. SWORDS, made some remarks upon the interest surrounding the subject, and moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Whitehead accompanied with a request that he would furnish a copy of the paper for publication, which was adopted.

This was followed by a "Memorial of Colonel John Bayard," by General JAMES GRANT WILSON of New York.

On motion of the REV. M. B. SMITH, the thanks of the Society were presented to General Wilson, and a copy of the paper asked for.

The Society then took a recess, and partook of a collation spread in the Document room.

On re-assembling at 3 p. m., Professor J. C. MOFFAT of Princeton, presented the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this Society have heard with sincere regret of the death of their late fellow member, JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D., at one time Professor in the College of New Jersey, and latterly Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, whose funeral takes place to-day in that city; and they are confident their loss is participated in by the whole scientific world.

*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit to the family of our lamented friend, a copy of the foregoing resolution.

PROFESSOR MOFFAT, accompanied the presentation of the resolutions with some interesting statements respecting his intercourse with Professor Henry while a student under him in Princeton College. At that early day Professor Henry had made an instrument by which he could communicate across the room by means of electricity, and that subsequently he had stretched wires across the campus ground to his house with like results. Some years afterwards he saw an exhibition of the telegraph and found it substantially the invention of Prof. Henry. Prof. Henry was a man eminently simple in his manner of expressing himself, his diction was manly and free from all ostentation. He made his investigations with the greatest care, and was the most conscientious, honest and scrupulous of investigators. He was a man of unflinching courage, but a most careful investigator, and his discoveries were never made public until he was thoroughly satisfied of their correctness. He never came before the public as a controversialist to defend his work, leaving his defence entirely with his friends. Prof. Moffat also spoke warmly of Prof. Henry's moral and Christian character, which he said was beyond reproach, and referred to Dr. Pennington, who, as a student and trustee of the college, knew Prof. Henry well, for further remarks.

DR. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, on seconding the resolution offered by Prof. Moffat, said that it had been his privilege to be associated for many years with Prof. Henry, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey; and had thus enjoyed the opportunity of personal acquaintance with his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. He had always found him an agreeable associate and a wise counsellor, particularly modest in the expression of those weighty opinions, which were always so influential with his colleagues, and contributed so largely to the success, especially, of the scientific department of the Institution.

It had not been his good fortune, as intimated by Dr. Moffat, to enjoy the benefit of his instructions, Professor Henry having become connected with the College after his graduation; but in his frequent visits to *Alma Mater*, before becoming a trustee, he had kept himself informed of all that was being done to increase her fame and enhance her usefulness. He well remembered the little, soft-iron, horse-shoe magnet with its spiral armament of copper wire—referred to by Dr. Moffat, which, when brought into connection with the galvanic current, held in suspension a weight of nearly two tons, and instantly dropped it when that current was interrupted. He also distinctly remembered the electric wire stretched across the college campus, from old Philosophic Hall to Professor Henry's house, by means of which, before Morse's invention, he transmitted and received messages to and from his family.

Professor Henry's accession to the faculty of the college formed an important era in its history. Indeed, it may be properly said that it gave to it, as it were, a new birth. It is well known, that during the latter years of President Green's administration and the first few years of Dr. Carnahan's presidency, the college, from a variety of causes, fell into a state of decline that gave great anxiety to its friends and despondency to the trustees. Guided by the wise counsels of the latter gentleman and his colleagues, the board of trustees were led to the bold measure, notwithstanding the low condition of its finances, of largely increasing its corps of instructors. The result was that brilliant galaxy of science, genius and literary culture, of which Joseph Henry, Albert B. Dod and James W. Alexander were the "bright particular stars," that illustrated Dr. Carnahan's administration, imparted new life, vigor and hope to the college and its friends, and inaugurated that liberal policy which has brought it to its present advanced rank among the literary institutions of the country.

The name of Professor Henry was closely identified with the State of New Jersey, and deserved to be affectionately cherished by this Society, not alone for his eminent labors for the increase and diffusion of general knowledge through the Smithsonian Institution; but, especially, for those scientific discoveries that are due to his indefatigable investigations in the laboratory of Princeton; which, in connection with those of Ampere and others, made Morse's great

invention possible, and must ever associate his name with the wonderful achievement of science, by which the dwellers in the remotest corners of the earth are brought into daily communication with each other.

JUDGE NIXON, being called upon to speak, as one of Professor Henry's colleagues in the Board of Trustees in the College of New Jersey, said:

"It was in the month of June, 1864, that the late Professor Henry and the speaker took their seats on the same day, as recently elected Trustees of the venerable institution. It was then the custom for the members to arrange themselves around the Board in order of the date of their election, and hence, Professor Henry and myself, as long as that custom was observed, sat side by side.

"The interests of the college occupied a warm place in his heart. He was rarely absent from the general meetings of the Board, and never, unless detained by unavoidably causes, or from a conscientious sense of obligation to discharge other duties. I have heard him say, more than once, that the severance of his connection with the college by resigning his place as Professor of Natural Philosophy, and his acceptance of the more lucrative position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, was the greatest trial of his life; that he should always feel that Princeton was his home, and he still looked forward to the time when he might return there: that by affording him the opportunity for original research, the college had enabled him to give to the world some new facts in science and philosophy; and that he was prompted to the change only by a sense of duty to a dependent family, who might, at any moment, by his death, need the aid which the additional compensation would enable them to receive.

"But this was not my first connection with Professor Henry. As a pupil, I had him for my instructor in the class-room, in the days of his fullest intellectual vigor; at that time, probably, when the college was doing her best work; when her faculty challenged comparison for efficiency with any other academic institution in the land; when Terry taught chemistry and Dod mathematics and James Alexander, Belle-Lettres and Latin, and Henry filled the chair of natural philosophy. He was not a brilliant lecturer. He



did not charm us with his culture, like Alexander; nor amaze us with his exhibition of genius, like Dod, who could clothe even the skeleton form of the mathematics, with life and light and beauty. But he was a skilled teacher. An explorer in the department of Physics—nay, a discoverer of some of its most wonderful secrets, and thoroughly imbued with the love and spirit of his work, he took to his heart all students who manifested any interest in the subject which engrossed his most central thoughts, and was always ready with encouraging words, apt suggestions and kindly counsel, to lead them by the hand into and along those paths of knowledge in which he was accustomed to walk. He was not so much the cold instructor, as the genial companion of all those students who sympathized with him in his fondness for investigation into the mysteries of nature. He had a remarkably well balanced mind—free from all idiosyncrasies. Comprehending accurately and well the subjects which he undertook to teach, he had no difficulty, with his trained intellect and kindly sympathetic nature, to impart to others the clear and definite conception of the facts, which existed in his own mind.

“I shall not detain you with any allusion to his discoveries in physical science, and to the vast additions which he has made to the material wealth and comfort of mankind. His modest nature shrunk from all self-assertion, and from claiming all that belonged to him, in the application of magnetism and electricity to the practical purposes of life; but the time will come when the world of mankind will, in these respects, do justice to his memory.

“If you were to ask me, what were the most prominent and noticeable traits of his character, I should answer, his simplicity and modesty. He was simple and modest as a child. This was, doubtless, owing to his great knowledge. The more familiar he became with the secrets of nature, the vaster seemed that unknown and undiscoverable realm, which lay before him. Like Newton, he stood upon the shore of a boundless sea, gathering here and there a pebble, and his sense of the possibilities of an advancement beyond the actual limits which the human mind had yet reached, suggested humility and tended to dwarf into comparative insignificance, all present intellectual attainment.

"To these traits, let me add, in conclusion, one other—his devoted and reverential spirit. It was the crowning glory of this great man—so charming in his simplicity and modesty, that he was an humble Christian. Infinitely removed from Pantheism, he found traces of design and a God, in all the works of His hand. He had no patience with the folly, or toleration for the shallowness of that large brood of scientists in these latter days, who attempt to undermine the faith of Christendom by pretending to discern contradictions between the teachings of Scripture and the testimony of science. His whole life illustrated how compatible are the highest intellectual gifts with the humblest Christian faith. The Historical Society of New Jersey does well, by these Resolutions, to honor the memory of its most distinguished member—in science, a Nestor, and in religion, a disciple of Jesus."

REV. DR. FORRESTER spoke of going with others to Washington when a young man to see Prof. Henry about the probability of connecting America and Europe by telegraph, and being struck by his replies to questions, and by his manner, which carried conviction with it. He referred to the great triumphs achieved by electricity and the telegraph to-day, of the ocean cable and of the newspaper, which, by means of the telegraph, becomes a daily bulletin of the whole world. The spirit of Prof. Henry, he said, will linger on this side of the eternal world in his words and his works, which will live forever.

REV. DR. SHELDON said that while Prof. Henry was earnest in his scientific researches he accepted the discoveries of others with profound respect. As eminent as he was in the great profession of science, he always retained his Christian faith. In that faith he lived, in that faith he died. All must feel that our country and the world of letters have met a great loss.

After a few remarks from REV. DR. ABEEL and the PRESIDENT, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of the REV. DR. J. E. FORRESTER, it was

*Resolved*, That Prof. Moffat be requested to prepare a memoir of Professor Henry to be read before the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Trenton on the third

Monday of January next, unless sooner convened by the Executive Committee.

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### Resident Members.

Elected May 16th, 1878.

CHARLES M. DAVIS,	- - - - -	BLOOMFIELD.
BENNINGTON GILL,	- - - - -	ALLENTOWN.
BARKER GUMMERE,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
JAMES HARTT,	- - - - -	MONTCLAIR.
REV. R. RANDALL HOES,	- - - - -	MT. HOLLY
ISAAC L. MARTIN,	- - - - -	NEW BRUNSWICK.
JAMES D. ORTON, JR.,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
AARON MATHEWS,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
JAMES STEEN,	- - - - -	EATONTOWN.
ALFRED VINTON,	- - - - -	ROSEVILLE.

### Honorary Members.

SIR GILBERT EDWARD CAMPBELL,	- - - - -	ENGLAND.
JAMES GRANT WILSON,	- - - - -	NEW YORK.

## Donations.

ANNOUNCED MAY 16TH, 1878.

*From United States Treasury Department.*—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1877. Annual Report of the operations of the United States Life Saving Service, 1877.

*From United States Department of the Interior.*—Documents of Congress, 52 volumes.

*Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Presbytery of Montrose. Historical Discourse by Rev. Adam Miller, 1873. The Indianapolis Journal's Life of O. P. Morton. The Ayres Family (2 vols). Washington County and the Early Settlers of Ohio. Centennial Address by Israel Ward Andrews, LL.D. Presbyterian Church, La Porte, Ind., 1878—and 50 miscellaneous pamphlets.

*Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General.*—Record of officers and men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861–65, 2 vols. Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1877, 1 vol. Trenton One Hundred Years Ago. Journals of the Senate of New Jersey, 1872 to 1877. Minutes of the General Assembly of New Jersey, 1872 to 1877; and documents, 17 vols. in all.

*Ira C. Whitehead.*—Confederate Standard.

*Wharton Dickinson.*—Manuscript history of the Dickinson family of New Jersey, 1878.

*From Joseph Black.*—Quarto Centennial of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., 1875, Historical Sketch. Manuscript copy of Rev. Samuel L. Southard's Farewell, 1854.

*From Robert Clarke & Co.*—Bibliotheca American, 1878.

*From George H. Bruen.*—Historical Magazine, New Series. Vol. V, No. 1.

*From A. G. Crane*—Mechanics' Hall Association of Newark, ticket for twenty-five cents, October, 1837. Newark Banking and Insurance Company, ticket for ten cents, 1814.

*From R. S. Swords*—Memorial of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County in favor of a reduction of the State tax, 1878. Hymns ancient and modern for the use of the Church, and other miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Wm. Nelson.*—Report of the Committee on Lunacy of the

Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, 1877. Second Annual Report of the Old Ladies' Home of Paterson, N. J., 1877. Memorial to the Legislature by the Board of Freeholders in relation to half mill tax.

*From Charles O. Tichenor.*—Manuscript copy of a sermon preached in the new Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., by Rev. Uzal Ogden, May 5, 1791, at the execution of William Jones for murder.

*From Harvard College.*—Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1876-7.

*From R. A. Brock.*—Register of the Confederate dead interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., 1869.

*From Rev. A. H. Brown.*—Minutes of the 56th session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1877.

*From Samuel G. Drake.*—Eight miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Mrs. Jacob Van Arsdale.*—Miscellaneous manuscripts containing autographs of prominent citizens now deceased.

*From Mr. Carmer.*—Engraved portrait of John W. Francis, M. D., of New York.

*From John C. Suffeen.*—(Subject to recall). Stow's Survey of the cities of London and Westminster, 1598, reprint 1720. 2 vols. folio.

*From J. Bancroft Davis.*—The Alabama claims and their settlement, by Charles Sumner; reprint from New York Herald, January 7, 1878. The Suffolk Bank, by D. R. Whitney, President, Cambridge, printed for private distribution, 1878.

*From United States Navy Department.*—Naval Medical Schools of France and England.

*From Joseph Black.*—Manuscript Journal of Thomas J. Boyce, Sailmaker in the United States Navy, 1829-1839, 1 vol. Address before the Friends of Peace, 1844, by L. H. Stockton. Proces Verbal, the ceremony of initiation of the President of the New York Historical Society, 1820.

*From Thomas F. De Voe.*—Manual of the Common Council of the city of New York, 1869, 1 vol.

*From George H. Cook.*—Fifth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 1877. Thirteenth Annual Report of

Rutgers Scientific School, the State College, 1877. Report of the Clay Deposits of Woodbridge, South Amboy and other places in New Jersey, 1878, 1 vol. Annual Report of the State Geologist.

*From Teunis G. Bergen.*—Brooklyn Ferries, testimony and proceedings before Committee of the Senate, 1878.

*From Wm. A. Whitehead.*—Newark Daily Advertiser, 1877, 1 vol. 11 miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Henry Congar.*—New York Daily Times, 1877, 2 vols.

*From the Authors.*—Annual report of the Auditor of State to the Governor of Ohio, 1877, by James Williams, Auditor—Report of the Centennial managers to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, by F. G. Adams, Secretary, 1st vol.—Genealogical account of the male descendants of William Peck, by Darius Peck, Hudson, N. Y., 1st vol.—Remarks in reference to the report of the Committee of Forestry, by Hon. D. Wyatt, Aiken, S. C.—Early Settlement of Virginia and Virginiola, as noticed by Poets, and Players, by Rev. Edward D. Neill, Minneapolis ;—The Patriot War on the Canadian Frontier, 1838, by Levi Bishop, newspaper article, 1878 —The Poetical Works of Levi Bishop, 3d Ed.—Ten Years' Record of First Church, Orange, by Stephen Wickes, M. D., 1877.—History of Newark, N. J., by Joseph Atkins, 1878.—A partial record of the descendants of Walter Briggs, compiled by Sam. Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio.—Arguments before New Jersey Court of Appeals, in case of Potter vs. Ashurst, by Cortlandt Parker.

*From Societies.*—New England Historic Genealogical Society, Proceedings, January, 1878, Register April, 1878. Memoirs of deceased members, 1878, 1 vol.—Pennsylvania Historical Society, Magazine of History No. 4 and No. 1 of vol. VII. Minutes of the Committee of defence 1814-15, 1 vol. Historical Map of Pennsylvania, 1875, 1 vol.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Record, January, April.—The Essex Institute, Bulletin, vol. 9, Nos. 10, 11, 12. Historical Collections, vol. XIV, part III.—Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, Bulletin, 1877.—Minnesota Historical Society, Proceedings, 1849-1858. Annual Report of the Legislature, 1877.—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings,

May to December, 1877. List of surviving members, 1878.—Long Island Historical Society, Fourteenth Annual Report, 1878.—New England Society of Orange, N.J., Constitution and By-Laws ninth Edition, 1877.—Historical Society of Wisconsin, Twenty-fifth Annual Report, 1877. Catalogue of the Picture Gallery.—Iowa Historical Society, Biennial Report of the Board of Curators to the Governor, 1878.—American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings, October, 1877.—Maryland Historical Society, Wenlock Christian and the Early Friends in Talbot County, Maryland, 1878.—Library Company of Philadelphia, List of the more important books added from July 1, 1877, to January 1, 1878.—Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections, vol. IV, 5th series—and Proceedings, 1876, 1877.—A sketch of the life of Oliver Evans. The life and military services of Brigadier General Thomas A. Smyth. Miscellaneous pamphlets and newspapers.

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### ***Selections from Correspondence and Papers***

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 16TH, 1878.

FROM WILLIAM DUANE, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—I send herewith a copy of a letter from the wife of Governor Franklin to my grandmother Bache.

\* \* \* During my father's last illness he spent much time in copying a considerable number of old letters: this was one of them. What became of the originals, after he had copied them, I am unable to say. I have no doubt that they were copied *verbatim*, although he may have modernised some of the spelling.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM DUANE.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ.,

Newark, New Jersey.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM  
MRS. ELIZA FRANKLIN,

Wife of Governor William Franklin of New Jersey, to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Bache.

*Received from William Duane, Esq.*

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AMBOY, February 5, 1776.

DEAR SISTER :—Your favour of the 30th of last month was as welcome as it was unexpected, for I had long since despaired of the pleasure of a letter from you ; and I confess it gave me many hours' concern ; for as I have no relations or connexions of my own in this country, and but few that I look on as friends, I was very unwilling to lose one who held the first place in my affections and esteem ; but I am very glad to find that your neglect was rather owing to accident than design.

My thanks for your kind concern for me. I have, indeed, suffered a great deal of late and have been so thoroughly frightened that I believe I shall never again recover my strength or spirits. Your brother and I have been scandalously treated, but it is too long a story to relate now ; but when I have the pleasure of seeing you, will acquaint you with all the circumstances.

I sincerely congratulate you on the birth of your daughter and on her being made a Christian. Give my love to her and tell her I shall always acknowledge her as my god-daughter, and will love her better (if possible) than I do my dear Ben and my sweet Willy. I long very impatiently to see them all and you with them. Your brother and I shall be extremely glad that your father or Mr. Bachè would accompany [you] as you mention ; but, as they are now so much engaged, perhaps it may not be in their power. If that should be the case, we hope you will nevertheless contrive to come as soon as you can.



Amboy has been a very agreeable place till within these four weeks; but everything is now changed; and instead of those joyous, social evenings we used to pass with each other, we only meet now to condole together over our wretched situation. But I will stop my pen lest I should infect you with vapours and dejection of spirits.

Mr. F. joins me in duty to papa and aunt Mecom, and love to you, Mr. Bache and the children. I am, dear sister,

Yours very affectionately,

ELIZA FRANKLIN.

MRS. BACHE, Philadelphia.

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THE RESTING PLACE OF THE REMAINS  
OF  
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.  
BY  
W. A. WHITEHEAD.

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*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 16th, 1878.*

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On several occasions have I stood within the chancel of the Cathedral of Havana in the island of Cuba, and had my reverential feelings aroused as I gazed upon the sculptured features of him who "Gave a new world to Castile and Leon," surmounting a small plain tablet, bearing an inscription which literally translated reads thus:

"REMAINS AND IMAGE OF COLUMBUS!

A THOUSAND YEARS WILL YE BE PRESERVED BOTH IN THIS URN  
AND IN THE REMEMBRANCE OF OUR NATION."

No one disposed to boast of his claim to the title of "an American, can help feeling something like awe, on being brought into

such close proximity to the dust of him whose intellect and energy developed the existence of this Western Continent, and gives him such a country to love and honor. The remains of Christopher Columbus! How natural to regard as most sacred the shrine in which they repose!

After cherishing for fifty years my recollections of the place and its surroundings, it was with great disappointment, nay, with something like outraged feelings, at the deception which had been practiced upon me, that I read a few months since, that the place which had elicited such manifestations of some of the best feelings of our nature, was not what it had been represented to be for more than eighty years; as it had been demonstrated that the venerated remains were still on the island of San Domingo, where they were first deposited when brought from Spain.

Several years ago, I took the pains to test the correctness of statements made in a prominent Review in the United States, to the effect that the remains of the renowned navigator had been removed from the Cathedral in Havana; and so far as my pen could influence the opinions of a limited circle, it was employed to refute them. I was consequently more interested, probably, than I otherwise would have been, in seeking for the facts that would establish the correctness of the recent assertion that Havana was never so honored as to become the recipient of Columbus' venerated dust. Understanding that the United States Consul at San Domingo—Paul Jones, Esq.,—had taken part in the proceedings which were thought to have proved this to be the case, I wrote to him for more definite information, and received not long since a printed statement of all the circumstances connected with the finding of the remains in San Domingo; and I have thought that the members of the Society would be interested by the presentation of a brief account of what then occurred.

As a prelude thereto, it is well that I should allude to some of the prior events. Christopher Columbus died at Valladolid on the 20th of May, 1506, and his body was deposited in the Convent of San Francisco. Some years thereafter (1513) his remains were transported to Seville, and placed in the Carthusian Monastery of Las Cuevas, and in 1526, those of his son Diego, were interred

there also. Subsequently, in 1536, the remains of both were subjected to a third removal, being transferred to the principal chapel of the Cathedral at San Domingo, on the Island of Hispaniola.

On the termination of the war between France and Spain in 1795, as all the possessions of the latter in the island of Hispaniola (as San Domingo was then called), had been ceded to France, a Spanish squadron was sent to the island to aid in perfecting the arrangements. The commander of the squadron being a high minded Spaniard, proud of his country and of the notable deeds performed under its flag, made a formal application, on his own responsibility, without consultation with his sovereign, for permission to transfer the remains of Columbus to Cuba. The proposition was graciously entertained by all the functionaries interested, and the request granted. On the 20th of December, a large number of dignitaries, representing the Church and the State, the army and navy, as well as other persons of rank and condition, convened in the Cathedral, and Navarreti thus describes their proceedings :

"A vault was opened which was in the chancel, on the gospel side, and in it they found some plates of lead, indicating that they had formed a case of such metal, with fragments of the bones of the limbs and other parts of some deceased person. These were gathered with all the earth with which they were mingled, that had evidently composed part of the same body, and all was deposited in a gilt, leaden case, having an iron lock, which being shut, the key was delivered to the Archbishop. The case was in length and breadth about half a yard, and in height a third, and was placed in a coffin lined with black velvet and ornamented with galloon and fringes of gold, which was placed in a decent tomb. The following day there being present the most illustrious Archbishop, the Commanding General of the Armada, religious communities, Dominicans, Franciscans and Mercadarios, military chiefs of the army and navy, besides a large assembly of principal and ordinary persons of the people. Solemn rights and masses for the dead were sung, and afterward the Archbishop preached a sermon.

"On the succeeding day (December 21st), about four o'clock in

the evening, there assembled at the same holy Metropolitan Church the gentlemen of the royal court—[enumerating them.] On their arrival they found already there the most illustrious Archbishop, the most excellent Senor Aristizabal, [commanding the Spanish fleet], the Cathedral Chapter, and that of the Charities of the city and the religious communities, with a numerous detachment of military with their colors draped in mourning. The Governor and the President of the Court and two of the Judges, then took the coffin and conducted it to the principal entrance of the church.”

He then proceeds to give further details how that, alternating with other dignitaries in carrying the remains, they reached the walls, and on going outside, the procession halted and some religious service was sung, during which an admiral's salute of fifteen guns was fired on the plaza. The Governor then took the key of the coffin from the hands of the Archbishop and delivered it to the commander of the fleet for delivery to the Governor of Havana, until his majesty the King of Spain should determine what should be the ultimate disposition of the remains.

At the same time the coffin was carried to the beach and placed on board the brigantine, *Discoverer*, which, as well as the other vessels of the fleet, displayed insignia of mourning and fired salutes suitable to the rank of the Admiral. From the port of San Domingo the coffin was conducted to the Bay of Ocoa and was there placed on board the ship *San Lorenzo* to be taken to Havana, with orders that the same honors should be there paid to the remains. Notice was also given that they would be accompanied with a bust of Columbus, sent from Spain by the Duke of Veraguas, to be placed over the spot where should be deposited the remains of his illustrious ancestor. The Captain General of San Domingo had officially notified the functionaries of Cuba in advance of what had been done, in order that the necessary steps might be taken to receive the remains with “decorum and fitting honors.” They unanimously agreed that the ceremony should be carried out with due pomp, and that the case which contained the remains of so illustrious an admiral should be placed, on the gospel side, in the Holy Cathedral Church, with a suitable inscription.

On the morning of the 19th of March a formal delivery was

made of the coffin and case and of the key with which it was locked, and they were transported on board of a barge to the shore, moving in the centre of three columns of other barges and boats, decorated in a becoming manner and bearing all the officials of distinction. On their way to the shore all the ships at anchor paid the honors due to an admiral, and on reaching the quay the Captain General and others of the administration received the coffin, and placing it in charge of members of the Chapter it was transported between two lines of infantry to the Plaza de Armas, and placed before the monument commemorative of the place where the first mass was celebrated in Havana; thence after some formalities the procession moved to the Cathedral, and after the celebration of a pontifical mass the coffin and case which contained the remains were placed in the wall of the church on the gospel side of the altar. Thus in the language of Navarreti did "the Chapters, ecclesiastical and secular, the soldiers and communities, and all the nobility and gentry of Havana, give evidence of the high esteem and respectful remembrance in which they held the hero, who, having discovered the Island of Cuba, planted there first the standard of the Cross, and propagated among its natives the faith of Jesus Christ, on account of which considerations the city of Havana earnestly desired that the remains thus deposited should rest permanently in her bosom, and that no other province had a better right to possess them."

Such were the proceedings that characterized what was intended to be a most solemn and interesting event, the official delivery by one nation and the receipt by another, of the venerated remains of the great discoverer, and for more than eighty years, the world has recognized them as establishing the fact that they were so delivered and received. In one particular the account is defective. Nothing is said of any inscription upon the vault that was open, or upon the remnants of the metallic case it contained. Is it probable that the remains brought all the way from Spain, two hundred and fifty-nine years previously, to be there deposited, would not have been particularly designated? The fragments of bones discovered are said to have belonged to "some deceased person." Would not the record have been more specific had there been definite information as to who

the "deceased person" was? "Certainly," said the Bishop, of the Island, in a recent publication, "any one accustomed to historical researches must find it strange that so important a Commission on opening a vault and finding nothing more than some fragments of lead and of a human body, should accept them without further enquiry, as the remains of Columbus, and remit them to Cuba!"

But, on the other hand, it is difficult of belief, that the dignitaries who were concerned in making the transfer, were unmindful of the need of identification, or allowed themselves to be made the dupes of some official, who, while professing to gratify the Spanish Commander, was, in reality, deceiving him.

It seems, however, that there have existed traditionary doubts at San Domingo and elsewhere, which the detailed accounts of Navarreti would not satisfy. As late as the 19th of March, 1836, *El Noticioso de Ambos Mundos*," published in New York, inserted in its columns Navarreti's Narrative, as having the authority of an "official record," with a view to combat "erroneous and imperfect notices," that had appeared in foreign periodicals, and which were thought likely to mislead Americans as to the resting place of the remains. It is evident, however, that in San Domingo Navarreti's statements were not received as conclusive. There it was discreetly rumored," along the vista of years', that the Spanish authorities had been deceived by a skillful substitution of the remains of one of the Columbus family, possibly of Diego, a son of the admiral. A certain canon of the Cathedral, it is said, took a decided stand against the exhuming proposition, and eventually found means to circumvent the movement. It is also stated that three distinguished individuals whose names have come down to the present generation were, in succession, the depositaries of the canon's secret.

In September of last year (1877) as the Cathedral was being repaired under the supervision of the Reverend Canon Don Francisco Javier Bellini, the remains of Don Luis Columbus were casually discovered. This awakened an interest in the slumbering traditions, and the bishop who had, as he states, always doubted the transfer of the remains to Cuba, thought it a proper opportunity

to test the correctness of his theories, by authorizing the canon to make all necessary explorations. This that dignitary proceeded to do with two confidential workmen. It was soon definitely ascertained that a number of persons had been interred in the chancel of the Cathedral, without their remains having any special designation, affording, necessarily, ample opportunity for an erroneous disinterment in 1795, even if craft had not been employed.

But on the morning of the 10th of September last, two small vaults were discovered side by side, says Mr. Jones in a letter to me, separated by a wall of about six inches in thickness. The eastern or one nearest the altar was empty, the other contained a metallic case, and its surroundings satisfied them that an interesting discovery was about to be made. The Canon immediately notified the Bishop and two or three other officials, that they might at once repair to the Cathedral and verify the condition of the vault and its contents. Discovering an inscription on the case, the Bishop resolved to have things remain as they were, to lock the doors of the Cathedral, and to invite the President of the Republic, his ministry, the Consuls, various civil and military authorities and distinguished citizens, in order to give all the requisite authenticity to the result of the investigation; in the meanwhile guards were placed at all the doors to keep out unauthorized persons. His invitation was accepted. and at five o'clock p. m. of the same day, September 10th, 1877, the distinguished company assembled, and surrounding the Bishop, watched the excavating process. A stone being removed, they were enabled to draw out a leaden case, which, having been first submitted to the inspection of Canon Bellini, was then by him presented to the Bishop, who placed it with his own hands on a table in the middle of the chancel, where it was exhibited to the assembled authorities, and being carried into the body of the temple, was there shown to the people generally to whom admission had been granted.

The Canon then opened the case, exhibited the remains it enclosed, and announced the different inscriptions, which were considered as proving incontestibly that they were truly the remains of the illustrious Genoese Admiral. There were forty-one fragments of bones, large and small, the rest of the body being reduced

to powder, and a small bullet, which strengthened materially the other proofs, as it is known that Columbus was at one time wounded and had carried the ball in his person the remainder of his life.

"So splendid and memorable an event," using the language of the official notarial document, was "announced to the city by a salvo of 120 guns from the artillery on the plaza, a general peal of the bells, and the harmonies of the military bands." Subsequently the assembled worthies, forty-five in number (Mr. Jones, the United States Consul being one of them), placed their signatures to a document, certifying to all the circumstances connected with the discovery of the case, and to the inscriptions it bore. Many of the words were abbreviated, but all, freely translated, read as follows: "The most illustrious and renowned Don Christopher Columbus, Discoverer of America, First Admiral." And in another place were the initials "C. C. A."—Christopher Columbus, Admiral.

The case was then fastened up again, sealed with the seals of the distinguished functionaries present, and deposited in the sanctuary of another church (the "Queen of the Angels") being transferred thither with "whatever could give brilliancy and splendor to so solemn an act, for which"—says the document I quote—"the populace were found prepared, as was evident from the great crowd which filled the temple and the plaza of the Cathedral." That same evening (September 10th), at nine o'clock, the Illustrious Council of the city assembled in the "Temple Sanctuary of the Queen of the Angels," and confirmed Canon Billini's authority as custodian of the remains—described as being in a leaden case within another of wood, bound with seven ribbons and sealed with nine seals—and their place of deposit, subject to the direction of the Council. There they remain, for the present, at least.

The subsequent official acts connected with the events, were the publication by the Council to all the other municipalities of the province, and to the capital cities of others, of the discovery of the remains and of the intention of the Council to erect a statue and a monument worthy of Columbus and a Pastoral Letter from the Bishop of the Diocese to his Clergy and faithful people detailing all the circumstances, and a protest from him against the action of the



Council in assuming the charge of the remains, in as much as they should properly be left subject to his supervision. "The matter," said he, "is one purely of love and glory, and in this respect, as the grand deposit has been guarded and discovered by ourselves in the Cathedral, it should remain where it was found, until the time when, erected also by our own care, a grand monument in said Cathedral, shall enable us to remove it thither with proper pomp and solemnity."—A very respectful document in reply from the Council, set forth that "the possession, the conservation and the care of the illustrious remains of the immortal man who gave a world to the true faith, to civilization and to science, constituted a right and perfect duty of the Dominican people," and consequently the municipal government exclusively should control their disposition.—A withdrawal of the protest was requested as it had caused so much grief to them as "the representatives of the just and virtuous people of San Domingo."

This is the last document I have seen bearing upon the new condition of things. A newspaper article, not long since, casually adverted to the arrival from Spain, of some official authorized to inquire into the facts, but I am not aware that any thing has been done to satisfy the natural desire of Spain, to become the possessor of the remains which she has imagined she had already.

Mr. Jones in the letter I have adverted to, says it is supposed that the empty vault mentioned, contained the remains of Diego Columbus, the box containing them having no inscription whatever, facilitating, of course, the design of the crafty canon. But the inscriptions on the other case were conclusive evidence of the character of its contents, and he concludes by saying "for my own part, I can see no shadow of doubt, about the fact of these being the veritable bones of Christopher Columbus."

I cannot better close this narration than by quoting Washington Irving, who gives entire credit to Navarreti's account of the transfer of the remains to Cuba. He says: "When we read of the remains of Columbus, thus conveyed from the port of San Domingo after an interval of nearly three hundred years, as sacred reliques, with civic and military pomp, and high religious ceremonial; the most dignified and illustrious men striving who most should pay

them reverence; we cannot but reflect that it was from this very port he was carried off loaded with ignominious chains, blasted, apparently, in fame and fortune, and followed by the revilings of the rabble. Such honors, it is true, are nothing to the dead, nor can they atone to the heart, now dust and ashes, for all the wrongs and sorrows it may have suffered: but they speak volumes of comfort to the illustrious, yet slandered and prosecuted living, encouraging them bravely to bear with present injuries, by showing them how true merit outlives all calumny, and receives its glorious reward in the admiration of after years."



A MEMORIAL  
OF  
COL. JOHN BAYARD,  
BY  
GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON.

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*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, May 16th,  
1878.*



A MEMORIAL  
OF  
COL. JOHN BAYARD.

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*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New Jersey Historical Society :*

Eight years ago I had the honor of appearing in this hall to address you on the subject of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, a distinguished jurist of your State. To-day, in response to the invitation to address you, with which I have been honored for a second time, I have selected for my subject one who was a faithful assertor of his country's cause when America rose "to repel her wrongs and to claim her destinies," a patriot alike spotless in public and private life, a personal friend of George Washington, and one who spent the closing years of his honorable career in New Jersey.

The same ship that brought to the Western World and landed on the Battery of New Orange, as New York was then called, in the month of May, 1647, the last and most illustrious of the Dutch Governors of the New Netherlands, had also on board Stuyvesant's beautiful wife and his stately sister Anne, widow of Samuel Bayard. This lady was accompanied by her daughter Catharine and three sons, Petrus, Nicholas and Balthazar. These brothers are the ancestors of the American Bayards, and from the first named is descended Colonel John Bayard, the subject of this paper. He was a Revolutionary patriot of singular purity of character, "personally brave, pensive, earnest and devout," and a member of a family that has, in the course of two and a quarter centuries, intermarried with the Washingtons of Virginia; the Bassetts and Carrolls of Maryland; the Stocktons, Kirkpatrickes and Kembles of New Jersey; the DeLanceys, Jays, Livingstones, Pintards, Schuylers, Stuyvesants, Verplancks and Van Rensselaers of New York; and the Bowdoins and Winthrops of Massachusetts. Four of the Bayards have occupied seats in the United States Senate almost

continuously during the present century—a larger and longer representation than has yet been made by any other family. Several of Colonel Bayard's sons and grandsons distinguished themselves in other walks of life, and a great-grandson, General Bayard of New Jersey, won an enviable reputation in our late war as a cavalry leader, before he fell at Fredericksburg.

It has been a long cherished tradition in the family that the father of Samuel Bayard who married the sister of Stuyvesant was a French Huguenot divine, who, with his wife Blandina Condé, fled to Holland during the religious troubles, which disturbed their native land, in the sixteenth century. It has also been believed that he was a kinsman of the brilliant knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, who bore the name of Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, among the most illustrious soldiers of the armies of Francis the First of France. While sojourning, in the summer of 1875, at the Hague, I endeavored, with the aid of the king's librarian, to obtain some trace of the Rev. Balthazar Bayard, and to discover the missing family link, but without success. Among the few Bayards of whom we did find information was a certain Captain Martin Bayard of Ghent, but a native of France, who was second to no young soldier of his day in chivalric deeds of daring. With his Walloon troopers he thundered upon the enemy, like the brilliant chevalier, visor down and lance in rest :

"They quitted not their harness bright,  
Neither by day, nor yet by night :  
They lay down to rest,  
With corselet laced,  
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard ;  
They carved at the meal  
With gloves of steel,  
And they drank the red wine through the helmet barred."

It is very possible that this second Bayard<sup>1</sup> of the good city of Ghent who disappears from history in 1576, when he was made prisoner after slaying several of the enemy, may have been the father or grandfather of Samuel Bayard, who died previous to 1647 in which year as I have already set forth his family took ship for

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<sup>1</sup> In Holland the name is written Bayert and Baysaert.

New Amsterdam, where they arrived on the seventh day of May. Of Samuel Bayard, whose standing in Society may be inferred from the marriage connection which he made with the sister of Director General Stuyvesant, who married his sister Judith Bayard, so that they were doubly brothers-in-law, I was unsuccessful in obtaining any information in Holland, but of his wife we know that she was a lady of imposing presence, highly educated, with great business capacity, and possessing a somewhat imperious temper, not unlike that of her worthy brother with the wooden leg. Madame Bayard was accompanied by a tutor who, however, soon after their arrival was discharged as being unfit for his position, and henceforth she herself assumed the duty of instructing the children, teaching them, among other things, English, French and Dutch. Her proficiency as a preceptor is proved by the fact that her son Nicholas, while still a youth, was appointed to an important position, the records of which were required to be kept in the Dutch and English languages.

Petrus, one of the sons of Samuel Bayard who was named after his uncle Stuyvesant, continued to reside in New Orange, and November 4th, 1674, married Blandina Kierstadt, by whom he had three children, Samuel, Petrus and Sarah. The eldest, born in October of the year following, was named after his grandfather. In 1675, Petrus or Peter Bayard received from Governor Andros, a grant of an island of six hundred acres in the Delaware river, which on May 4th, 1679, he purchased from the Indian owners. The deed<sup>1</sup> describes it as Bompis Hook Island (now known as Bombay Hook), and is signed with the mark of a turtle, that being the sign of the Delaware chiefs. As readers of Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" will remember, the discovery of the turtle tattooed on the breast of Uncas saved his life. The joining of the son of the chief in this deed of quit-claim would seem to indicate the existence of a law of entail among the Indians. Abandoning his

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<sup>1</sup> For an official copy of the original deed I am indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware. I desire also to acknowledge my indebtedness for data kindly contributed by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the historian of New York; by General William S. Stryker of New Jersey, and by the Rev. Charles P. Mallery of Maryland, who has in preparation a History of Bohemia Manor.



purpose of building and residing on his new purchase, Peter Bayard cast in his lot with a company of religious colonists called Labadists, disciples of Jean de Labadie, a French enthusiast, holding the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch Church, but adopting other opinions and practices not recognized by that Church, and in 1684, assisted them in the purchase and occupancy of the four necks of land which have ever since been known as the Labadie Tract. He, however, soon after disposed of his share of the property, and returned to New York, where, according to the record of his family Bible,<sup>1</sup> he died in 1699. His residence was on the corner of Broadway and Exchange Place.

The year before his father's death, Samuel Bayard removed to Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, and purchased in partner-

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<sup>1</sup>This large and heavy folio Bible, now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. Jas. Grant Wilson of New York, was printed at Dordrecht, in 1690, and is illustrated with curious copper plate engravings and maps. The title page to the Old Testament is missing, but the volume is otherwise perfect, and in the original binding with strong clasps and corner pieces. The original record is written in Dutch, of which the following is a translation :

1. My father, Petrus Bayard, died in New York, in the year 1699.
2. My honored mother, Blandina, died in New York, in the year 1702.
3. Samuel Bayard, eldest son of Petrus Bayard, was born in the year 1675.
4. His wife, Susanna Bouchelle, was born in the year 1677.
5. Our daughter, Anna Maria, died January 12th, 1716.
6. My late honored husband, Samuel Bayard, died on Thursday evening, November 23, 1721, at 10 o'clock, and rested in the Lord, where he forever reaps in joy, what he hath here sown in sorrow, Amen.
7. My honored mother, Anna Margarita Conde, died on Saturday morning, December 29, 1721, at nine o'clock, and blessed, rests forever in the Lord Jesus Christ.
8. My honored brother, Hendrick Sluyter, died on Sunday evening, February 4th, 1722, at eight o'clock. And has entered forever into the rest of the Lord, whom now he shall with all his saints, unceasingly thank, honor and praise to all eternity, Amen.
9. My honored uncle, Jacobus Sluyter, died on Friday, April 14th, 1714, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and happy, rested in the Lord, after having fought the good fight. Thus he has received the reward of a faithful servant for which he now gives God praise, honor and glory, and shall to all eternity, Amen.

ship with his brother-in-law, Hendrick Sluyter, one of the four necks of land that originally constituted the Labadie Tract.<sup>1</sup> February 5, 1716, they divided their possessions, Bayard having previously erected on his share what was then and has ever since been known, as the "Great House," a large and substantial brick mansion still in good preservation. Here he brought his wife, Susanna Bouchelle, and after her death, his second wife, Elizabeth Sluyter, the writer of the record in Peter Bayard's Bible. She survived her husband and at her death, their son, James, the other children being Samuel, Peter and Mary Ann—inherited the "Great House." He married Mary Ashton, and had three children—two sons and a daughter, who died in her seventeenth year. She was engaged to the Rev. John Rodgers, who, four years later, married her cousin, Elizabeth Bayard. The sons, John Bubenheim and James Ashton, were twins, their ages differing half an hour. These twin-brothers became objects of the most tender solicitude to their accomplished grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Bayard, who strove from the earliest dawn of reason to imbue their minds with sentiments of honor and piety. "It is," says Michelet, "a universal rule that great men resemble their mothers, who impress their mental and physical mark upon their souls." In this instance, although I do not presume to class the twin-brothers among great men, the sons appear to have passed by one generation, and to have inherited their grandmother's mental and physical characteristics, rather than those of their maternal parent.

John Bubenheim Bayard was born in the "Great House," at Bohemia Manor, August 11th, 1738. His father died without a will, and being the eldest son, he became by the Colonial laws of Maryland, entitled to all the real estate. Such, however, was his affection for his brother, that no sooner had he inherited the property than he conveyed one-half of it to him. It was at this time, I

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<sup>1</sup>This Samuel Bayard or his cousin of the same name, son of Nicholas, purchased, in 1712, the Island of Hoboken. The original deed now hangs on the walls of the principal apartment at Castle Point, the residence of Mrs Edwin A. Stevens, a descendant of Peter Bayard.

<sup>2</sup>Mary Ann Bayard married Peter Bouchelle, another brother, Colonel Peter Bayard, married Susanna Bouchelle.

may mention *en passant*, that he abandoned the use of his middle name received from John Bubenheim, who spoke of James Bayard as his "well-beloved friend." John Bayard and his brother were educated at the institution at Nottingham, Pennsylvania, conducted by the Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., afterwards President of the College of New Jersey. One of his grand-daughters<sup>1</sup> remembers often hearing, while a child, of her grandpapa Bayard's school discipline. On Monday morning of each week the master went into the chambers, and gave every boy a sound able bodied thrashing to keep them good through the ensuing seven days. Young America of 1878 would neither approve nor, I imagine, submit to Finley's old time Irish methods of instruction.

Having completed his studies and survived his weekly whippings, John Bayard entered the counting house of a rich and highly respected merchant, named John Rhea of Philadelphia, while his brother began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Cadwalader. Soon after he entered his office, Mr. Rhea requested him to take a package to another part of the city, and young Bayard on going into the street with his aristocratic ideas, hired a negro to carry the parcel, until meeting a Quaker acquaintance he asked, "Did not thy master tell thee to carry that?" which being answered affirmatively, he added, "Then thee had better take it on thy own shoulders," so, pocketing his pride, the proud young southerner, adopted the Quaker's good advice, and carried the package himself. At the age of twenty one Bayard married Margaret Hodge,<sup>2</sup> and, in the course of a few years, he was recognized as one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. He early became a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church, then under the charge of the Rev Gilbert Tennent, and was chosen a trustee and ruling elder. The famous George Whitfield in his seventh and last visit to this country in 1769, met Mr. Bayard and became much attached to him. They made several tours together, and when Whitfield preached in the vicinity of Bohemia

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. How, widow of the Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., of New Brunswick.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of Adam Hodge of Philadelphia, and an aunt of Prof. Charles Hodge, LL. D., of Princeton, N. J. Another sister soon after, was married to John Bayard's brother, Dr. James A. Bayard.

Manor, he was accompanied by his friend Bayard, and was his guest, occupying an apartment which to this day, is known as "Whitfield's room."

On the death of his brother in 1770—a man of spotless character and already of great reputation as a physician, and of his widow who soon followed him, John Bayard adopted their children,<sup>1</sup> educating and treating them in all respects as his own, of whom he had a most abundant supply—no less than nine sons and five daughters. Of these, however, only eight attained to mature years.

John Bayard was among the first to raise his voice in opposition to the attempt of Great Britain to tax and oppress the American Colonies. He joined the Sons of Liberty, and John Adams, in his Diary, mentions him as one of a Committee of that Association, who, with Doctors Rush and Mifflin, intercepted at Franklin, near Philadelphia, the members of Congress of 1775, from the north, as they came, for the purpose of influencing them to choose Washington as Commander in Chief of the army. At the commencement of the war, the Assembly of Pennsylvania was not in favor of Independence, but the people were bent upon it, and a great public meeting took place in Philadelphia, the object of which was to compel the members of the Legislature to declare for independence or resign. The historian of our country says, "On the twenty-fourth of May, a town meeting of more than four thousand men was held in the State House yard to confront the instructions of the Tories as well as of the Assembly against independence, with the role of the Continental Congress, against "oaths of allegiance, and the exercise of any kind of authority under the Crown. It was called to order by John Bayard, Chairman of the Inspection Committee for the County of Philadelphia; a patriot of singular purity of character and disinterestedness, personally brave, earnest and devout."

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<sup>1</sup>Jane Bayard, John Hodge Bayard and James Ashton Bayard, born July 28, 1767, and succeeded his father-in-law, Governor Bassett in the United States Senate. He was a commissioner with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and died August. 6, 1815.

<sup>2</sup>Bancroft's History of the United States. Centenary Ed., vol. 5, pp. 264.

When the echoes of the guns of Lexington and Concord were heard in Philadelphia three battalions of infantry were organized, and Bayard, a member of the Committee of Safety, was made Colonel of the second, the first being commanded by Colonel Jacob Morgan, and the third by Colonel John Cadwalader, who, being the senior officer, was assigned to the command of the brigade, including the three battalions of infantry and a troop of light horse, commanded by Captain Samuel Morris.<sup>1</sup> Colonel Bayard saw active service in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Princeton. His battalion was a part of the force led by Washington in person, at Princeton, to resist the attack on General Mercer's demoralized brigade. In this battle Major Bradford, of Bayard's battalion, was severely wounded.

From an unfinished autobiography written a few years before her death by Colonel Bayard's eldest daughter, we obtain some original information concerning her father and his family. Mrs. Kirkpatrick writes: "About this time (the beginning of the Revolutionary war), our public affairs assumed an alarming appearance. War was approaching with all its terrors. My father engaged in the cause of his country with all the ardor of patriotism. He was the Colonel of a battalion of the city, but did not enter the United States Army. He afterward was a member of the Assembly. This was a conspicuous station and exposed him to the ill-will of the British. The duties of his office drew him from home and caused additional cares to my mother. Though a delicate woman and placed in trying circumstances, she possessed firmness of mind, and on perilous occasions showed much energy and intrepidity.

My father purchased a farm in what was considered a very safe part of the country. It was eighteen miles from the city, on the Schuylkill. This he designed as a retreat for his family in case the enemy should attack Philadelphia.

The first alarm that I remember was when it was reported that Roebuck was in the Delaware and would soon make an attack. I

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<sup>1</sup>These troops did not belong to the regular army, but were militia, known as the Philadelphia Associators. John Cox was Lieutenant Colonel, and William Bradford Major of the Second battalion. When Cadwalader as Senior Colonel, was ordered to command the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel John Nixon assumed the command of the Third battalion.

recollect the commotion in the house, boxes piled up in the parlor, furniture packing and the confusion and the alarm through the house. The Roebuck! the Roebuck! resounded; but what this was, I had no idea. Many of the family ran up-stairs to look out of the trap-door in the roof. I followed on but saw nothing; neither, indeed, was the vessel in sight; but the idea of a man-of-war approaching so near, filled all the town with consternation.

The family was removed to Plymouth which from that time became our residence for several successive years. The house was very plain and stood on the road-side, but the views round it were beautiful and became the favorite walk. There was a fine open wood, quite clear of underbrush through which the path lay. Here the children delighted to ramble, the high banks of the river were often resorted to for the beautiful views they afforded of the opposite side, where stood a small stone church called the Swede's Church, and which gave the name to the ford—the Swede's Ford; afterwards more known by being the passage of a part of the British army.

Owing to the progress of the war, and New Jersey being so much the seat of hostile operations, the College of Princeton was vacated. My brother James, among the others, had to return home. He procured a horse and took what was supposed to be the safest road to avoid the enemy. Unfortunately, he fell in with a party of marauders who seized him and inquired his name. When he told them, they immediately pronounced him a rebel and the son of a rebel; though, from his youthful appearance, it was evident he had never borne arms. But this availed nothing. They pinioned his arms and brought him to Philadelphia and committed him to prison, where a fearful doom awaited him. As soon as the sad news was brought to Plymouth, my mother determined to go immediately to the city. My father was at Lancaster where the Assembly was sitting, and she had no one to assist her; but her maternal love gave her energy. I do not remember hearing through whose influence she obtained a safe conduct, but she hastened forward and made application to the commanding officer. For some days she suffered a most anxious suspense. She met unlooked for kindness from a Quaker lady—Grace Hastings—which she mentioned with gratitude. It was a Christian act for a Tory to aid a Whig in those

troublesome times. Application was made to our Commander-in-Chief, and arrangements were made for the release of her beloved son, and she returned home to her interesting charge. It was a tedious space till he was released. His return occasioned a gleam of joy in the midst of those gloomy days. Several years afterwards he pointed out to me the place where he stood (it was a gate by the road-side) waiting to hear his doom, a halter was around his neck and the intelligence had not come whether life or death was the sentence. The messenger appeared in the distance. The moment was awful. But in a few minutes he was set at liberty,<sup>1</sup> and joyfully set off for his home.

On another occasion, my mother was placed in very trying and agitating circumstances. My father was absent, attending to his official duties at Lancaster, where the Assembly met as a place of safety removed from the seat of war, and she had a large family to provide for. A division of the British army was moving to Philadelphia by the way of the Swede's Ford; the road to be passed was the one on which our house stood. This alarm caused great consternation as such a course was not expected and no preparation was made for escape. An invitation was sent from a friend who lived at Potts Grove for her to bring her family there. Mr. Andrew Caldwell was the name of this kind friend, of whom I retain a grateful recollection. My mother engaged a few wagons to carry the furniture to places of safety, but could not, on such short notice, dispose of all the family stores. They had to be left for the plunder of the soldiery. She took her small children with her, and mournfully departed from her home, not knowing what should befall her asylum. As she went in the morning, in the evening the enemy arrived and took possession of the house which was so commodiously situated. They found much that was gratifying, and some things which proved amusing in the way of destruction. The library was a thing which could do them no good; they found many religious books, and concluded they belonged to some Presbyterian parson, and, of course, a rebel. They made a pile of them and amused themselves in shooting at them; in all directions, the frag-

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<sup>1</sup>His release on the ground of being a non-combatant returning from college was demanded in a letter to Sir William Howe, which appears in the correspondence of Washington. *Vid.* Sparks' Life, vol. 5, pp. 219.

ments and some few volumes remaining scattered over the court yard. Another thing excited their ire. It was the likenesses of our distinguished men. They tore them down and to increase their fury, saw behind them, with their faces to the wall, some of the royal family, and, of course, the American heroes had to share the fate of the unfortunate books. The wine was a great prize, and proved the means of saving the house which was doomed to destruction. But the officer, in gratitude for this unlooked for luxury, instead of ordering the house to be burnt, wrote a very polite note to my father, thanking him for his entertainment.

It was reported that the house was burnt and everything destroyed. This gave occasion to a friend—William Bell—to give evidence of his great affection and gratitude to my father. As soon as he heard this sad report, he made an offer to divide his property and give half of all he possessed to his friend, saying, "I owe all I have to your kindness, for you took me into your employ when I had nothing." Such noble conduct is worthy of lasting remembrance. The sacrifice, happily, was not requisite. The house remained and the losses were not so great but that they might soon be retrieved.

A more retired residence was procured for the Winter, which was rendered very agreeable by the near neighborhood of General Reed's family. There had long been a very intimate association between the two families, which continued through life. My father said, next to his brother, Joseph Reed was his dearest friend. The children participated in this friendly intercourse, and memory retains some of the pleasures of that early period when we played together.

The succeeding Summer, I think, the family was removed for greater safety to the Manor House in Maryland. There were some of the ancient slaves still remaining in these quarters, as it was termed, and my father took the kindest care of them in their old age. I have some remembrance of them. The old man would still go to the tobacco-field, and, sitting on a three-legged stool, would diligently look for the worms and destroy them. He called my father by the accustomed name of Johnny. "Massa Johnny, oh, I carried him many a day in my arms." Old Sarah was his wife. All I recollect of her was a large wen on her arm, so that



she could do little to help herself. But she was kindly cared for till her removal from earthy bondage.

The succeeding Winter was passed in Philadelphia. I have scarcely any recollection of that period. But in the Spring we all returned to Plymouth, which was now repaired and furnished anew. My father engaged a teacher and had a little cottage on the opposite side of the road fitted for a school-room. He admitted a few of the neighbors to enjoy this privilege with his family. It was a great matter in those days of desolation to have such a resource. It was a subject of great delight to me to have a little friend with me, and many a pleasant ramble we had together through the woods and down on the banks of the beautiful Schuylkill. Her father was a physician and lived about a mile off; but, accompanied by a brother, she used to attend punctually. I had a brother also, and it was our practice to go generally half-way home with them to a little brook which crossed the road. On a small knoll was a large hawthorn bush under which we often sat down to rest or amuse ourselves. The brook was so shallow that it was safely waded, or else we stepped along the rails of the fences. The boys generally performed the first method and we the latter. Many years afterward, when I re-visited the scenes, all the features of the place were altered. A fine broad stone bridge was erected over this little brook—the bank, our favorite seat, was levelled down, and no trace remained of the thorn bush. I could not hail the improvements with the same feeling as those simple objects, impressed on my childhood's memory. I was often allowed to spend days with my friend Rachel Shannon, and the places of our resort are still fresh in my recollection. Her father, Dr. Shannon, had a mill on the Schuylkill, which in our holiday time we often visited. About the middle of the stream, which spread out widely just at this place, was a small island studded with fine, spreading trees. To gain that island as a play ground, was the object of our earnest desire. There was a small boat belonging to the mill, and one day we persuaded the mill-boy to paddle us over. The current was too strong for our little lad, and instead of reaching the island, as enticing as Calypso's, we were carried down in our frail bark to the mill-race! Happily, the miller was near, and flew to our rescue, or in a few moments we should have been crushed under the water-

wheel. So graciously did Providence preserve us from the effects of our folly, I believe this adventure settled our minds about visiting the island.

With this friend, I kept up a very kind intimacy. I attended her marriage as bridesmaid, the first time I sustained that office. She was married to a son of General St. Clair, and continued to live with her parents. I never saw her but once after our removal to New Jersey.

In the Autumn we left our favorite retreat, and went to pass the Winter in Philadelphia. My father took a large house in Water street, not far from my grandmother's. At that time this street, now altogether one of Business, was occupied by many of the most respectable families, and Third street was thought to be quite high up. The growth of the city has been very great since those early days. My mother's health was very declining. Some recollection of her sick room still abides, and has been ever since a painful thought—a gentle reproof that I preferred sliding on the ice to sitting by my sick mamma! I have always felt it as *the* sin of my childhood.

I remember also, some time this Winter that I was invited to a tea-party at President Reed's, and great preparations were made about my dress. Goods of every kind were scarce and high, as commerce had not yet revived. Therefore a dress of my mother's was to be made up for me. It was an India muslin, which was an article rare and much admired. A pair of red shoes also were procured. Our coachman, Lancaster, one of the Maryland servants, carried me on his shoulder, his strong arm supporting my limbs. I felt as safe there as if seated in a carriage. This was the first party I was ever at, and it appeared very gay and beautiful to me, especially seeing the young ladies dancing. Miss Patty, the eldest daughter, was my friend, and I was much attached to her. The intimacy with this family has marked every period of my life. Our parents were attached by mutual esteem, and friendship descended to their children. Alas, the last link is broken! "All who live long must outlive those they love and honor." This I find by my own experience. I have survived all my early friends."

In the year 1780, Colonel Bayard lost his beautiful wife, whose portrait, as well as his own, has been transmitted to posterity by

Benjamin West and Charles Wilson Peale<sup>1</sup>. In the year following he married Mary, widow of John Holgden, of Charleston, South Carolina, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Grant, who became the second wife of Rev. Dr. John Rodgers. At the close of the war Bayard was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and later a member of the Continental Congress of 1785, which met in New York. Having lost his wife he married Johannah White, a sister of General Anthony W. White of New Brunswick, to which city he removed in 1788. Here Colonel Bayard became acclimated and built a beautiful residence, and here he occupied the same high social position which he held in Philadelphia. At that period no place in New Jersey could boast of a more distinguished society than his adopted home. At Colonel Bayard's house in Albany street were frequently entertained, while they were passing and re-passing through New Jersey between Philadelphia and New York, many of the great leaders of that era. Kosciusko,<sup>2</sup> Washington and other illustrious Revolutionary soldiers were welcome and frequent guests, as was Elias Boudinot, one of the Presidents of the Continental Congress; old Dr. Rodgers with his buzzwig and well polished silver-buckled shoes and knee breeches, and the Patroon of that period—the Van Rensselaer of Van Rensselaers, who came in his own brilliant coach and four from his Albany manor house. At Colonel Bayard's board; at that of his brothers-in-law, Governor Patterson of the United States Supreme Court, and General White of the United States Army; at Dr. Moses Scott's, at Judge Kirkpatrick's, at Colonel Neilson's, at the Garnett's, at the Smith's of Ross Hall, and at many others, there were in those hospitable times frequent gatherings at dinner, tea and supper parties, of a select circle of choice spirits arrayed in the handsome costume of those days when a gentleman's dress differed from that of his tailor or lackey. Colonel Bayard was born too soon to relish

<sup>1</sup>West's portraits were deposited temporarily by one of Colonel Bayard's sons at Joline's Hotel, Princeton, N. J., in the year 1833. When called for they could not be found, and have never been seen since. Peale's fine pictures are in the possession of Mrs. Mary Kirkpatrick How, of New Brunswick. A copy of Peale's portrait of Colonel Bayard is to be seen in the collection of the College of New Jersey.

<sup>2</sup>The writer has in his possession a curious pen and ink drawing made by the Polish hero while sojourning in New Brunswick, signed Kosciusko, and presented by him to Colonel Bayard's eldest daughter.

the freedoms of democracy, and there hung about him, as about most of his class, a little of the *chevaux-de-frise* of formality and stateliness pertaining to his time, which was, however, at least in his case, brushed aside in the presence of his family and intimate friends. In his gayest moments, when his benevolent countenance was brightened with its half playful, half pensive, smile, he would entertain his guests with touches of wit and humor and an occasional anecdote. Some of these have been handed down to us, three of which I may perhaps be permitted to relate.

Colonel Bayard was on a visit to the President's house in Princeton on one occasion when a most amusing passage at-arms occurred between Doctors Nesbit and Witherspoon—both Scotchmen, both wits and both Presidents—the former perhaps more lively and exuberant; the latter more keen. Doctor Nesbit had intimated beforehand that at dinner he would turn the laugh on Witherspoon; but though he was on the *qui vive*, no opportunity presented itself. Afterwards the venerable signer of the Declaration stooped to light his pipe at the fire, and, rising, struck his head against the mantel. "Oh!" cried he, "how my head rings." "Do you know the reason?" quickly asked Nesbit. "Why, no, sir." "Its because it is empty." "Why, Dr. Nesbit, would your head not ring if you were to knock it in that way?" "Oh! no, sir." "And do you know the reason?" said Witherspoon, "It's because it is cracked!"

Another was of the painter, Gilbert Stuart and Tallyrand, with both of whom Bayard was acquainted. The artist was as remarkable for the vigor of his language as for the strength with which he portrayed with his pencil. While pursuing his profession in New York his studio was open, on stated days, to receive visitors, and among others came Tallyrand-Perigord. Stuart, a great physiognomist, fixing his keen eyes upon him attentively, remarked to a friend with violent emphasis and gesture, "If that man is not a great villain, the Almighty does not write a legible hand!"

The concluding anecdote was told of one of his clerical friends, whose negro, called Jack, had a deadly quarrel with a neighbor's slave, known by the name of Cuffy. Jack fell dangerously ill, and his master urged him to forgive the said Cuffy. Jack replied that Cuffy was a "mis'ble, mean nigger," and he could not forgive him. "I tell you, Jack," said the clergyman, "that you must forgive him,

or God will not forgive you your many sins." "Well, massa," said poor Jack, "if I *die*, I forgive him, but if I *live*, Cuffy, look out! Sum day you tink a big mule kick you, an' it wont be no mule nuther!"

Colonel Bayard was, in 1790, elected Mayor of New Brunswick, and the people further showed their appreciation of his character by naming, in his honor, one of their thoroughfares Bayard street. A few years later he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset county. He was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1778, and continued as such for thirty years, rarely omitting to attend the annual meetings. At the commencement exercises of 1783, Colonel Bayard sat on the stage by the side of Washington, who that year honored the occasion by his presence.<sup>1</sup> For nearly two score years he very regularly attended, as a delegate, the meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Alexander, in describing the great men in the Assembly of 1791, says: "Colonel Bayard was there and took an active part in business, receiving much deference, as he had occupied high civil offices."<sup>2</sup>

Near the close of the year 1806 his health gradually declined, and during his last illness he often spoke of his brother. Awakening from sleep one night, he said: "My dear brother I shall soon be with you," and to his children he remarked, "Death has no terrors for me." As he approached nearer the grave he said, while sitting up, supported by two daughters, "I shall soon be at rest. I shall soon be with my God. O glorious hope! How precious are the promises of the Gospel! It is the support of my soul in my last

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<sup>1</sup>On his first visit as President of the United States to Mount Vernon there to cast off the cares of public life and to enjoy the pleasures of the country during the recess of Congress in the summer of 1790, Washington halted at New Brunswick to dine with his old comrade Colonel Bayard. Mrs. Boyd, the last survivor of his children, but a few years before her death in 1869, visited the house, still standing in Albany street, and pointed out the room where, on her return from school, with her sister, she saw the General and her father pledging each others health in which the other gentlemen present joined, and where she was spoken to by Washington in a manner suitable for a school girl of eleven summers.

<sup>2</sup>Life of Dr. Archibald Alexander, pp. 96.

moments." He could say no more, but his looks and arms directed towards heaven expressed everything, and the last whispered words which escaped from his dying lips were "Lord Jesus!" On the seventh day of January, 1807, he passed away peacefully in the perfect possession of his mental faculties, and was laid in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church of which he was, for sixteen years, a trustee and ruling elder, and where many of his kindred now sleep by his side under the shadows of a graceful cypress, planted by his son-in-law, Judge Kirkpatrick, who wrote the following truthful inscription, to be seen on his tombstone :

## THE TOMB OF

JOHN BAYARD,

Formerly a citizen of Philadelphia,

Lately of this city.

BENEVOLENT, LIBERAL, PATRIOTIC.

He was chosen by his country to fill her first offices,

His integrity and zeal justified the choice.

Generous in his temper, sincere in his friendship,

Eminent for every social virtue,

He possessed the esteem of all who knew him.

Kind, gentle, affectionate,

As a Husband and a Father.

He enjoyed the confidence and love of a numerous

Family, who erect this monument to his

Revered memory.

Devoted to the religion of Christ,

He was long a distinguished member of his Church :

An ardent friend of youth,

He zealously promoted the interests of learning,

Works of Piety, of Charity, and Benevolence

Were his delight and daily employment.

But his hope was in

JESUS.

Full of this hope,

He departed hence in triumph,

On the 7th day of January, 1807,

In the 69th year of his age.

As a concluding paragraph to this paper it may be proper for me to mention that Mrs. Bayard survived her husband for many years, and died at New Brunswick June 26th, 1834, and to enumerate those of his children who attained maturity, and who were all the fruit of his first marriage. The second wife had one son who died in infancy, and by his third wife Colonel Bayard had no issue.

1. James Ashton, named after his uncle, Dr. Bayard, was born May 5th, 1760, married Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Rodgers, had two sons, James Ashton and Walton, and died at sea on his return from South Carolina in June, 1788.

2. Andrew, named after his maternal grandfather, was born February 24th, 1762, married a daughter of Colonel Petit of the Revolutionary army; had Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Theodosia, James-Anna, Charles and Sarah. Andrew Bayard was an eminent merchant and for many years the President of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. He died in 1833.

3. John Murray, born March 11th, 1766, married Margaret Carrick of Toms River, Maryland, and removed to the estate of Weston at Millstone, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He had one daughter, Jane, and died April 9th, 1823.

4. Samuel, born January 11th, 1767, married Martha Pintard, and had Lewis Pintard, Susan Bradford, Caroline, Julia, Samuel John, William Marsden. At twenty-four years of age he was appointed Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He was sent to England by Washington after the ratification of the Treaty negotiated by Jay to prosecute the claims of American citizens. On his return he filled various important offices, and he was the author of an Abstract of the Laws of the United States, Notes to Peake's Law of Evidence, Letters on the Sacrament, and a Funeral Oration on the death of Washington. He died in Princeton, New Jersey, May 11th, 1840.

5. Jane, named after maternal grandmother, was born July 12th, 1772, married Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey. November 1, 1792, had Mary Ann Margaret, John Bayard, George Littleton, Jane Eudora, Elizabeth, Sarah and Charles Martel. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a benevolent Christian lady of many accomplish-

ments, including fine literary culture. She died at New Brunswick February 16th, 1851.

6. Nicholas was born October 8th, 1774, married Anne Livingstone Bayard, and after her death Miss McIntosh of Georgia; had Nicholas, Jr., Jane and Margaret. He died at Savannah, Georgia, November 21, 1821.

7. Margaret, born February 20th, 1778, married Samuel Harrison Smith; had Julia, Susan, John Bayard Harrison, and Anne. Mrs. Smith, whose husband was the editor of the National Intelligencer, was, like her sister Mrs Kirkpatrick, a highly educated lady, well-known in the best society of Washington. One of her works is entitled "A Winter in Washington." She died at Washington, D. C., January 7th, 1844.

8. Anna Maria, born March 22d, 1779, married Samuel Boyd, a prominent lawyer of New York; had Bayard, Elizabeth, Anna and Isabella. She died November, 1869, the last survivor of Colonel Bayard's children.

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1878.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

1879.

No. 4.

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TRENTON, January 23d, 1879.

The Society met at 12, M., in the rooms of the Board of Trade, the President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., in the chair, with the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON and SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., Vice President, also present.

The RECORDING SECRETARY read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY made his report of the correspondence of the Society, since the last meeting, and submitted letters received from Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell Bart. of England and James Grant Wilson of New York, accepting honorary membership, and from a number of gentlemen acknowledging their enrollment as resident members:—from Essex Institute of Mass.; Numismatical and Antiquarian Society of Phil.; Historical Society of Minnesota, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New York, and Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's Proceedings; from Messrs. Thos. G. Bonnell of Newton; Jesse Atkinson of Newark; Teunis Bergen of Bayridge; Wm. Brooke Rawle of Philadelphia; Henry S. Sheldon of Chicago; Rev. Stephen D. Peet of Ohio; Rev. J. H.

West of Hamilton Square; Rev. Geo. Sheldon, D. D., of Princeton; Chiswell and Wurtz of Paterson; Rev. C. D. Bradlee of Boston; the State of Pennsylvania; Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer of Bridgeton; United States Chief Medical Purveyor; Coast Survey Office; Department of the Interior; Swedenborg Publication Society; and Long Island Historical Society, transmitting donations for the library. From the family of PROFESSOR HENRY, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of condolence, passed by the Society; Mr. Edwin Salter of Washington, relating to Egg Harbor Genealogies; Missouri Historical Society, announcing its permanent location and asking for donations; J. L. Cleves of Paterson, enquiring after the Drummond family; G. Norton Galloway of Philadelphia, seeking information about the Reynolds family; A. S. Thurston of Elmira, N. Y., wishing Journals of Sullivan's Expedition; E. M. Woodward announcing an intended history of Bordentown; H. Whittemore of Rockland County Historical Society enquiring after the Queen's Rangers of the Revolution; Robert Gilchrist of Jersey City, making enquiry relative to the taxation of Indian lands in New Jersey; Barton Lowe of Philadelphia, relating to the encroachment of the Sea upon Cape May; and a number from other gentlemen seeking information on various topics. From Hon. T. F. Randolph, U. S. Senate, Adjutant General Stryker, Mr. Alexander J. Cothéal, and a number of others on miscellaneous subjects connected with the operations of the Society.

The letter of Mr. Gilchrist involving some historical questions of importance, was, subsequently, on motion of the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, referred to a committee to examine into the matter, and report at a future meeting. Messrs. Charles E. Green, and William S. Stryker were appointed on the committee with Judge Nixon.

The Treasurer, Col. ROBERT S. SWORDS, submitted his report, certified by the Auditors appointed by the Financial Committee, showing a balance in the treasury of \$429.22. The assets of the Society were stated to be \$8,167.97, irrespective

of the value of the real estate held in Newark.<sup>1</sup> The amount of arrearages reported, being \$537.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in their report, commented on the state of the treasury, expressing their opinion that more liberal contributions would be in better keeping with the aims the Society had in view and what was expected from it. "Although," say the Committee in their report, "the progress of the Society during the thirty-four years of its existance has been gratifying, especially to those who were among its founders, it is too apparent that the support it has received from the public at large, has not been such as its character as a State institution should have ensured to it. As the active, efficient and generous members of its early years have passed away, their places have not been filled in a way to continue the same growth in usefulness and influence that they produced. It is thought that only six of the gentlemen who were present at the organization of the Society at Trenton, on February 27th, 1845, still live, and comparatively few names of the original members—including such as James G. and Charles King, Archibald Alexander, James Carnahan, George W. Doane, Richard S. Field, Henry W. Green, Charles Hodge, Nicholas Murray, Joseph C. Hornblower, Wm. A. Duer, John J. Chetwood, Daniel V. McLean and others of like standing—are now to be found on our rolls.

Within a few days we have had to lament the death of one of our most venerated members, the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., which occurred at Athens, Georgia, on Sunday, January 12th. He was buried at Bound Brook, on Thursday, January 16th, causing the postponement of this meeting for a week, and it was deeply regretted that the violent snow storm, which prevailed on that day, prevented the attendance of many of the members who would have been pleased thus to manifest their respect for their old associate and friend.

DR. RODGERS was one of fifty members elected on the same day, January, 15th, 1846, and until he removed to the South, was

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<sup>1</sup> See subsequent page for the account in full.

a regular attendant at our meetings, and took a warm interest in every thing that concerned the Society. He was chosen to be one of the Executive Committee, on the 19th of January, 1854, and on the elevation of Mr. Field to the Presidency, in January, 1869, became one of the Vice Presidents, and on January 18th, 1872 was elected President, succeeding Mr. John Rutherford. This position he resigned in 1875, on removing to Georgia, and the members on conveying to him assurances of their high appreciation and regard passed a resolution of regret at 'the dissolution of associations which had been the source of much pleasure to them all, and the loss of those services which had ever tended to the benefit of the Society.'

DR. RODGERS, was the son of John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M. D., and grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wall Street, New York. His mother was Susannah Ravaud Kearny, daughter of Ravaud Kearny of Perth Amboy. He was born in New York in November, 1797; graduated at Princeton College in 1815, and at the Theological Seminary in 1818. His first charge was at Sandy Hill, New York, where he married, October 10th, 1821, Miss Caroline Thomas, who survives him. He was called from Sandy Hill to Bound Brook in 1830, where he continued to officiate until 1875, nearly forty-five years. The purpose he had in view in removing to the South was attained, as his earthly pilgrimage closed beneath the roof of his only surviving child, Mrs. Robert Bloomfield.

It was for the long period of thirty-six years—from 1838 to 1874—that he filled the office of Stated Clerk of the Synod of New Jersey; and in 1856 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, New Brunswick. It is not the province of the Committee to dilate upon his services in the work of the ministry, covering as it did nearly sixty years. It is enough for them to say that his long career of more than eighty-one years was such as to secure from all who knew him the greatest respect and esteem. May his example not be lost upon us."

That portion of the report referring to the late Dr. Rodgers was ordered to be entered on the minutes; and on motion of Mr. PETER A. VOORHEES, it was

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Dr. Sheldon be requested to present at the next meeting of the Society a paper illustrative of the life and character of the late ex-President of the Society.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the "Proceedings" of the Society since the May meeting (No. 3 of Vol. V, Second Series), containing, besides the business transactions brought down to the present time, the interesting memoir of Colonel John Bayard, read before the Society by Mr. James Grant Wilson, which has attracted much attention.

"It is a source of satisfaction to know," said the Committee, "that these unpretending issues are duly valued by kindred societies and individuals, as they oftentimes furnish, in the memoirs and papers they contain, matters as important to the historian or biographer as the contents of more pretentious volumes. These numbers as they are printed are gratuitously distributed to all resident members not in arrears."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that, since the last meeting several of the improvements demanded, to make the rooms more attractive and serviceable, had received attention and to some extent been perfected, particularly the erection of shelves in the newspaper department, relieving it from its overcrowded condition, and facilitating the examination of the numerous files that afford such rich returns to the enquirer. A larger number of volumes than usual had been bound, and some changes made in the arrangements of the furniture.

There were other matters requiring attention, for which it was hoped the financial condition of the Society would ere long allow to be undertaken. The Committee felt assured that the members needed no arguments to convince them that the increase of their library and additional facilities to render its treasures more and more available to the historical enquirer, are among the most prominent of the many worthy aims of the Society; and they consequently looked for their cordial support, in whatever measures

may be adopted to effect these objects, by increasing the resources of the treasury.

Some progress had been made with the "Catalogue of Manuscripts," but it was not yet completed.

The additions to the Library since the last meeting had numbered sixty one volumes, twenty-five of them bound volumes of newspapers, one hundred and forty pamphlets, a considerable number of manuscripts, and consecutive numbers of eleven other newspapers. A few of these were obtained by exchanging duplicates for them, but as their funds do not allow of purchases being made, the increase of the library had to depend upon donations. Appended to their report the Committee submitted a statement of those received since May, many of the volumes being of much interest and value.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported the names of several gentlemen whom they recommended for members, who were thereupon elected and new nominations received. Remarks were made by several members upon the practicability of increasing their number by personal application and influence.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported, verbally, the continued prosecution of the work entrusted to them. Since the last meeting a large number of transcripts had been received from Albany, N. Y., and other depositories, and a letter from the agent in London, which he read, warranted the expectation that before long the copied documents there obtained would be forwarded.

The PRESIDENT announced the following

#### STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1879.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—JOS. N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Wm. B. Kinney, Jos. N. Tuttle.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY—Martin R. Dennis, Wm. A. White-

head, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, Stephen Wickes, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS—N. Norris Halstead, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield. And as a COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—Messrs. Voorhees, Green and Stokes, who subsequently reported the following ticket, which was adopted:

#### OFFICERS FOR 1879.

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., of Lawrenceville.

VICE PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, of Trenton; John Clement, of Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Aldolphus P. Young, of Newark.

TREASURER—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

LIBRARIAN—Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Marcus L. Ward, of Newark; Wm. B. Kinney, of Summit; John Hall, D. D., of Trenton; Samuel Allinson, of Yardville; N. Norris Halstead, of Kearney; Joel Parker, of Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, of Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., of Princeton; David A. Depue, of Newark.

GEN. STRYKER gave notice that at the next meeting he would move an amendment to the By-Laws, changing the time of the annual meeting at Trenton from the "third Thursday in January" to the *fourth Tuesday in January*.

On motion of MR. WM. B. MOTT, it was

*Resolved*, That hereafter the hour for the annual meeting be 11 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 M.

MR. PETER A. VOORHEES submitted a certified copy of a letter from William Longstreet, of Georgia, grandfather of General



Longstreet of the Confederate Army, written to the Governor of that State, showing that between the years 1787 and 1790 he had constructed a steamboat on the Savannah river. Mr. Voorhees stated there could be no doubt of the construction of the boat, but it was soon after destroyed.

MR. JOHN S. McCULLY presented two old manuscript copies of the sermons preached at the funeral of Governor Wm. Burnet by the Rev. Mr. Brice in 1729, and of Mrs. Burnet by the Rev. Mr. Oram in 1727.

MR. SAMUEL ALLINSON, of Yardville, transmitted for the library a file of the "Saturday Evening Visitor," published in Burlington in 1825.

COL. R. S. SWORDS then read a paper on "The Remains of Columbus," narrating the circumstances which have transpired in San Domingo in connection with them, subsequent to the period treated of in the paper read at the May meeting by the Corresponding Secretary.

The paper was listened to with much interest, and was followed by some remarks from Col. Swords, prompted by a letter received from Paul Jones, Esq., United States Consul at San Domingo commenting on the little progress made in erecting the contemplated mausoleum to the memory of the distinguished discoverer: Col. Swords urging the propriety of all the governments in America joining to erect the monument.

On motion of MR. WHITEHEAD, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Col. Swords for his interesting paper, and a copy requested for publication.

MR. A. P. YOUNG, who had added to the interest of Col. Swords paper by furnishing a delineation of the box containing the remains of Columbus, from the description of it received from San Domingo, then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, From the evidence which we have, it appears to be a fact settled beyond reasonable doubt, that the mortal remains of the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, were never removed from San Domingo, but are still there, (in the custody of Canon

Bellini of the Cathedral Church of that city, acting under the authority of the municipal government), as was shown by their discovery and examination on the 10th of September, 1877, and the re-examination made at the request of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, on the 2d of January, 1878.

AND WHEREAS, Though this great man expressed a desire that his remains should find a final resting place in his beloved Hispaniola, they have not yet found it, and the people of San Domingo although desirous and willing to erect a suitable monument in their Cathedral, under which to deposit them, are not able to compass the same without foreign aid. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of the New Jersey Historical Society that the discoverer of the Western World is worthy of a monument which shall be suitable to his greatness, and also expressive of the gratitude of a Christian people, and such a monument should be built by the joint contributions of the republics of the Western Continent.

*Resolved*, That it would be both eminently proper and graceful for the United States of America to take the first step in bringing about such joint action by the Western Republics.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded by the Corresponding Secretary to the Senators and Representatives from New Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to the various Historical Societies of the country, the action of this Society in the premises, and request their co-operation in an endeavor to interest our national government in the proposed work.

The Society then took a recess, after which a brief paper was read by ADJUTANT GENERAL STRYKER on the "Massacre at Tappan," in September, 1778, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to him therefor.

PROF. JAMES C. MOFFAT, of Princeton, then read "A Memoir of Professor Joseph Henry, LL. D.," which elicited the warmest expressions of gratification from every one present; not only on account of the just tribute paid to the distinguished man it commemorated, but also for the graceful rhetoric employed in developing his character and attainments.

On motion of JUDGE NIXON, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Professor Moffat and a copy of the paper requested for publication.

MR. JOHN A. VOORHEES announced the death, since the last

meeting, of Mr. Ralph Voorhees, a highly respected citizen of Middlebush, Somerset county, who had been an active and efficient member of the Society since January, 1867.

After a vote of thanks to the Trenton Board of Trade and the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their rooms, the Society adjourned to meet in Newark in May next.

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### Resident Members.

Elected January 23d, 1879.

REV. HORACE S. BISHOP,	. . . . .	EAST ORANGE.
TREVONIAN HAIGHT, M. D.,	. . . . .	NEWARK.
WARREN K. LYONS,	. . . . .	NEWARK.
A. S. MEYRICK,	. . . . .	KINGSTON.
REV. ELDRIDGE MIX, D. D.,	. . . . .	ORANGE.
REV. W. H. ROBERTS,	. . . . .	PRINCETON.
JOHN STEVENS,	. . . . .	HOBOKEN.
REV. J. HOWARD SMITH,	. . . . .	NEWARK.
JOSEPH S. SUTPHEN,	. . . . .	NEWARK.

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### Honorary Members.

REV. WM. BUSTERICK L. HAWKINS,	. . . . .	LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPTAIN GEORGE CONWAY,	. . . . .	LONDON, ENGLAND.

## **Donations.**

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 23d, 1879.

- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Eight miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From R. S. Swords.*—Catalogue of the Governors, Trustees and Officers of Columbia College, N. Y., 1754 to 1846, and eleven miscellaneous pamphlets. To the Cabinet—Pottery from an Indian mound at Cedar Keys, Florida.
- From E. A. Carman.*—Report upon Forestry, prepared by Franklin B. Hough, 1878.
- From R. A. Brock.*—Sundry newspapers containing historical articles and proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society.
- From Mrs. J. C. Hornblower.*—Miscellaneous newspapers, 1810 and 1827.
- From Henry J. Yates.*—Annual Reports of the City of Newark, 1877.
- From Department of the Interior.*—Bureau of Education Report, 1876. Circulars of Information, No. 1, 1878. Officers Register, 1877.
- From Yale College.*—Obituary Record of Graduates, 1878. Catalogue, 1878-79.
- From U. S. Patent Office.*—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1877. Official Journal, 1878. Official Gazette, 1878.
- From Col. T. F. Devoe.*—Manual of the Common Council of New York, 1863.
- From John C. Mandeville.*—Newark City Directory, 1877.
- From Joseph Black.*—Newark City Directory, 1877. Decennial Memorial of Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, Newark, 1878.
- From John R. Barcalow.*—Two deeds for land in Essex and Hunterdon counties, 1724, 1757.
- From James Price.*—Sundry manuscripts, 1794, 1806.
- From Samuel A. Green, M. D., of Boston.*—Forty-third Annual Report of the Industrial Aid Society, 1879, and twenty miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Samuel H. Pennington, M. D.*—Reports of the American

- Bankers' Association, 1877, and forty miscellaneous pamphlets.  
*From George E. Sibley.*—William Wells, of Southold, and his descendants.
- From Edmund D. Halsey.*—The Daily Graphic, containing historical sketch of Morristown.
- From Unknown.*—Boonton Weekly Bulletin newspaper article. The Great Revival of 1818.
- From Mrs. Jacob Van Arsdale.*—Original documents with autographs of former residents of Newark, 1802 and 1810.
- From Henry J. Sheldon.*—Proceedings of the Chicago Bar in memory of Hon. Sidney Breese, 1878.
- From Harvard College.*—Annual Report of the President and Treasurer, 1877-78.
- From Rev. George Sheldon, D. D.*—A large number of manuscripts from the late Dr. R. K. Rogers, being letters and vouchers of Col. James Abeel, D. Q. M. Gen'l, Morristown, 1777—1780.
- From William Nelson.*—Third Annual Report of the Old Ladies' Home, Paterson, 1878. Annual Report of the Finances of Bergen County, N. J. Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic, 1878. Catalogue of the Loan Exhibition, Paterson, 1878.
- From John I. Young.*—The American Church Review, 1875, 1876, 1877. 3 vols. Manual of the Common Council of the city of New York, 1868-69. 2 vols.
- From Oba Woodruff.*—Old newspapers, 1815, 1827, and ten miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From E. R. Craven, D. D.*—The Semi-Centennial of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 1874.
- From A. P. Young.*—Prideaux's History of the Old and New Testaments, Vol. 1.
- From B. Shannon.*—New York World newspaper, 1865 to 1878 inclusive.
- From Samuel W. Pennypacker.*—The Pennypacker re-union.
- From William Roome.*—Manuscript deed from Mandeville to Young, 1711-12.
- From Rev. R. B. Campfield.*—Three manuscript sermons of Rev.

Dr. N. Perkins, preached in Brook Haven 1760, 1826 and 1829. Two sermons of Rev. N. Perkins, 1811, 1834.

*From R. Gilchrist.*—The state of the question of Jurisdiction and Boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, 1873, with marginal notes.

*From Miss Stafford.*—Antique collection and art gallery at Church of Redeemer fair, Park Hall, 1878.

*From Ingalls & Co.*—Almanac, 1879.

*From Authors.*—Our Dead Brothers, an address in the College Chapel, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1878. Baccalaureate sermon before class of '77 by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.—The Bishop of Iowa's address and its assailants. The Episcopal Address. Scripture reasons for the use of Forms of Prayer, by Wm. Stevens Parry, D. D.—Sermon preached to the Church at Harrison Square, 1878, by C. L. Bradlee, the pastor.—President Grant and Political Rings, a satire by P. Cudmore.—Genealogy of the Lefferts family, 1650—1878, by Teunis G. Bergen.—The History of North America, by John Cabot, a first chapter in the History of North America by Frederick Kidder.—History of Hamilton Square, N. J., by I. H. West.—The Right Flank at Gettysburg, by William Brooke Rawle.—Reminiscences of the War, by Samuel Toombs.

*From Societies.*—Essex Institute Bulletin, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of Vol. X. Historical Collections, Vol. XIV, part 4.—Delaware Historical Society, Formal opening of the new quarters, newspaper article.—Rhode Island Historical Society, Proceedings, 1876-'77, 1877-'78.—Pennsylvania Historical Society. Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. II, Nos. 2 and 3.—Library Company of Philadelphia, Bulletin, new series, No. 1, January, 1879.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record, July, October, January, 1879. American Philosophical Society Catalogue, Part III, 1878, Proceedings, January to June, 1878, 3 vols.—Georgia Historical Society, Collections, Vol. IV.—Chicago Historical Society. Biographical sketch of the late Gen. B. J. Sweet. History of Camp Douglass. Father Marquette at Mackinaw and Chicago,

by Henry H. Hurlbut.—Long Island Historical Society, Memoirs, Vol. III. Campaign of 1776.—American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings April, 1878.—Minnesota Historical Society, The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1877.—Vermont Historical Society, Proceedings of Governor and Council, Vol. VI.—Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections, Vol. V. fifth series.—Swedenborg Board of Publication, a Compendium of the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, 1875.

*From Publishers.*—Paterson Daily Press, Vols. 24, 25, 26.—Consecutive numbers of the Essex County Press.—Orange Journal. Bloomfield Record.—Princeton Press. Weekly State Gazette. New Jersey Herald.—American Journal of Education.—Mouth Inquirer.—National Standard.—Hackettstown Herald Bordentown Register.

*From U. S. Coast Survey Office.*—Report. 1875.

*From Governor Hartranft.*—Pennsylvania Archives, Vols. 5. 6. 7.

*From John J. Rose.*—One cent Nova Cæsarea, 1787.

*From Dr. Stephen Wickes.*—Two framed pictures. Cohoes Falls, 1758. Louisburg, 1758.

*From Hon. John Jay Knox.*—Annual Report as Comptroller of the Currency, 1878.

*From Rev. A. H. Brown.*—Minutes of Annual Session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1878.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE N. J. HISTORICAL SOCIETY FROM THE 1ST OF  
JANUARY, 1878, TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1878.

RECEIVED.		EXPENDED.	
From Annual Duos.....	\$ 431 00	For Rent of Library Rooms.....	\$ 550 00
" Initiation Fees.....	70 00	" Salary Assistant Librarian.....	400 00
" Life Members' Fees.....	50 00	" Current expenses, including janitor, fuel, postage, ex- pressage, advertising, etc.....	318 08
" Interest.....	379 76	" Cash deposited in Howard Savings Institution, acc. Life Member Fees.....	50 00
" Rents.....	233 36	" Cash deposited in Howard Savings Institution, 10 per cent. of deposits from Newark Savings Institution.	106 00
" Tale of Publications of the Society.....	9 53	" Printing and Publishing two Nos. of Society's Pro- ceedings.....	205 00
" Donation.....	3 00	" Binding.....	8 25
" Newark Savings Institution, 10 per cent. of deposits.	106 00	Balance cash.....	429 22
Balance in Treasury 1st January, 1878.....	783 90		\$2,066 55
	\$2,066 55		

## ASSETS.

t in West Park street, Newark.	
posits in Newark Savings Institution.....	\$ 742 00
" " Dime Savings Institution.....	1,260 26
" " Howard Savings Institution.....	368 00
" " American Trust Company.....	368 49
Certificate of Deposit American Trust Company.....	5,000 00
Cash in Treasury, December 31st, 1878.....	429 22
	\$8,167 97

W<sup>m</sup>. the undersigned, Committee of Auditors appointed by the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, do hereby certify that we have examined the same, finding vouchers for all expenditures, and that the same are just and true.

NEWARK, N. J., January 9th, 1879.

R. N. MILLER, } Committee.  
WM. B. MOTT, }



## ***Selections from Correspondence and Papers.***

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 23D, 1879.

FROM ROBERT GILCHRIST, ESQ.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 9, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—I stopped to-day in the rooms of the Historical Society and inquired for anything which would throw light on the history of the lands in Burlington county—township of Eversham (Little Egg Harbor, I think). and Washington—which were bought for the Brotherton Indians.

Hoods index of New Jersey laws, under Brotherton Indians and under Indians, will show you where to find several laws relating to them.

The first act of 1758 authorized commissioners to purchase with State's money, I think, about 3,000 acres of land.

The act of 1758 exempted these lands from taxation. About 1,800 of the Indians wanted to sell, and the State appointed commissioners to sell the land. The lands were sold and the purchasers—one Levi Wilson being a prominent purchaser, insisted that the lands were still exempt from taxation.

About 1804 the legislature repealed the section in the act of 1758, which exempted the lands from taxation.

Wilson still insisted that the lands were exempt and that the act of 1804 impaired the obligation of a contract.

Our Supreme Court held that the exemption was intended to continue only while the Indians held the land, and the decision is reported in Pennington's reports (in N. J., Wilson), page 300 to 311. This was in 1807. The Supreme Court of the United

States, reversed this decision in 1812, but the case was not argued. It is reported in 7 Cranch Reports.

A statement of the case was agreed on—which I hoped to find in the Historical Society. It ought to be in Washington, D. C., unless it was burnt when the capitol was burnt in 1814. W. S. Pennington (Governor Pennington of our times' father) sat as judge in our Supreme Court.

Judge Griffith was counsel for Wilson in Supreme Court, United States.

Strange to say, this land has paid taxes since 1814, i. e., since two years after the Supreme Court at Washington held it not liable to taxation.

Judge Pennington became Governor, I think, in 1813, and may have had something to do with the lands again becoming subject to taxation.

This New Jersey case which was decided without argument, is the corner-stone of all the cases holding that the State may part with the right of taxation.

But this is not a historical question—but how the owners of the lands, so soon after they were declared exempt from taxation, submitted to taxation is a historical question.

I imagine that these owners wanted something from the State, and agreed to waive the exemption. But there is a history connected with the matter, which I feel very curious about.

I wish the members of the Society would help the State authorities to find out, how the matter ought to stand now. I am not engaged in the case. The Attorney General is—Mr. Stockton.

There is a large collection of manuscripts and pamphlets somewhere in the State House—ten years ago or more I went through them—which would throw some light on the subject.

These manuscripts ought to be with the Historical Society, for they throw a great deal of light on our history.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT GILCHRIST.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM MR. EDWIN SALTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—In the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, I noticed a request for information of the genealogy of the Bellangee family of Egg Harbor. The genealogy of this family was published in the New Jersey Courier of Toms River, March 10th, 1869, by Mrs. Leah Blackman of Tuckerton, a lady who has spent many years in collecting historical, biographical and genealogical information relating to Little Egg Harbor and its early settlers. As it may be of interest to many interested in genealogical matters to know the names of families she has endeavored to trace up, I append a list published in the New Jersey Courier, commencing in February, 1869 and continuing for several months thereafter. I have copies of the numbers, and my impression is, that copies were furnished to the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. I understand that some of these articles have lately been republished in the Mount Holly Mirror.

Yours respectfully,

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,

EDWIN SALTER,

*Corresponding Secretary N. J. Hist. Soc.*

Names of families of Little Egg Harbor of whom the genealogy has been published, together with biographical sketches of the most noted members, by Mrs. Leah Blackman of Tuckerton N. J.

Allen,	Deacon,	Lippencott,	Rutter,
Andrews,	Downs,	Mason,	Ridgway,
Atwood,	Edwards,	Mathis,	Sawyer,
Bartlett,	Ellsworth,	Mott,	Seaman,
Belangee,	Falkenburg,	Ong,	Sears,
Burton,	French,	Osborn,	Shourds,
Brown,	Gaunt,	Parker,	Stiles,
Carr,	Gifford,	Pettitt,	Sooy,
Cowperthwaite,	Horner,	Pharo,	Tucker,
Cox,	Leak,	Rockhill,	Willetts.
Cranmer,	Loveland,	Rose,	

# THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

BY

R. S. SWORDS.

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*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 24th, 1879.*

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Those who were present at the May meeting of the Society, and heard the reading, by the Corresponding Secretary, of his paper entitled "The resting place of the Remains of Christopher Columbus," will recollect that he mentioned the writer hereof as the translator into English of a Spanish pamphlet called "Collection of Documents relating to the Discovery of the Remains of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral of San Domingo," which pamphlet had been received by the Corresponding Secretary from Mr. Paul Jones, the American Consul at San Domingo, in response to a letter of inquiry as to the facts and incidents of this most interesting occurrence.

The performance of this literary task awakened in the translator a feeling of interest very much akin to enthusiasm. To know how the intelligence of this discovery would be received in the mother country of the colony which boasts the possession of these sacred relics, and what was to be the upshot of the matter, when the world became convinced that a page of history of so great importance was to be corrected, created an absorbing desire in the mind of the writer. Actuated by such an impulse, the writer in the month of July last past, addressed a letter to our Consul at San Domingo, requesting a copy of the pamphlet, and further information as to what had transpired in the matter since the 10th

day of September, 1877, the date of the grand discovery, when the precious relics were placed by the municipal authorities in the keeping and trust of the Canon of the Cathedral, the reverend Francisco X. Billini. This point, it will be remembered, is where the paper of Mr. Whitehead leaves the subject, and closes the narrative contained in the pamphlet mentioned.

In response to this request, the writer had the satisfaction to receive in October last a letter from the Consul, and accompanying it a copy of the pamphlet in a new and enlarged edition, containing all that had transpired since the discovery of the 10th September, 1877. In the hope that the interest evinced by the Society, when the paper of Mr. Whitehead brought this important discovery to their knowledge, has suffered no diminution, and that it may please you to know what further has been done in the premises, the writer has translated into English the supplement contained in the new edition, and proposes to lay before you the gist thereof: not that he would have it to be understood as an invasion by him of the literary domain of Another who has so well done his part, but only as supplementary where his paper stops. With this explanation, due as the writer thinks in common courtesy, he proceeds to a continuance of the narrative.

It appears that his Majesty the King of Spain, on being informed of the discovery of the 10th September, 1877, appointed one Don Antonio Lopez Prieto as a special agent, to act in conjunction with the Spanish Consul resident at San Domingo, in soliciting from the authorities of the Republic permission to make a special examination of the discovered case and its contents, through a scientific commission to be selected for such purpose.

Having obtained the requisite permission from the Government, the Consul first addressed himself to the Bishop of the Diocese, requesting his permission as the ecclesiastical authority to proceed in the matter. The Bishop having granted the authority, addressed a letter to the President of the Municipal Council, informing him of the facts stated, and also that he had appointed the next day, (27th December, 1877), at half-past three p. m., in the Sanctuary of "The Queen of Angels," where it will be remembered the case

had been deposited under the guardianship of the Canon Billini, for the fresh examination, inviting in his letter the presence of the Municipal Council. This letter of the Bishop seems to have been the beginning of difficulties. The same punctillio, the same conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities which was manifested on the 10th September seemed to have broken out anew. The Council was called together to consider the letter of the Bishop, and the following dignified reply was returned :

COUNCIL OF THE CAPITAL, No. 110. }  
San Domingo, Dec. 27th, 1877. }

**MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR :**

The Corporation over which I have the honor to preside, has seen the communication of yesterday directed to them by your Most Illustrious Holiness, in which they are invited to be present at the opening of the case which contains the venerable remains of the immortal Don Christopher Columbus.

It is not their intention to oppose this act, but as up to the present, they have received no official communication from the Minister of the Interior, who is their immediate organ, and this Corporation from the first having under its guardianship and responsibility this deposit, which it by its decree of the 10th September last past placed in the charge of the Canon Billini, Your Most Illustrious Holiness will have the condescension not to proceed to the accomplishment of said act, until this Corporation may receive an official communication respecting it, and shall determine on the manner and form in which so delicate an operation should be proceeded with.

I greet you with all consideration,

JUAN DE LA C. ALFONSECA.

The Most Illustrious and Reverend

FRA ROQUE COCHIA,

Bishop of Oroppe, &c.,

San Domingo.

A number of letters passed between the various parties, some twelve in all ; and the entanglement was only relieved by a letter from the Secretary of Foreign Relations, who for the time being

was charged with the portfolio of the Secretary of the Interior, which letter was addressed to the President of the City Council apprising him that he had been commanded by the General Government to cause an examination to be made of the remains of Columbus, in a public and solemn manner, by three scientists; and inviting the Council, as the guardians of said remains, to witness the examination, and to take upon themselves the direction of the same.

This letter from the State Department at once solved the difficulty, and cut the Gordian knot of punctilio and pride.

The second day of January, 1878, was appointed for the new examination, which took place in the "Hall of Studies" of the College "San Luis Gonzaga," attached to the Church of the "Queen of Angels." A large assemblage of people of rank and prominence gathered together by previous invitation, anxiously awaited the moment for the commencement of the interesting investigation.

A full narrative of the proceeding was published in the columns of "La Patria," and copied into the pamphlet before mentioned. We condense from the narrative the following description:—

In the middle of the Hall of Studies of the College, and in front of the spacious entrance, was erected a magnificent canopy adorned with gilded galloons of divers figures, two national flags forming a curtain, the whole covering a table richly adorned, upon which was placed the sealed case which enclosed the lead one that guarded in its turn the relics of the discoverer of America, whose portrait was seen below the canopy. The company present were mainly the same as those assembled in the Cathedral Church on the evening of the 10th September, 1877, with the addition of the Scientific Commission composed of the physicians Doctor Pedro MaPineyro, Doctor Manuel Duran and Doctor Mariano Socarras. The Canon Billini at the right of the table opened the proceedings, as the depositary of the case, claiming it was the same as he had received, and in the same condition as to the numerous seals which had been put upon it at the first examination, calling upon all present to witness the same. After a careful examination of

the seals—which were found perfect—they proceeded to the opening and inspection of the case. An orchestra at this moment commenced to play a march, which added to the solemnity of the proceeding. After the breaking of the seals (which according to the *proces verbal* of the Notaries was done with the greatest formality, each seal being broken by the individual who affixed it, or by some other duly authorized to do it for him), the President of the Council, opened the wooden case which enclosed the leaden one, carrying the latter with all possible care to the centre of the hall where he deposited it on a table, around the sides of which gathered the medical gentlemen, the members of the Council the consuls and notaries and proceeded to a rigorous examination of it.

Raising the lid, the construction of the case was first inspected, resulting, as appeared on the first examination, in its being entirely of lead, rudely made, the four perpendicular walls of it being made of a single plate, joined by two coarse nails or rivets.

The bottom was also riveted, and the lid was fastened by two hinges of the same metal secured each one by six nails. Between these hinges (on the back) appeared two small holes, denoting as will be seen hereafter, something of significance. The inscriptions as before reported, were examined and found to be the same.

Then followed an examination of the venerable remains one by one, being arranged successively on the open lid, which was held by the Alcalde, removing them afterwards into a flat bottomed basket covered by a large sheet of paper. The leaden ball was found, which was particularly examined by the Spanish Consuls.

At the conclusion of this delicate operation and before replacing the bones in the case, Doctor Don Manuel Duran removing the dust which was found in the bottom, discovered a thin metal plate of the size of two or three inches, with two small holes in it: noticing some letters on both sides of it, and cleansing it with a linen handkerchief, the plate was found to be of silver, and they were able to read clearly on one side the inscription—

U<sup>o</sup> P<sup>te</sup> de los r. <sup>tos</sup>  
del P.<sup>mer</sup> Al<sup>te</sup> D<sup>o</sup>.  
Cristoval Colon Des.



A part of the remains  
Of the first Admiral Don  
Christopher Columbus, Discoverer.

And on the other side—

U.

Cristoval Colon.

This plate, the record states, was overlooked on the 10th of September, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the little light in the Sacristy of the Cathedral. The two screws spoken of before, the two holes in the back of the case between the hinges and the plate with the two holes in it, all here find their connection, as the screws were found to correspond perfectly with the holes in the case and in the plate.

This scrupulous examination having been concluded, they passed on to the taking of photographic views, an operation which could not be done in the Hall on account of the deficiency of light; the case was carried through the crowd to the College, where Senor Narcisso Arteaga took four negatives, after which that gentleman addressed the President of the Council, saying that he put no price upon his work, but that he presented the plates or negatives to the city, as his contribution to the great work of proving to the world that San Domingo possesses the veritable remains of the Discoverer of America.

This being finished, and the Spanish Consul having signified that he was satisfied with the examination, they proceeded to fasten the leaden case, and next the wooden one which enclosed it, and arranging anew on all sides broad satin bands of flesh colored ribbons, whose ends being united, the consuls of the friendly nations, the Reverend Father Billini as the representative

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<sup>1</sup>It must be borne in mind that Columbus was first buried at Valladolid in 1506; afterwards at Seville in 1513; and finally in the Cathedral Church at San Domingo in 1536. By consequence, the case contained only his bones.

of Monsenor, the Bishop of Orope, the Notaries and Alcalde of the Capital, in due order placed their respective seals in melted sealing-wax; leaving anew in the possession of the Canon Billini, the sacred treasure committed by the people to his honored custody.

The proceeding terminated at 4½ p. m.

Great importance was attached to the discovery of the little silver plate, which had fallen from the rusted screws into the dust in the bottom of the case. This little plate with its stains of time, and evident signs of antiquity seemed to the Dominican people to be confirmation beyond dispute, of the fact, that they possess the veritable remains of the great Columbus.

A formal record of all the proceedings of the second of January, was drawn up by Leonardo Delmonte i Aponte, Notary Public, which was signed by himself and all the attending authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, and also by the Consular body and invited guests. It appears at large in the supplement of the pamphlet, and recites the facts substantially the same as I have quoted from "La Patria," with perhaps a little more of detail. One fact it states which does not appear elsewhere, and that is, that this new examination, though asked for by the Spanish Consul as the representative of his Catholic Majesty, was originally asked for by the Spanish Academy of History.

The pamphlet also contains the report of the Medical Commission, which is of sufficient importance to justify my quoting at length:

"REPORT of the Medical Commission charged with verifying the condition of the case, in which are found the remains of D. Cristobal Colon.

"The Medical Commission charged with expressing their judgment upon "the state of preservation in which is found the case which enclosed the venerable remains of the immortal Columbus," proceeds to deliver simply and clearly the result of their examination; the occurring circumstances of that act of the second day of January of the current year, their opinion and estimate, scientific-

ally and conscientiously as required by their professional duty, and the transcendental and delicate nature of the subject.

"The case was fastened, and the dimensions, taken on the lid which projected a little over the body of said case, were, forty-four centimetres in length, twenty-one in breadth in the middle, and twenty-two in height. Its appearance is metallic, of whitish color in parts, especially so near its bottom, dark gray in others. It presents externally the letters and inscriptions stated in the record of the tenth of September, and many depressions and indentations, caused probably by external violence. Also some crevices in the joining of the body with the bottom, through which escaped at every movement portions of the interior dust.

"Having removed a portion of the gray dust which covered the exterior, and having effaced the fine coat or whitish film which covered it in parts, and which we determine to be the protoxide of hydrate of lead, which forms on the surface of this metal on contact with air or moisture, and after having made small cuts in it, observing the bright white blue color of the metal, its malleability and other properties, we have recognized that the case is entirely of lead. A single plate forms the lid, secured by two hinges also of lead; another sheet forms its body, this joined by two rivets on the right side, the middle part; and a third forms its bottom likewise joined by rivets. In the posterior face, the middle and upper part, shows two holes, situated horizontally at a distance of fifty-five millimetres from each other.

"The strange and rude appearance of the case, the antique form of its letters and inscriptions; its solid structure, its uncommonness, and its joinings by rivets, together with the other observed circumstances, induce us to believe that it is of ancient construction, and that it may very well be as supposed, three hundred and forty-one years old; then we know that lead resists change for an indefinite time.

"The film of gray dust, or may be the suboxide which covers the surface, once formed, this metal is preserved inalterable throughout the course of ages.

"The lid being raised, which is only fastened by two hinges, the edge or thickness of the sheets are clearly seen, which are from two to three millimetres in some parts.

"On the inside face of the lid is discovered in very legible characters the following inscription :

"Most illustrious and esteemed man, Don Cristoval Colon.

(Ilus<sup>mo</sup> i Es<sup>do</sup> Varon D<sup>a</sup> Cristoval Colon.)

"In the interior of the case we find some human bones, decayed, light and easy to crumble between the fingers, some fragments, and dust. Upon removing these to discover the bottom, we find a leaden ball, some thirty grammes in weight, two small screws, and a silver plate with two holes which correspond exactly to those described as in the lid.

"The plate shows two inscriptions engraved, which are mentioned in the record of the second of January, and is about eighty-six millimetres in length and thirty-three in width.

"The want of certain elements, the stress of time, then the photographer and other artisans required to fill up the affair, and the inadequate conditions in which we found ourselves, encompassed and restrained, so to speak, by the Illustrious Council, certain members of the clergy, various authorities, a multitude of strangers, and a crowd of people, all of whom animated by the same earnest desire, were eager to get near and witness the proceeding; all these circumstances then hindered us in making a more profound and detailed examination.

"Referring, however, to the letter of instruction of the most excellent Sor. Minister, in which it is asked of us *"to examine the state of preservation in which is found the case which encloses the venerable remains of the immortal Columbus,"* we believe that upon this point we have given frankly and sincerely our opinion, in strict conformity with the light of truth and science.

"We believe that the course of an equal period of time with that attributed to the said case, would not alter the good condition in which it is found, if it should be kept isolated from every organic substance.

"In quitting thus our fulfilled trust, we include the honor of saluting your Excellency with the most distinguished consideration.

"SAN DOMINGO, January 18th, 1877.

Attest :

PUIEYRO ; SOCARRAS ; DURAN.

"The most excellent Sor. Minister of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic."

The Medical Commission have not named in their report the several bones found in the case, probably because they were specified in the Notarial Act of the proceedings of the 10th September, 1877. On that occasion the remains were examined by the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Don Marcos Antonio Gomez, assisted by the Licentiate Don Jose de Jesus Brenes, and were identified as follows :

A Femur—wasted away in the upper part of the neck, or between the great trochanter and its head.

A lesser leg bone, in its natural state.

A Radius also entire.

A perfect Clavicle.

An Ulna.

Five perfect ribs, and three imperfect.

The sacral bone, in bad condition.

The coxis.

Two lumber vertebræ.

A cervical, and three dorsal ones.

Two heel bones.

A metacarpal bone.

Another, metatarsal one.

A fragment of the frontal or coronal containing the half of an orbicular hollow.

A middle third of the Tibia.

Two fragments more of Tibia.

Two astragali.

A head of a shoulder-blade.

A fragment of the lower jaw.

Middle end of the humerus.

Constituting in all 13 small pieces, 28 large ones—and others reduced to powder.

As an important part of this paper, I also submit a copy of the letter received from Mr. Paul Jones, our Consul at San Domingo :

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }  
 San Domingo, }  
 September 17, 1878. }

"R. S. SWORDS, ESQ., NEWARK, N. J.

"DEAR SIR:—

"Your favor of July 17, last, is at hand per S. S. Tybee. I send you by this mail as requested, a copy of 'Colon en Quisqueya.'

"Nothing has been done with the bones since, except to transfer the leaden case into a glass box, sealed up, but so arranged as to expose the remains to view without disturbing the seals.

"The improvements upon the Cathedral are completed and it presents a much improved appearance, internally as well as externally.

"Nothing has been done towards the proposed monument, as the country here is too poor to do anything, and the applications abroad do not seem to meet with a favorable response.

"It is to be regretted that now we know beyond any doubt that the veritable bones of Columbus are really here, that the various Republics of the New World do not unite in erecting a suitable monument to his remains. The sum required divided amongst so many, would be a mere trifle to each.

"Respectfully yours,

"PAUL JONES,

"*Consul.*"

In conclusion I beg to submit one question.

Is not what you have heard suggestive of a sentiment; would it not be a graceful and becoming act for this Great Republic, as the one among the Western Republics, owing the chiefest debt of gratitude to the memory of the great discoverer, to take the initiative, among these Republics, in furnishing the means to erect a suitable shrine in the old Cathedral of San Domingo, which shall not only hold the sacred relics of the great dead, in fulfilment of his wishes expressed in life, but be a monument which through all

time shall tell to the throngs of pilgrims who may visit the spot, not only the story of his great genius and discoveries, but also speak the grateful remembrance of a continent given by him to civilization and the Christian Faith.

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NOTE.—The preceding paper was at its reading, illustrated by, and largely indebted for its interest, to a Crayon drawing of the Case which is the subject of the paper, drawn to the scale and conforming in all respects in its appearance, to the description contained in the text. Also by copies of the several inscriptions *fac simile* to the type of the pamphlet. These were the artistic work of Mr. Adolphus Pennington Young, the Recording Secretary of the Society, for whose kindness in furnishing the same, the writer desires to express his grateful thanks.

R. S. S.

M E M O I R  
OF  
PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.  
BY  
REV. JAMES C. MOFFAT.

---

*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society at Trenton, January  
23d, 1879.*





# MEMOIR.

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In the death of Joseph Henry, Charles Hodge and William C. Bryant, America lost, at brief intervals, her leaders of thought in their respective spheres. They had all stood before the world, as representative men, longer than most people now in the prime of life can remember. All three reached an early reputation, and carried their intellectual energies in undiminished brightness to the end; and all reached or approximated the boundary of four-score years. Their days were filled with activity, regular and unrelaxing, and they have all left behind them additions to the amount of human instruction which posterity will not "willingly suffer to die."

The earliest poet of whom America had any just reason to be proud, continued through his long life to add, from time to time, to that treasure of pure poetic gold, which no lapse of years can ever reduce in value, nor anything short of a change in the constitution of the human mind, and its relations to external nature. The expounder of Christian theology took his stand on the ground of orthodoxy, and from that point of view contemplated and compared the whole realm of Christian doctrine in a work from which all denominations can learn true statements of their own faith, equally free from compliance and from prejudice. And the representative of American science, in his place at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, served the cause not only by promoting the investigations of others, and diffusing a knowledge of their results among men, but also led the way, and added to the treasures of science by his own discoveries, some of which have been used in binding the nations of the civilized world in bonds of instantaneous communication.

Of similar standing in their respective departments of labor, those great men were also similar in the noble serenity of their whole career. They all proved abundantly able to defend themselves when exposed to assault—morally brave men, and intellectually strong, none of them ever wielded his power for a selfish end. No one of them ever fought for the exalted place he held, but rose to it by natural process of growth. It was his proper stature. Bryant never maligned a rival poet as some of his early contemporaries, on British soil, notoriously did, never attempted to keep others down that he might reign. Henry aided and encouraged many a scientific toiler, but never obstructed nor assumed superiority over any. And Hodge, who struck many a sturdy blow for truth, never struck one for his own fame.

To that similarity of position, in their respective spheres, corresponds the nearness of the dates at which they disappeared from among us. Professor Henry died on the thirteenth of May, Mr. Bryant on the twelfth of June, and Dr Hodge on the nineteenth of the same month of last year, 1878, only thirty-six days between the first and the last.

Of that illustrious three, Joseph Henry was the youngest. He was born in Albany, in the State of New York, on the 17th of December, 1799, of Scottish parentage, on the side of both father and mother. By the early death of his father, and the narrow circumstances of the family, he enjoyed few facilities of education in boyhood. Nor until the age of fourteen did he evince much aptitude for learning. About that age he was apprenticed to a jeweller, but, ere he had learned the trade well enough to make his living by it, his employer gave up the business. Thrown out of occupation, he spent several months almost entirely in light reading and the amusement of the theatre. In this course he was arrested by accidentally falling in with a small popular book on science. He had not read much of it before a change came over his thinking. A mental craving of which he had not previously been aware evinced itself within him. He resolved to devote his life to the prosecution of scientific knowledge, and forthwith commenced to take evening lessons from two of the professors in the

Albany Academy, supporting himself, at first, by such chance employment as he could obtain, and after a time, by teaching a country district school. At the end of about seven months he entered as a regular pupil of the Academy, and so continued as long as his means lasted. Subsequently, at the recommendation of Dr. Beck, Principal of the Academy, he was employed as private tutor in the family of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. In that capacity his duties occupying only a few hours a day, the rest were spent in assisting Dr. Beck in chemical investigations, and in studies with a view to the profession of medicine.

An appointment on the survey for a road from the Hudson to Lake Erie, through the southern tier of counties of New York, diverted his mind from medical studies. Upon finishing that enterprise successfully, he was appointed to the professorship of Mathematics in the Albany Academy. But as his studies did not commence immediately, he spent the interval of nearly six months in exploring, with Professor Eaton, the geology of New York State.

It was while employed in the duties of his department, in the Academy, that Professor Henry began a series of original investigations on Electricity and Magnetism—the first regular series prosecuted in this country since the days of Franklin. His discoveries soon attracted the attention of scientific men. And in 1832, a vacancy happening in the department of Natural Philosophy at Princeton, he was recommended for it by such men as Dr. Jacob Green, Dr. Torrey, and the elder Silliman, and at the instance of Professor Maclean, was elected to fill the place.

In his first year at Princeton, during the absence of Dr. Torrey in Europe, Professor Henry gave lectures on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, as well as on his own department of science, whereby his time was completely absorbed. Next year, relieved from extra duty, he returned to his work of original research, which was continued as long as he remained in Princeton. In 1837, he spent a year in Europe, chiefly in London, Paris and Edinburgh. His researches had prepared for him a favorable introduction to the scientific men of those cities. He returned

with increased zeal and enlarged views, and bringing with him greatly improved apparatus. The next eight years were a period of steady activity, and accumulation of new results.

In 1846, Professor Henry was requested by some of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, then just about to be organized, to assist them with his views on the subject. In reply, he expounded the meaning of Smithson's will, on that head, and stated by what means he thought it could be best realized. His conclusion was, that the intention of the donor was to advance science by original research and publication, that the establishment was for the benefit of mankind generally, and that all unnecessary expenditures, on local objects would be violations of the trust. For organization of the institution, the plan he proposed was to assist men of science in making original researches, to publish their results in a series of volumes, and to give a copy of each to every first-class library on the face of the earth. His plan recommended itself to the Regents, who also elected him to the office of directing its execution. Notwithstanding some pre-coxious legislation, on the part of Congress, whereby unnecessary difficulties and expenditures had been already incurred, Professor Henry assumed the duty, and by prudent, consistent perseverance, gradually succeeded in bringing the institution into a state of prosperity and extensive usefulness.

When the Lighthouse Board of the United States was organized, Professor Henry was appointed by President Fillmore, one of its members, which, until his death, he continued to be, in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Experiments. During the civil war, he was appointed one of a commission, together with Professor Bache, and Admiral Davis, to examine and report upon various inventions and propositions, intended to facilitate operations of war, and to improve the art of navigation. He was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education; and, upon the death of Dr. Bache, succeeded him, as President of the National Academy of Sciences, established by an Act of Congress in 1863, to advance Science,

and to report upon such questions of a scientific character as might be connected with the operations of government.

The most pleasant, and to his original investigations, the most productive period of Professor Henry's life was that spent in Princeton. Within those fifteen years, the greater part of his work, which consisted in discovery, was done. He left Princeton with regret, and much regretted, and with the intention of returning as soon as he had organized the Smithsonian Institute. But his responsibilities to that new agency for the advancement of knowledge continued to increase, and he never saw the time when he could feel free to leave it. The hope gradually diminished, and was finally abandoned. In 1854, the Trustees of the College at Princeton resolved to establish a professorship of applied science, and invited Professor Henry to fill it, with the understanding that his salary should not be inferior to that paid by the Smithsonian ; but a sense of duty constrained him to abide in Washington, which he did to the end of his days.

The memoir of a scientific man would be radically defective without some account of his scientific work ; and yet I must remember that this memoir is not for a scientific, but an historical association ; and that I myself am not a scientist, but a worker in history. It would here be out of place to attempt a discussion of the nature and value of Professor Henry's discoveries. But a brief statement of what they were, and a classification of them according to their subjects, is the least that should be offered.

The world is indebted to Professor Henry ; First, for original discoveries, some of which have proved of very great value ; and, secondly, for his services in directing the Smithsonian Institution.

1. His first researches were addressed to the development of Electro-Magnetism, with a view to the accumulation of power. They resulted in producing from a bar of soft iron, bent in the form of a horse shoe, and surrounded by coils of isolated wire, a magnet capable of suspending a weight of over three thousand pounds, by the use of a comparatively feeble galvanic current.

2. This power he applied for the first time, to produce con-

tinued motion in a machine, and tested as to the expediency of its use.

3. The next step led to the exposition of the method whereby Electro Magnetism might be employed in transmitting power to a distance; and the first Electro-Magnetic Telegraph was demonstrated.

4. Attention was then turned to Electro-Dynamic induction. In this, he started from a discovery of Faraday, "that when a current of Galvanic Electricity was passed through a wire," a current in an opposite direction was induced in another wire arranged parallel to it. Professor Henry discovered that an induction of a similar kind takes place in the primary conducting wire itself. The subject was pursued as a means of increasing the intensity of a current by the use of a spiral conductor. It is likely to become better known in relation to the latest wonder of the telegraph

5. Research followed up further in this line, issued in the discovery of inductive currents of different orders, made up of waves alternately in opposite directions; and that a plate of metal interposed between the conductors neutralized the induction, as afterwards appeared, from a current in the plate itself.

6. The method was also discovered of inducing a current of quantity from one of intensity, and *vice versa*.

7. Upon turning attention, with a new class of experiments, to common Electricity, Professor Henry discovered some other remarkable facts of induction. Thus, he found that when a discharge of a battery of several Leyden jars was sent through a wire stretched across the College campus, an inductive effect was produced in a parallel wire, the ends of which terminated in plates of metal in the ground at a distance of several hundred feet from the primary current, the building of Nassau Hall intervening; and further, that the induced current changed its direction with the distance of the two wires.

8. That fact was explained by the further discovery that a discharge of electricity is of an oscillatory character, filling the

surrounding air with waves backward and forward, until equilibrium is restored.

9. Similar experiments were applied to the clouds, and proof obtained that a discharge of lightning produces also a series of oscillations, filling the atmosphere to a great extent.

10. From these discoveries followed various experiments touching the condition of lightning rods while transmitting a discharge of electricity from the clouds.

11. Professor Henry's investigations extended also to a great variety of other subjects—to the principles of molecular attraction, as exhibited in liquids, and yielding and solid bodies, explanatory of the causes of explosions in ill constructed fire-arms—to Acoustics, especially as applied to churches and other public buildings, and to fog-signals—to experiments on heat, in which the radiation from clouds, and animals in distant fields was indicated by the Thermo-electrical apparatus, applied to a reflecting telescope on the relative intensity of radiant heat to that of radiant light in flame—to observations made in connection with Professor Alexander, on the comparative temperature of the sun's spots and other parts of the sun's disk, and on the red flames on the border of the sun, in the annular eclipse of 1838—on the reflection of heat from concave mirrors of ice, and its application to the source of the heat derived from the moon—experiments on the phosphorogenic ray of the sun, showing that it is polarizable and refrangible by the same laws which govern light—on the penetration of the more fusible metals into those less readily melted, while the latter are in a solid state—to experiments for determining the velocity of projectiles, and various other topics. The Index of the Royal Society of London gives the titles of forty-one different contributions to science made by Professor Henry, and published in various scientific journals in America, Great Britain, France and Germany; and yet some of his contributions are not contained in that list.

12. The Smithsonian Institution Professor Henry molded from the beginning, according to his careful exposition of the founder's written intention; and on the same principles conducted it until



his death—a period of over thirty years. That plan was to promote the progress of science and of true research, whereby valuable knowledge could be increased. Men of talent were stimulated to make original researches by suitable rewards for memoirs containing new truths, and part of the income was appropriated for particular researches, under the direction of proper persons. A regular series of periodical reports was published on the progress of the different branches of knowledge; and occasionally separate treatises were issued, under the general title of *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, on subjects of recent discovery, research or development, according to the purpose of Mr. Smithson, “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.”

Besides positive discovery and the amount of knowledge produced by the labor of others, which he had much to do in eliciting and putting into circulation, Professor Henry made many other valuable additions of his own on various points in his annually published reports. Meteorology was one of his earliest themes. In connection with Dr. Beck of Albany, and the Honorable Simeon DeWitt, he was employed in organizing the Meteorological System of the State of New York. And while Director of the Smithsonian, he wrote a series of articles on Meteorology, published in the Patent Office reports, which besides the exposition of established principles, contain many original suggestions. And in conjunction with Professor Guyot, he first inaugurated, through the agency of the Smithsonian, a systematic observation and study of the law of storms, which has since been carried forward, by other hands, and the tables prepared for which by Professor Guyot, are now in use wherever such observations are made by those who speak the English language.

Science, Professor Henry never pursued for gain. He entertained a high ideal of the dignity of knowledge, and loved truth for its own sake, with an unvarying and religious veneration. In his work of discovery he always felt himself standing near to God, while Pantheism to his mind was appalling.

Never was his scientific belief hastily formed. Holding that

when a man finds truth, he finds something which is eternal, he esteemed it worth while to be patient, to take time and make sure. In research he was keen sighted, minute and thorough, careful to observe the smallest details, suspicious of allowing himself to be charmed into hastily accepting anything because of its falling in neatly with a theory. 'A splendid sensation would poorly compensate for missing the truth. Nor was it enough to have an apparent discovery sustained as real by one or two experiments. He would test and verify his experiments, over and over, guarding against all conceivable contingencies of error, and of biasing conditions in them; and never announced a discovery until its truth had thus become familiar, and a certainty to his own mind. But a theory, which he always carefully distinguished from a law, he was ready to modify or abandon if further investigation testified against it.

None of his discoveries did he ever seek to hold in his own sole possession, or to make gain of them by the law of patent. This practice, later in life, he was disposed to question whether he had not carried too far. And yet the truth of God, as contained in nature, he thought no man had a natural right to appropriate to himself, and that it ought to be laid before mankind, as soon as learned, and as widely and freely as possible. The publication of a little would suggest to some other minds the discovery of more. And the race would be elevated by successive lessons from the will of their Maker in his other works.

Dr. Henry attached himself to no clique or party interest among scientists. He never shut his eyes to merit on any hand, but invariably valued men by what they had done; and was ready to recognize work well done, come from what quarter it might.

As respects his personal character, to say, as we have been in the habit of saying, that he was modest, is very defective, and liable to be misunderstood. It would be more correct to say that he was of a singularly well balanced mind, and thereby guarded against overestimate of self, which was never allowed to intrude into his estimate of truth, or of what was due to other people. In him there was nothing of that which is so often meant by modesty,

namely, that disposition to yield a point, because others dissent from it. He would have stood firm in the defence of what he knew to be true and right, if all the world had differed from him. And yet he would not have done so in an obtrusive, belligerent or offensive manner; but in a clear manly statement of the case recommending itself to the understanding. I think the first impression made upon a stranger, meeting him in his house or his laboratory, was that of power, unobtrusive, perhaps unconscious, but native power. One was so impressed by his stately figure, symmetrical and strong in every limb, by the steady energy of his countenance, and the definite purpose of every movement. The charming simplicity of his deportment, which none could fail to observe, arose from the respect with which he regarded the persons of men, even those from whom he strongly differed on some particular subjects, and even in the case of persons altogether beneath him in knowledge and capacity. Many a student has looked with surprise upon the respectful way in which the Professor treated his half formed notions about science, even while correcting their crudities. And yet there was an inherent dignity in him, which effectually, in its own mysterious way, repelled any approach to undue familiarity.

I recognize no special credit due to a man of science for believing the Gospel. It belongs to him to be observant of truth, and respectful of it, wherever found. He may not believe the gospel—he may not know it—may not have given it sufficient attention; but that is not due to scientific ability. To overlook so broad a field of the most remarkable phenomena in the moral world, as the gospel and its effects upon the life of man, is not a scientific process. And a scientific thinker will believe the truth which he knows. To that subject Professor Henry had applied investigation; and his declared belief was as unequivocal as was the consistency of his life. One of the last letters from his pen was devoted to a discriminate logical statement of the rational grounds of his Christian faith.

And now, fellow-members of the Historical Society of New Jersey, I thank you for the opportunity you have kindly afforded

to testify my respect for the memory of one who stood high among the greatest men I have ever known.

Very little have I been able to add to already published facts. My sources of information have been the Memorial Sermon of the Rev. S. B. Dod; the Reminiscences of Professor Cameron; some oral information from Professor Alexander; the Article, Joseph Henry, in the Princeton Review; my own recollections of him; the Catalogue of Scientific papers (1800—1863) compiled and published by the Royal Society of London; Dr. Maclean's History of the College of New Jersey; and the great scientist's own account of his work.

Any one of many members of the Society, could, no doubt, have discharged the duty better; but for me, it is much to have enjoyed the privilege.



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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

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1879—1881.

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NEWARK, N. J.:  
PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER PRINTING OFFICE.  
1881.



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## ERRATA.

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Page 55, Note, Precede " N. J. Historical Collection " with *Barber & Howe's*.

" 87-88, Last line on page 88 belongs at foot of page 87.

" 92, For " Newton J. Ryerson " read *Martin J. Ryerson*.

" 105, Signature to letter should be Samuel B. Stafford.

" 112, Date to the number should be 1881.

" 112 to 124, Headings of pages for " Meeting in Newark " read  
*Meeting in Trenton*.

" 133, For " I. E. Learned " read *J. E. Learned*.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**New Jersey Historical Society.**

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1879.

No. 1.

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NEWARK, May 15th, 1879.

THE SOCIETY met at 11 o'clock in their rooms, the President, SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., presiding, assisted by Vice Presidents NIXON and PENNINGTON, the members present being from various parts of the State.

Mr. ADOLPHUS P. YOUNG, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Corresponding Secretary, made his report on the correspondence since January, and laid before the Society letters from gentlemen accepting membership; from Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, Vermont, New Hampshire and Delaware, Yale and Harvard Colleges; American Antiquarian Society; Regents of New York University and Massachusetts Medical Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from Historical Societies of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Michigan Library Association, St. John's Library New Brunswick Nova Scotia, soliciting donations; from Messrs. Sam'l Allinson of Yardville, Wm. L. Stone

of Jersey City Heights, Edwin Salter of Washington, Rev'ds. Joseph F. Tuttle of Crawfordsville, Indiana, C. D. Bradlee of Boston and A. D. Williams of New York, the Ely Association, Medico-Legal Society of Massachusetts and United States Department of the Interior, transmitting donations; Mr. John P. Hutchinson of Bordentown, tendering some MS. Records; Rev. E. Hayden of Brownsville, Pa., and Mr. A. A. Lowell of Worcester, Mass, relative to exchanges; Mr. P. M. Bannigan of Paterson, inquiring after a history of Ringwood, Passaic County; Mr. George A. Gordon of Lowell, Mass., seeking information of Col. Ambrose Gordon of Monmouth; Mr. Abraham Jordan inquiring after the Jordan family of Monmouth County; Mr. E. D. Halsey of Morristown, correcting some errors in Volume V. of the Society's Collections; Historical and Forestry Society of Rockland County, New York, and others referring to various subjects connected with the Society's operations.

MR. WHITEHEAD stated that in conformity with the directions of the Society, he had forwarded to the New Jersey Members of Congress, and to other Historical Societies, the resolutions passed at the last meeting, referring to the recent discovery of the remains of Columbus at San Domingo, and had been pleased at the satisfaction the action of the Society afforded the good people of Hispaniola. Two pamphlets had been received for the library, in further illustration of circumstances connected with the event, one of much interest, in Italian, had been kindly translated in full for the Society, by Judge F. W. Ricord. Mr. Whitehead presented also the translation of a letter from the Bishop of San Domingo, which had been transmitted to him, although addressed to a gentleman who had written an article on the subject for a French Review, confirmatory of the Bishop's views. These documents were calculated to remove all doubts, if any existed, as to the place of deposit of the venerated discoverers remains.

COL. R. S. SWORDS, Treasurer, reported verbally, that the balance of available funds in the treasury was \$271.44, and made some remarks upon the requirements to meet the current expenses.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that the year which had been added to the number covered by the history of the Society, had not materially affected its condition. It had quietly fulfilled the purposes of its organization to the full extent of its opportunities, but by no means to the extent of its resources.

"It is not the fault of its officers," said the Committee, "nor does it indicate any diminution in its attractive features or means of usefulness, that a greater number have not profited by it to enrich their own minds, or by the study of the literary treasures its library presents, lay the foundation for the wider dissemination of the knowledge of that history, which it is the object of the Society "to discover, procure, and preserve."

"The financial difficulties through which the country has been passing, have made their impression upon literary as well as monetary institutions, curtailing their resources by leading many, to whom they have looked for a generous support, to the adoption of what are deemed economical views, but which, too often are carried beyond the limits of true economy. It will be seen from the report of the Treasurer that our own association has suffered with others, the annual dues being largely in arrears. More liberal contributions to the treasury would be in better keeping with the aims we have in view, and what is expected of us."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, submitted a list of the donations received since the last meeting, numbering seventy-one bound volumes, ninety-seven pamphlets, three manuscripts and twenty-nine articles added to the cabinet. Some few additional volumes had also been received in exchange for duplicates.



"It continues," said the Committee in their report, "to occasion much regret to all interested in the library, that the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee is so limited as effectually to prevent any additions to its shelves by purchase, however desirable it may be to supply deficiencies in many valuable series of volumes, or to render perfect collections relating to certain periods of our history.

"It is only from the generosity of the members, that the needed money can be derived for these purposes, and the Committee would express a hope that 'such an examination of the library may be made by all' as will satisfy every inquirer as to its wants, and lead to systematic contributions that may supply them.

"As the most feasible plan to obtain this result, the Committee would suggest that a Fund be established, similar to that which existed some years ago, whereby a few hundred dollars may be secured with which to meet the expenses of the Library, and the Committee would be pleased, therefore, if some effectual measures of relief could be adopted at this meeting."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, reported the issue of another number of the Society's "Proceedings," since the last meeting, containing the paper then read.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON from the Committee on Statistics, presented a report, giving the prison statistics of Passaic county for five years, from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1879.\*

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported that the Committee had continued their researches for early records of the State, and since the last meeting, had obtained from Albany, New York, and from various sources in New Jersey, copies of a large number of interesting documents that were necessary to the completion of the work. The researches in the State Paper offices in

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\*See a subsequent page.

England had also continued under the supervision of Mr. B. F. Stevens of London, and since the last meeting, six additional folio cases had been received of transcripts from that quarter.

The Committee had reason to believe that there are not many more documents required from abroad, and hoped before the meeting of the next legislature, to be able to report the commencement of their publication. As previously stated, it is deemed necessary to have the documents arranged in a strictly chronological order, when printed, so that their publication cannot be commenced until all have been received that are intended to be so preserved. The undertaking could not be otherwise than productive of satisfactory results. Every Jerseyman would have cause for congratulation that the legislature of the State should have so judiciously sanctioned the work. No other procedure would so effectually preserve the early annals of New Jersey.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS, reported favorably on the names of the several gentlemen which had been referred to them, and thereupon the following were duly elected:

#### RESIDENT MEMBERS.

GEORGE W. ATHERTON,	-	-	-	-	NEW BRUNSWICK.
ROBERT H. ATWATER,	-	-	-	-	ORANGE.
JOSEPH H. BRUERE,	-	-	-	-	PRINCETON.
A. LORING CUSHING,	-	-	-	-	BELLEVILLE.
ELMER E. GREEN,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.
CROWELL MARCH,	-	-	-	-	PRINCETON.
CHARLES B. PLACE,	-	-	-	-	ELIZABETH.
SAMUEL B. STAFFORD,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.

MR. ERNEST L. MEYER, presented for the library a map of Elizabethtown, 1775 to 1783, recently published by him.

MR. HAGEMAN, presented a copy of his recent work,

entitled, "Princeton and its Institutions," 2 vols., octavo. Dr. Sheldon made some remarks upon the character of the work and upon the commendation it was justly receiving. The author had done what no one else could have done so well, and his valuable volumes were a monument to his industry and skill. He moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That John Frelinghuysen Hageman, Esq., has placed the Society under great obligations to him for the important service rendered in publishing his history of "Princeton and its Institutions," and that its thanks are heartily tendered to him therefore, and for the copy presented to the library.

MR. JOHN I. YOUNG presented three Commissions for offices, held by John Debow, 1811, 1837 and 1839.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES submitted for the examination of the members, an official document, signed by Catherine Czarina of Russia.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Library, MR. WHITEHEAD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to issue an appeal to the members of the Society, for subscriptions to a fund to meet the expenses of the library, to be appropriated to such purposes as the Committee may deem advisable.

REV. GEORGE SHELDON, D.D., in accordance with the resolution passed at the January meeting of the Society, read a "Memoir of the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., President of the Society from 1872 to 1875."

On its conclusion, on motion of COL. SWORDS, it was—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Sheldon for his beautiful and touching Memoir of our late President, Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

MESSRS. HAGEMAN, VOORHEES AND REV. DR. ABEEL offered additional remarks upon the life and character of

Doctor Rodgers, to each of whom he had been personally and intimately known for many years, enabling them to give further incidents illustrative of his usefulness in all walks of life.

REV. ALLEN H. BROWN then read a paper on "The History, Manners and Customs of the Early Settlers upon the Sea Coast of New Jersey," illustrating the peculiarities which naturally resulted from their location and exonerating them from the prejudicial rumors from which they had at times suffered.

On motion of DR. PENNINGTON, it was—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Brown for his interesting paper and the successful defence it contains of the character of the inhabitants of our sea coast, particularly against the accusations of piracy so often charged against them, and that he be requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

The Society then took a recess and participated in a collation spread in the Document room.

On re-assembling, MR. ADOLPHUS P. YOUNG, referring to the recommendations of the Rev. B. C. Megie, that a meeting should be held at Schooley's Mountain during the summer, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested, should they deem it expedient, to make arrangements for a meeting of the Society at Schooley's Mountain, on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1879.

STEPHEN WICKES, M.D., read a paper on "The Newark Mountains in the last Century," which was listened to with much interest.

On motion of MR. WHITEHEAD, the thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. Wickes, and a copy of his paper requested for the archives of the Society.

JUDGE NIXON, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the circumstances leading to the

imposition of taxes upon land in Evesham township, Burlington County, reported that they were at one time the property of the Indians, and relieved from taxation. He made an interesting statement respecting the facts involved and the scope of the inquiry, and asked to be permitted to report progress, and that the Committee be continued.

No objection being made, the request was granted.

On motion of MR. WILLIAM NELSON, it was—

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to solicit from Mr. Murphy of Trenton, for the library of the Society, any duplicate bound volumes of newspapers he may have at his disposal.

Messrs. Nixon, Sheldon and Stryker, were appointed such Committee.

The Society then adjourned.

## Donations to the Library.

ANNOUNCED MAY 15, 1879.

*From The Newark Herbert Association.*—In Memoriam, Henry William Herbert, 1876.

*From Library Company of Philadelphia.*—Library Bulletin, New Series. No. 2.

*From E. Q. Keasbey.*—The New Jersey Law Journal, Jan. to May, 1879.

*From George B. Halsted.*—The Book called Job.—The Chronology of the Bible.—Address upon the Character of the late Hon. Isaac H. Williamson; severally by Oliver S. Halsted.—Designating Flags of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 9th Army Corps and of the Cavalry Corps.

*From R. S. Swords.*—Court of Arbitration of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, 1876.—Annual report of the Del. & Hudson Canal Company, 1878.—Catalogue of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1879.—Laws of the State of New York, relating to Children, 1875.—Notes on a Lost Race in America, by Lieut. A. W. Vogdes. U. S. A. Reprint, 1879.

*From Dr. S. A. Green.*—Third report of the Record Commissioners of the city of Boston, and five other pamphlets.

*From Rev. C. D. Bradlee.*—Sermon in memory of Samuel Bradlee.—Will and Codicil of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bradlee.

*From Robert Clarke of Cincinnati.*—In Memoriam, Dr. Landon R. Longworth, 1879.—Report of the Literary Club on the death of Lewis E. Mills.

*From William A. Whitehead.*—Proceedings of the Convention of Banks and Bankers, 1875, '76, '77.—New York Business Directory, 1874.—Newark Daily Advertiser for 1878.

*From Unknown.*—Free Libraries and Newsrooms, their formation and management, by J. D. Mullins, 3d edition. London, 1879.

*From Compiler.*—Robert Kitchel and his descendants, 1604—1879, by H. D. Kitchel.

*From Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.*—The American Preacher, Vol. 1, printed by Shepard Kollock, Elizabethtown, N. J., 1791—Father Carnahan of Dayton. discourse preached at the funeral of Rev. James A. Carnahan, 1879—Address at the funeral of Prof. Henry Smith, D.D., by Rev. J. D. Andrews, D. D., 1878.—Life in Indiana at Three Score, by John M. Bishop.—Report of the Proceedings of the Army of Tennessee at Indianapolis, 1878.—Memoir of J. D. Paxton, late of Princeton, Indiana.—Newspaper slips and ten miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Henry J. Mills.*—Historical discourse in First Presbyterian Church, Deerpark, by S. W. Mills, D.D.

*From S. A. Farrand.*—Manual of the High Street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 1869.

*From William M. Stone.*—History of the Saratoga Monument Association, 1879.

*From Henry C. Miller.*—Record of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, 1878.

*From Cashier.*—By-Laws of First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., 1879.

*From Rev. Robert B. Campfield.*—Twenty-four discourses of Nathan Perkins, A.M., Hartford, 1795.

*From Henry J. Phillips, Jr.*—On the Falsification of Ancient Coins, by S. K. Harzfeld, Phila., 1879.

*From A. D. Williams.*—In Memoriam Robert Parker Parrott, F. De Peyster, L.L.D., 1878.—In Memory of Rufus W. Peckham, Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1874.

*From A. H. Searfoss.*—Niagara Falls, the Great Manufacturing Village of the West, 1856.

*From Oba Woodruff.*—Annual Fair of the New Jersey Agricultural Society and eleven miscellaneous pamphlets.

- From S. Stites Ely.*—The history of the Ely re-union held at Lynn, Conn., 1878.
- From Rev. C. Whitehead.*—Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Hanover, Mass., 1878.
- From A. F. Morehouse.*—Newspaper, containing an account of the Dedication Ceremonies of the Capital at Lansing, Mich., 1879.
- From John I. Young.*—American Church Review, January—October, 1879.
- From Prof. George H. Cook.*—Annual Report of the State Geologist for 1878.—Annual Report of Rutgers Scientific School, 1878.
- From Joseph Black.*—Decennial Memorial Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, 1868—1878.
- From Unknown.*—A Memorial of Theodore L. Strong, LL.D., by Joseph P. Bradley.
- From William Nelson.*—Sermon preached in First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, by Rev. David Magie, D.D., 1878 —Sermon preached by Rev. J. H. Duryea, 1879.—Printed copy of a manuscript notice of the Schuyler family, 1879.
- From Dr. Stephen Wickes.*—The Blackford Memorial, 1871. —Predestination consistent with Liberty, by Samuel Harker, 1761.—An Apology for the Book of Psalms, in five Letters, by Gilbert Mc Master, A.M., 1818.
- From the Authors.*—Palladio, Poem by Rev. C. D. Bradlee. —Descriptive list of medals struck to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo, by Henry Phillips, Jr.—Notes upon the collection of Coins and Medals now on exhibition in Phila., H. Phillips, Jr.—Historical Reminiscences of Ocean County, N. J., by Edwin Salter, Part I.—Five Detroit papers containing papers and poems read before the State Pioneers, and other articles, by Levi Bishop.
- From Societies.*—Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Some notes of the Indians of Ohio, by M. F. Force. —Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Magazine of History and Biography.—New England Historic Genealogical



- Society, Register, April, 1879, Proceedings, Jan. 1, 1879.—Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society Transactions, Vol. 1. No. 1, 1878.—American Antiquarian Society Proceedings at Worcester, Oct., 1878.—Georgia Historical Society. Reminiscences of service with the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, 1863, by Colonel Charles H. Olmstead.—New York Historical Society Transactions, 1875, 1876, 2 vols. History of New York during the Revolutionary War, by Thomas Jones, 2 v.—Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Proceedings, 1878.—New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April, 1879.—The Oneida Historical Society; Constitution, etc.—Delaware Historical Society. Memorial address on the Life and Character of Willard Hall.—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings, vol. 18, No. 102.—New England Society of Orange; Constitution and By-Laws, 10th ed., 1878.—State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 25th annual report, 1879.—Catalogue of the Library, vols. iii, iv.—Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, 1791—1835, 1878.—Essex Institute, Historical Collections, vol. xv.—Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections, vols. 13, 14, 15; Report, 1877.—Minnesota Historical Society, Annual report, 1878. The Forest tree planters manual, 1879.
- From U. S. Department of the Interior.*—Documents of the 44th Congress. 54 vols.
- From U. S. Treasury Department.*—Annual report of the operations of the Life Saving Service.
- From Publishers.*—The American Antiquarian, vol. i, No. 2. Biographical sketch of Lieutenant Colonel Richard C. Anderson of the Continental Army, by E. L. Anderson: G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.
- Subject to the Order of David Campbell.*—Journal of the General Assembly of New York, 1691—1793, vol. i.
- From A. A. Lovell.*—In exchange. Dedication of the Soldier's Monument at Worcester, 1874, celebrated by the inhabitants of Worcester, 1876; Dorchester in the Revolution;

Bi-Centennial of the Burning of Medfield, 1676—1876;  
Memorial of George Jaques.

*From E. L. Meyer.*—Map of the Township of Elizabethtown,  
N. J., at the time of the Revolutionary War, 1775—1783.

For the Cabinet:

*From Dr. Stephen Wickes.*—A card issued by Dr. J. Beatty,  
1785.

*From F. A. Palmer.*—Newark Currency, 21 pieces issued in  
1862.

*From Epher Whitaker.*—New Jersey Horse Head Cent, 1787.

*Manuscripts.*—*Unknown.*—Survey of lands on Delaware  
River, Sussex County, for John Hunt, 1767.—Memoir of  
Lambert Cadwallader, from Wharton Dickinson.

*From Mr. William Nelson.*—Prison Statistics of Passaic  
County, 1874—1879.

## Selections from Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 15TH, 1879.

FROM MR. WILLIAM NELSON.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Prisoners sent to State Prison from  
Passaic County Jail from May 1st, 1874, to May 1st, 1879.

MONTH.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
May.....	4		7		6	1	6			1
June.....			1		6		6		4	
July.....	8				1		6			1
August.....	7		2	1	2	1	1	1		
September.....	1		1		1		1		4	
October.....	2		8		3		3		7	
November.....	2		4	4		1			3	
December.....		1	7	2	2		8	1	2	1
January.....	1						3		1	
February.....	1	1	6	2	6			1	5	
March.....			2							
April.....							1			
Total.....	21	2	33	9	27	3	34	4	26	3

### RECAPITULATION.

Males.....	141
Females.....	21
Total.....	162

### SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL.

Males.....	22
Females.....	3
Total.....	25

No. 2.—STATEMENT of number of Prisoners committed to the Passaic County Jail during the term from May 1st, 1874, to May 1st, 1879, and causes of confinement.

CAUSE.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	TOTAL.
Adultery.....	1	3	4	4	2	14
Arson.....	1	7	7	3	1	19
Assault.....	70	110	92	180	182	534
Assault and Battery.....	20	1			1	22
Attempt at Arson.....	2					2
Bastardy.....	2	1	2	4	1	10
Bigamy.....		3	1	3	2	9
Breaking out Lockup.....	2	1				3
Burglary.....	2					2
Capias Res.....	2					2
Conspiracy.....		1		1		2
Contempt.....				4	2	6
Damages.....	8	7	8	5	5	33
Debt.....	16	5	4	6	3	34
Disorderly.....	164	189	146	158	270	927
Disorderly House.....	4	6	5	9	3	27
Drunk.....	84	134	79	124	98	519
Drunk and Disorderly.....	54	26	11	15	3	109
Embezzlement.....	1			1	2	4
Entering and Larceny.....	5				1	6
Fornication.....	4		1			5
False Pretenses.....	1	1		5	3	10
Forgery.....		2		1	1	4
Fraud.....			6	7		13
Gambling.....					2	2
Highway Robbery.....	2				4	6
Illegal Voting.....	1					1
Incest.....				1		1
Indecent Exposure.....					1	1
Kidnapping.....	1					1
Larceny.....	129	142	123	198	129	661
Lunacy.....	12	11	11	7	8	49
Malicious Mischief.....	3		3	5	6	17
Murder.....	1	1	1		1	4
Neglect of Family.....	4	3		3	2	12
Passing Counterfeit Money.....			2			2
Perjury.....			2	1		3
Polygamy.....		1	1			2
Rape.....	6	1	6	3	6	22
Replevin Case.....	1					1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2					2
Runaway from Home.....				1		1
Seduction.....			1			1
Selling without License.....	1		5	1		7
Tax and Cost.....		1	3	1		5
Threats.....	2			6	1	9
Unlawful Cohabitation.....	1					1
Vagrancy.....	9	18	25	16	6	74
Witness.....		3	5	5	4	17
Total.....	618	675	554	668	700	3,215



# MEMOIR

—OF—

REV. RAVAUD K. RODGERS, D.D.,

—BY—

GEORGE SHELDON, D.D.

*Prepared at the request of The New Jersey Historical Society, and  
read at their meeting in the City of Newark, May 15th, 1880.*



# MEMOIR.

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Thomas Rodgers (the great-grandfather of our deceased ex-president), with Elizabeth Baxter his wife (both Scotch Irish Presbyterians), emigrated from the city of Londonderry in Ireland, and settled in Boston, Mass. in 1721.

In 1728, they removed to the city of Philadelphia. Their son, John Rodgers, the grandfather of our friend, who survived an elder brother, was born in Boston, August 5th, 1727, and died in the city of New York, May 7th 1811, aged eighty-three years. This is the eminent minister and patriot, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York City, then located on Wall Street. During his ministry, the Second, or Brick church was built, occupying land now the site of the *Times* Building.

Dr. John Rodgers was distinguished in his day as a pastor and a preacher, and also as a patriot, being a warm and steady adherent of the country's cause from the opening of the Revolutionary war.

He served as Chaplain in the army, as Chaplain of the Convention of the State of New York, and in other positions of honor and trust. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey.

His first marriage was to Elizabeth Bayard, eldest daughter of Colonel Peter Bayard of Cecil County, Maryland. She was a lady of high accomplishments and great excellence, and was the maternal grandmother of our friend.

Dr. John Rodgers had the honor of being the first Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at its Session in Philadelphia, in May, 1789.



During the Revolutionary war, when the British army had possession of New York city, and the clergymen and the citizens were obliged to seek places of greater safety, Dr. Rodgers officiated for a time, to the great delight of the people, in the Presbyterian church at Lamington, Hunterdon county, in this State; now under the charge of the venerable and Rev. Dr. William W. Blauvelt, who has already been pastor there more than fifty years.

His son, John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M.D., the father of our friend, was an eminent physician and surgeon in New York; surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary army; Professor in the Medical College, and a man of mark in his profession.

He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1775, and died in 1833. He married Susannah Ravaud Kearny of Perth Amboy, whose two last names were given to their son in baptism.

The Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., was born in Cortlandt street in the city of New York, November 3d, 1797.

He was prepared for College at the Protestant Episcopal Classical Academy in New York, then under the care of the Rev. E. D. Barry, D.D.

In 1815, he graduated at Princeton College, during the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, in a class with the late Drs. Charles Hodge, Symmes C. Henry, Bishop John Johns, Littleton Kirkpatrick, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Stewart, U. S. N., and others who afterward became eminent.

Ex-president Dr. John Maclean, now living in Princeton, in a green old age, the late Bishop C. P. Mc Ilvaine of Ohio; Governor James Mc Dowell of Virginia, and Judge I. C. Whitehead of Morristown, New Jersey, were graduated the year following.

In 1818, Dr. Rodgers completed a full course at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and on the 14th of March, 1821, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy, at Glen's Falls, and installed as pastor of the church of Sandy Hill,

Washington county, New York. For about ten years he served that church in a ministry of great vigor and usefulness. While there, he was married to Miss Caroline Thomas, a lady of many accomplishments and of great worth, who survives him.

In 1830, he entered upon the scene of the principal work of his life, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, in this State.

Here he lived and labored with great success, beloved and revered by his people, for nearly forty-five years. His pastoral labors were constantly and eminently successful, and his influence, both within and beyond the bounds of his parish, was widely extended and beneficial. For the sacred duties of his office, he was peculiarly fitted. Conscious of being called of God, as was Aaron, he moved among his people as a messenger of the Most High. Few in that position, so magnify their office; few are so revered, deferred to, and beloved. A trusted teacher, guide and friend, his people looked up to him with affectionate reverence; not doubting that he sincerely desired their best welfare for this world and the next. They consulted him in their affairs, and relied upon his judgment. But, chiefly as their religious teacher, did they continue to love and revere him from one generation to another; while as the years rolled on, he administered to them the earliest and latest rites of our holy religion.

To a good degree, and in a manner truly beautiful, he illustrated the best points of Goldsmith's well-known description of a Village Pastor:

"A man he was to all the country dear,  
And passing rich, with forty pounds a year,  
Beside the bed where parting life was laid,  
And sorrow, guilt and pain, by turns dismayed:  
The reverend champion stood.  
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,  
His looks adorned the venerable place.

\* \* \* \* \*

Even children followed with endearing wile,  
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.

\* \* \* \* \*

Their welfare pleased him, and their cries distressed—  
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,  
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven."

Dr. Rodgers was eminently a man of affairs, and prominent in all matters connected with the Church, with education and with temperance. Inheriting from his father and grandfather, who nobly served their country in the Revolutionary struggles, a spirit of earnest patriotism, he was ever alive to what pertained to the public welfare. In those four years of sorrow and blood, while the nation stood for its inherent right to exist, the cause of the country had his constant prayers and warmest sympathy. When the young men of his parish, in large numbers, went to the war, they carried with them, his choicest blessing.

The following incident, not before made public, which our friend used to relate in his own inimitable way, illustrates as well the affectionate reverence of the people of his charge, as the kind-heartedness of President Lincoln.

Dr. Rodgers was called on by a father and mother, members of his congregation, who in the deepest distress told him that their son, a soldier in the army, was lying under sentence of death in a certain camp, for the crime of desertion. In bitter agony, with flowing tears, they said: "You are our pastor our friend, you can help us, and you alone. Do intercede, and save our poor boy!" Moved by their entreaties, he started for Washington, taking the young wife and child of the condemned man with him. Arriving at the capital, he hastened toward the presence of Mr. Lincoln, and sent up his card. On being admitted to the audience room, he could not but learn the errand of the man who preceded him, who was asking permission to move some cotton a short distance, from one point to another, on the Mississippi river, "No!" said the President, "no sir! not if you were my

own brother, would I allow it." The man passed out. Said Mr. Lincoln to Dr. Rodgers, "You are a minister, I believe; what can I do for you?" The answer was, "A young man in the army, from my congregation, in such a camp (naming it), has so far forgotten his duty to his country and to his God, as to desert his colors. For that crime he is sentenced to die. I have come in the name of his father, mother, wife and infant child, to beg of you that he may be spared. He is in the wrong, I admit, but I entreat you to spare his life." With his characteristic humor, the President replied. "Then you don't want him hurt, do you?" "Oh, no sir, it is not that I mean," said the petitioner, "he deserves punishment, but give him time to prepare to meet his God." "Did you say he has a wife and child, father and mother?" "He has." The President further inquired, "In what part of the army and in what camp is he?" When told, he turned to his secretary, and said in an undertone a few words (of which that official made note), and added to Dr. Rodgers. "You have your request. Tell his friends I have reprieved him." "With a God bless you, Mr. President!" and flowing tears, Dr. Rodgers turned away, to bear the glad news to the afflicted family.

In the Councils of his own Church throughout the State, Dr. Rodgers was pre-eminently a leader, and few clergymen were more extensively known.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College in 1856.

In the Synod of New Jersey, with a single exception, the largest Presbyterian Synod in this country, usually comprising some six hundred members, three hundred and sixty of whom are clergymen, he held the office of Stated Clerk or Secretary, for the long period of thirty-six years.

As a friend of his justly says: "he magnified his office, and a more faithful, popular and accomplished officer never filled that place. His assiduity in the discharge of official duty, his punctuality in attendance, his perfect knowledge of

the law and practice of the Church, and his clear, incisive and able exposition of the Constitution, which was always at his command, rendered him an authority in the courts of the Church."

When he resigned his pastoral charge in October, 1874, being then well nigh four-score, full of days and full of labors, he resigned his office in the Synod, being about to remove from the State. The Synod placed on its records, a minute appreciative of his faithful and long-continued services, and appointed a Committee, of which the present writer had the honor of being a member, to procure a testimonial and present it to him, on its behalf. At the next meeting of the Synod, at Orange, New Jersey, in October, 1875, the presentation was most impressively made in the presence of that venerable body.

To the annual meeting of our Society in January, 1875, he sent a communication, declining to be a candidate for re-election to the office of President, an office which he had filled for several years, for the reason before stated, viz.: his removal from the State; whereupon our Society incorporated in its proceedings, an expression of high appreciation of his past services, and regret at his inability to continue to meet with us.

The late evening of his life, cheered by the tenderest filial ministrations, was spent at the hospitable home of his children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bloomfield, at Athens, Georgia, where on the 12th of January, 1879, he died in the eighty-second year of his age, having preached the Gospel for nearly sixty years.

His funeral was attended at Bound Brook, in the church where he had so long ministered, on Thursday, the 16th of January, 1879. The annual meeting of this Society was postponed one week, out of respect to his memory, as well as to afford its officers and members an opportunity to attend the obsequies. The services were held in the presence of a large congregation, including his sorrowing people, clergymen and

others from various sections of the State. In affectionate remembrance of him and gratitude for his long-continued services, his people have placed a suitable monument over his grave.

Dr. Rodgers had three children; Mrs. Anna W. Bloomfield, before mentioned; a daughter Caroline, who died a few years ago, and a son John, who was graduated at Princeton College in 1841. He practiced law in this State for many years, and at the time of his death in 1870, held the office of Secretary of the Morris Canal Company.

The writer, in conclusion, thanks the Society for this opportunity of placing on record his esteem for a valued personal friend and for one who, during many years, was a frequent guest at his house.

Dr. Rodgers was a member of the Executive Committee of this Society from 1854, fifteen years; Vice President from 1869, three years; President from 1872, three years. His entire connection with the Society covered a period of thirty-three years.

Dr. Rodgers was a devout and exemplary Christian; an able and beloved minister of the gospel; a faithful and successful religious teacher; systematic, prompt and reverent in the discharge of his sacred duties; strong in his social instincts, and warm-hearted in his friendships; a zealous advocate and supporter of his country's institutions; and a conscientious and earnest helper in whatever pertained to the interests of the Church of God, and the welfare of his fellow-men.



—THE—  
CHARACTER AND EMPLOYMENTS  
—OF THE—  
EARLY SETTLERS  
—ON THE—  
SEA-COAST OF NEW JERSEY.  
—BY—  
REV. ALLEN H. BROWN.

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*Prepared at the request of The New Jersey Historical Society, and  
read at their meeting in the City of Newark, May 15th, 1880.*





# THE CHARACTER AND EMPLOYMENTS

—OF THE—

## EARLY SETTLERS ON THE SEA-COAST OF NEW JERSEY.

To many, even citizens of our own State, the coast of New Jersey has been *terra incognita*. From the seventeenth century, when Henry Hudson landed at Sandy Hook, and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey gave name to the Southern Cape, until recently, the coast of New Jersey has been more readily accessible from the sea than from the land. A vast pine forest extended from the Atlantic ocean to the Delaware river. Cape May county was isolated from the upper districts of the State by extensive cedar swamps, and no communication could have been held with Cohansey or Burlington, except by the waters of the Delaware or by horse paths through those swamps, until 1707, when was completed the road which had been ordered by act of Assembly ten years previously.\*

As early as 1692 a ferry was established by law over Great Egg Harbor river, at the place now called Beesley's Point. The old Indian trails or bridle paths, when straightened and widened, became wagon roads. In the march of improvement, a slowly dragging stage conveyed a few passengers from the great cities to different points upon the seashore. The first stage line between Philadelphia and Tuckerton was established by Isaac Jenkins about 1816. He made one trip a week, leaving on Monday and returning on Saturday. It took two days to travel each way.†

\* Beesley's Cape May. p. 170.

† Coast Atlas. p. 40.

Many yet retain a painful remembrance of the wearisome journey to Cape May or Absecon, when it was accomplished within twenty-four hours. Wonderful is the change! Now railroad trains convey multitudes over the same routes in from two to four hours, and fast lines run from the Delaware to Atlantic City in ninety minutes.

#### THE SUBJECT AND TERRITORY DEFINED.

The New Jersey Historical Society assigned to the writer, most unexpectedly, the duty of preparing a paper upon the history, manners, customs and character of the people residing in early times on the sea coast of New Jersey. Since this appointment was made Messrs. Woolman and Rose have published a large Historical\* and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast, illustrated with many maps.

A stranger now crossing the State, as he emerges from the wilderness and beholds for the first time the prominent villages which dot the shore-line, exclaims: What large houses are here! What handsome furniture! What intelligent people! What hospitality! I had not expected to see such evidences of thrift and refinement. But hold! Do not imagine that all the people live thus, or you will make as great a mistake as does another, who, meeting an ignorant, stupid woodman, begrimed with charcoal dust, and unable to answer the first question in the Child's Catechism, regards *him* as a representative of all the inhabitants. Truth lies between extremes. So somewhere between these two classes you shall find the majority of the people.

The sea-coast extends from Sandy Hook on the north to Cape May on the south. Its breadth is not so easily determined. Four counties, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May lie upon the shore; while Burlington county, with its base upon the Delaware river, extends almost to a point at the sea. Monmouth county was first established in 1675, Bur-

\* The Historical portion was prepared by Dr. T. T. Price, of Tuckerton, and the Biographical, by Bernard Connolly of Freehold.

lington county in 1694, Gloucester county was first laid out in 1677; Cape May county was instituted by act of Assembly November 12, 1692; Atlantic county was formed from the eastern portion of Gloucester in 1837, and Ocean county from the southern part of old Monmouth in 1850. Dr. Price, in the Coast Atlas, reckons as belonging to the "Coast" only twenty-six of the sixty-six townships and cities of the five counties, and assigns to them a population of 61,853. The total population of the four counties, exclusive of Burlington, in 1850 was 55,793. In 1875 it was 84,364. If between one-third and one-fourth of the people of Burlington county (53,155) be added to the four counties, the population of the counties along the shore will equal one hundred thousand.

The present inquiry must not extend to that broad territory of which Governor Marcus L. Ward well said in his annual message of 1868: "There is still a quarter of the State, mainly in South Jersey, more than a million of acres susceptible of easy improvement and cultivation, which is still uncleared. It is now coming into market, and needs only to be known to be quickly taken up. For purposes of fruit culture and market gardening these lands are not inferior to the oldest and richest parts of the State."

While forbidden to explore that extensive country commonly called "The Pines," it is not only allowable, but necessary, to extend our inquiry to the people living upon the banks of the navigable rivers which empty into the sea, such as the Little Egg Harbor or Mullica—the Great Egg Harbor and their tributaries: for the same people who discovered and settled on the shore and bays ascended these rivers and settled upon their banks for similar reasons.

Who were the first settlers? Whence came they, and for what? What have been their employments? What their educational opportunities? Who were their religious teachers? What the testimony of reliable and unprejudiced contemporary writers?

It is easier to ask than to answer these questions, which open a wide field for investigation. Our theme must be restricted to this one question: Who were the early settlers on the sea-coast and adjacent rivers of New Jersey, and what their character and employments?

#### THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In the seventeenth century Lord Berkley sold his undivided half of the Province of New Jersey to two members of the Society of Friends. As a result, large numbers of that Society emigrated from England and settled in West Jersey. Among these were many persons possessing intelligence and substantial means. In the words of the historian Smith,\* “Views of permanent stability to religious and civil freedom must have been the inducement to the original adventurers to think of such a voyage. The New England governments had before been considerably settled from motives of this kind. These, though nearly forty years later in their removal, were also protestant dissenters and involved in the general insecurity that such with reason apprehended in the reign of Charles the Second.”

And Bancroft† adds: The Quaker Proprietaries in England said to the few who had emigrated, We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as Christians and as men, that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent, for we put the power in the people, and on March 3. 1677, the charter and fundamental laws of West Jersey were perfected and published. Among these it was provided that No person shall, at any time, in any ways, or on any pretence be called in question or in the least punished or hurt for opinion in religion. No man (nor number of men) hath power over conscience. The General Assembly shall be chosen not by the confused way of cries and voices, but by the balloting box. No man can be imprisoned for

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\* Smith's Preface. pp. xi.-xii.

† Vol. II., pp. 356, 357, 375.

debts. The native was protected against encroachments; the helpless orphan educated by the State.

William Penn declared: "We cannot be false to our principles, though it were to relieve ourselves, for we would have none to suffer for dissent on any hand;" and, pleading before a Committee of the House of Commons, said: "We must give the liberty we ask." Such was the sublime language of the Quakers.

The Friends settled along the coast in East Jersey as well as in West Jersey. About one-half of the coast was on the eastern side of the line of division. The Friends were not the only settlers, for others came from New England and Long Island seeking to improve their fortunes.

#### SETTLERS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Historian Smith expresses a doubt whether there were English and Dutch settlers at an earlier period than 1669, but adds: About this time many industrious and respectable farmers—English inhabitants—came from the West End of Long Island and settled about Middletown, and thence to Freehold and vicinity. To Shrewsbury there came many families from New England. There was also an accession of the Scotch.

Rev. A. A. Marcellus has solved the doubt and uncertainty of Smith, and proves that already many English families had settled in these parts, and adds: I have a list of one hundred and eighteen names of settlers, nearly all English. Several had been residents among the Dutch in New Netherlands previous to the surrender. The Patentees were chiefly from Long Island, but the greater part of the purchasers came from Rhode Island, the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, and from Barbadoes. Middletown and Shrewsbury soon sprung to be towns of some importance.\*

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\* Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. I., p. 133.

## SETTLERS OF OCEAN COUNTY.

Letters of Hon. Edwin Salter, published in the New Jersey Courier (in 1877 and '78), give many interesting items respecting the early settlers of Ocean county, which was originally a part of Monmouth. The Rogerine Baptists came from New London (via Schooley's Mountain) to Waertown in 1737. Abraham Waer, one of their number, who gave name to Waertown, is said to have come from near the Hurlgate, above New York. The Brown family came originally from Goshen, N. Y.; the Headleys from the same State. Samuel Bennett came from New England; John Perkins came from England during the old French war. The first Soper who landed in West Jersey, was Thomas Soper, in 1678. Tradition says that the Sopers were of Huguenot descent. The Camburns came from New England, probably from Nantucket. They went on whaling voyages. The Birdsall family originally came from Long Island. The Predmores are said to be from Middlesex county.\*

The Stout family of Ocean and Monmouth counties descended from John Stout, a gentleman of good family of Nottinghamshire, England. His son Richard married a widow, whose maiden name was Penelope Van Princes. Her romantic history and marvellous escape from the Indians are described by Smith.†

The Falkenberg families of Ocean county are said to have descended from Henry Jacob Falkenberg, who came from Holstein, a little province adjoining Denmark. He acted as interpreter between the English and the Indians, near Trenton, in 1677. He removed his residence from Burlington about 1698 to Little Egg Harbor, settling a short distance below Tuckerton.‡

The Holmes family in Ocean county are descended from Rev. Obadiah Holmes, so favorably remembered in the

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\* N. J. Courier, Nov. 1, 1877.

† N. J. Courier, Jan. 10, 1878. Smith's History. pp. 66-67.

‡ N. J. Courier, Jan. 24, 1878.

annals of the Baptist Church in America. His son Jonathan became a resident of Monmouth county, and was in 1668 a member of the Assembly.\*

In the Mount Holly Mirror, Mrs. Leah Blackman gives an extended account of the Andrews family, especially of Edward and Mordecai Andrews, who were the first white settlers in what is now the village of Tuckerton, removing thither about the year 1700. Very interesting is her account of the conversion and reformation of Edward Andrews, who, in 1708, deeded two acres of land to the Society of Friends on which to build a meeting-house and form a grave yard.†

Cranmertown, in Ocean county, was settled at an early day by Josiah and William Cranmer, who came from Staten Island. They have left a numerous posterity, who are scattered up and down the coast in several villages. They claim descent from the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.‡

#### OLD GLOUCESTER, NOW ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Of the settlers in old Gloucester county it is on record that in 1695 John Somers, Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Jonas Valentine and Peter Conover, of Long Island, whalemens, purchased of Thomas Budd, land lying on Great Egg Harbor River. John Somers settled at Somers' Point, and the others in the neighborhood, and were, perhaps, the first settlers along the coast in that part of Gloucester county.\*\*

The descendants of the Somers family are very numerous at this day. Captain Richard Somers, one of the most gallant and intrepid officers of the United States Navy, was from Egg Harbor. He sacrificed his life in an attempt to explode a fire-ship in the harbor of Tripoli in 1804.††

\* N. J. Courier, Feb. 21, 1878.

† N. J. Mirror, June 27, July 4, July 11, 1878.

‡ Coast Atlas. p. 39.

\*\* John Clement.

†† N. J. Historical Collections. pp. 64-66.



In 1726 John Budd (son of Thomas Budd above mentioned) conveyed part of Absecon Beach, and where Atlantic City now stands, to James Steelman, Andrew Steelman, Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Peter Scull, Peter Conover, John Conover, Richard Risley, Thomas Risley, Samuel Gale and Edmund Doughty. These are all old and now familiar names along the shore, and it is supposable that they lived somewhere in the region about Absecon.\* Edmund Iliff built a saw-mill and had quite a town about Babcock's Creek, near Mays Landing, in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

John Endicott came from England in 1628. He was Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts, and longer at the head of the administration than any other Governor. His grandson Joseph, christened at the First Church of Salem July 17, 1672, removed to North Hampton, in the county of Burlington, N. J., in 1698. Joseph's son John and grandson Benjamin lived in New Jersey. The latter suffered much during the Revolutionary war. In Atlantic county and in other parts of New Jersey are now many descendants of old Governor John Endicott, of Massachusetts, occupying positions honorable to themselves and their renowned ancestor.†

Ephraim Pennington, who came from England, swore allegiance to the New Haven Colony in 1643. His son Ephraim removed to Newark. The grandson of Ephraim (second) was Samuel, who married Mary Sandford. They

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\* Andrew Steelman subsequently became owner of most of the shares of the other persons above named, and in 1736 obtained by deed three hundred additional acres, which John Scott, of Rhode Island, had located on said Beach by return dated June 16, 1714.

In the deeds made by Thomas Budd the following words often occur: "With the privilege of cutting cedar and commonidge for cattell, &c., on ye swamps and beaches laid out by ye said Thomas Budd for Commons."—See Judge Clement's letter.

† New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 1. July and October, 1847. pp. 335-342.

had nine children. Their fifth child was William S. Pennington, Governor of New Jersey from 1813 to 1815. Their eighth child, and brother to the Governor, was Nathan. Nathan Pennington, born at Dutch Farms, volunteered at the age of nineteen in the Revolutionary war. He served also against the whiskey insurrection. During the Revolution he was taken prisoner and sent to Quebec, where he nearly died of starvation, but finally escaped. He was at Chestnut Neck, in old Gloucester county, in charge of captured property, when he married Margaret Westcott Leonard, daughter of Colonel Richard Westcott, a man famous in those days in the history of the Forks of Little Egg Harbor and of Mays Landing. at the head of navigation on the Great Egg Harbor River. Nathan Pennington and Margaret Westcott Leonard, his wife, had nine children. Their descendants, especially on the female side of the family, are numerous and highly esteemed in Atlantic county to this day, while the men bearing the honored name of Pennington are scattered abroad upon the sea and in different parts of the land.\*

#### SETTLERS OF CAPE MAY COUNTY.

The original settlers of Cape May county, or those who were there previous to the year 1700, were principally attracted by the inducements held out by the whale fishery, and Long Island supplied the principal proportion of those who came prior to that time.†

Dr. Beesley, in his history of Cape May county, mentions the names of forty-seven persons who purchased of the agents of Dr. Cox and the West Jersey Society, mostly previous to 1696, some few as early as 1689. Among these are the familiar names Leamyeng (now Leaming), Weldon (now Whilldin), Hughes, Hand, Eldridge, Gandy, Stites,

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\* See Genealogy of the Pennington Family, by Capt. A. C. M. Pennington.

† Beesley's Cape May. p. 171.

Causon, Townsend, Smith, Spicer, Reeves, and others. Besides the above, who located land previous to 1700, he mentions the names of eighty-six persons who were at that time residing in the county, many of whom possessed land by secondary purchases.\*

He gives a particular account of Thomas and Christopher and Aaron Leaming, also of Colonel Jacob Spicer. Jacob Spicer, Jr., was a member of the Legislature twenty-one years. Aaron Leaming, Jr., was a member of the Legislature thirty years, and was one of the most prominent and influential men the county ever produced. The Legislature selected Aaron Leaming, Jr. (born 1716, died 1780), and Jacob Spicer, Jr., to compile the laws of the State, known as Leaming and Spicer's Collection.

REV. JOHN BRAINERD'S LETTER IN 1761.

The Rev. John Brainerd, in a letter to Rev. Enoch Green in 1761, mentions the names of Thomas Potter,† David Woodmonsie, Mr. Rulon, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Randall, Charles Loveman, John Leake, Captain Davis, William Reed, Benj. Ingersoll, Andrew Blackman, John English, Philip Schull, George May, Elijah Clark, Captain Stillwell and John Golden as the persons at whose houses public religious services were held, at a time when there were few or no churches. These persons lived along the coast and on the rivers from Toms River on the north to Tuckahoe on the south.

It is impossible to trace all the families upon the coast. From these representative names one may draw an inference respecting many others, equally deserving of mention, who first settled upon the Jersey coast, and conclude that they were not inferior to settlers in other counties, and that there were men, and women too, worthy of their ancestry, and of whom their posterity need not be ashamed.

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\* Beesley's Cape May. pp. 174-175.

† The Memoir of Rev. John Murray (pp. 136 to 146) gives an account of Thomas Potter and Goodluck in 1770. See also the Life of John Brainerd.

## DAVID'S MEN OF NECESSITY.

It is true Smith's History (page 487), speaking of the abundance of white and red cedars (in 1765), says: "The towering retreat of the former have afforded many an asylum for David's men of necessity," referring to I Samuel, xii: 2, where it is recorded, "And everyone that was in distress, and everyone that was in debt, and everyone that was discontented, gathered themselves unto David." Admitting, for a moment, the most unfavorable interpretation, which some have given to this testimony, what does it amount to? Simply this, that some lawless men have found the thicket or the forest a good hiding place, until driven out by the officers of justice or by advancing civilization. Some such there may have been in earlier, as certainly there have been in later times; but, if true at all, it is only of the few, and not of the majority of the people.

Again, Smith's words will bear a more favorable construction. Why do many now emigrate from the old to the new sections of our country? Is it not because they have been unsuccessful in business, are in debt and distress, and must go where lands are cheaper and labor in demand, and because they are not satisfied with their present condition and wish to better their fortunes? Colonel Morris, describing the state of religion in the Jerseys, and in no flattering terms, in the year 1700, mentions ten towns in East Jersey, and among these Middletown and Freehold, and remarks: "Those towns and the whole Province was peopled by those of very narrow fortunes, and such as could not well subsist in the places they left." Divested of sarcasm and expressed in simple words, the assertion of Smith may mean nothing more than that of Colonel Morris.\*

## EMPLOYMENTS.—NATURAL PRIVILEGES.

Having considered, imperfectly, who were the early settlers. the next question is, What were their employments?

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\* See Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, 1849. pp. 118-121.

At an early period the settlers, Dutch and Swedes, carried on an extensive trade with the Indians for furs and skins. The beaver dams are yet to be seen in the forests of Atlantic county.\*

As already intimated, many of the early settlers at Cape May and Egg Harbor were engaged in catching whales. The advantages afforded by the fisheries of the Province were always dwelt upon in the various publications of the Proprietors.†

Gabriel Thomas, in 1698, said: The commodities of Cape May county are oyl and whalebone, of which they make a prodigious quantity every year, having mightily advanced that great fishery, taking great numbers of whales yearly.‡

The natural privileges of the sea-coast have always been highly esteemed. Those who first located lands in the county of Cape May were particular to select such portions as were contiguous to the waters of the bay and ocean, hence the sea-shore and bay-shore were first settled upon, evidently for the purpose of being within reach of the oysters, fish and clams abounding in our waters. Thus we find the whole sea-shore, from Beesley's Point to Cape Island, a continuous line of farms and settlements, regardless of the quality of the soil, whilst the interior portion, and considered by some the better part, remains to this day unimproved and uncultivated. The above remarks of Dr. Beesley, concerning his native county, are emphatically true, and applicable to the upper coast also. Again, says Gabriel Thomas (1698), of Great Egg Harbor and Little Egg Harbor Creek, they take their names from the great abundance of eggs which the swans, geese, ducks and other wild fowls of those rivers lay thereabouts.\*

The early natural beds of oysters have been almost exhausted, but the business of planting and cultivating them.

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\* John Clement's Letter Feb. 9, 1879, and N. J. Courier, July 8, 1868.

† New Jersey Historical Collections. pp. 40-41.

‡ Beesley's Cape May. pp. 167, 171. N. J. Historical Collections. p. 369, and Coast Atlas p. 46.

bringing the plants from Virginia and Maryland, has been pursued in modern times. It is not easy to obtain reliable statistics of this business, yet it has been computed by some that the proceeds of the oyster business, with that of fishing and clamming, exceed in value the products of an area of cultivated land equal in size to the bays and sounds.\*

The salt marshes or salt prairies of the coast may be reckoned among the natural privileges, as they produce annually, without cultivation, large crops of natural grasses. The arable land comes down to the sea in the northern portion of Monmouth county, and again at Cape May; but in the long interval the sea breaks upon a succession of low sandy beaches. Between these long narrow islands and the mainland, which is commonly called "The Shore," are salt meadows extending for miles, yet broken and interrupted by bays and thoroughfares. More than 155,000 acres of salt marshes are distributed along the coast from Sandy Hook to the point of Cape May, including also the marshes on the Delaware Bay side of that county. As of old, so now, they furnish good natural pastures for cattle and sheep all the year round, and are highly esteemed by the farmers whose lands border on them, as they constitute also an unfailing source of hay for winter use and a surplus for exportation.†

Smith's History, in 1765, said almost the whole extent of the Province on the Atlantic is barrens, or nearly approaching to it, yet there are scattering settlements all along the coast, the people subsisting in great part by raising cattle in the bogs, undrained meadows and marshes and selling them to graziers, and cutting down the cedars. There were originally plenty of both the white and red sorts. They are now much worked out. He mentions fish and oysters carried to New York and Philadelphia markets, and considered the lands of little value after the pines and cedars are removed.

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\* Coast Atlas. p. 63.

† Coast Atlas. p. 21.

During the war of the revolution numerous on Barnegat Bay and along the coast of Pennsylvania sent a detachment near Toms River. Frequent mention is made of salt-works.\*

The natural privileges have been a d industry. When a man can in a few days get food to supply his family for a week, he spends much of his time in idleness. The regular bayman or gunner is proverbially idle. The cultivation of the land is too much like that of a man, whose business has been to destroy the plant. Sons of the ocean, familiar with the sea, prefer to plough the waves and the sea. These causes combined, it is probable that the population, the early settlers cultivated the land as much, or more, than their descendants. To drive the latter to give more attention to the sea while the fish of the sea and mud of the bay afforded abundant fertilizers, take advantage of the lightness of the soil, and modern watering-places afford a ready market.

#### ERA OF SHINGLES, PINE WOOD AND

At an early period the cedar swamps were cut. At a time when the pines were of little value. Between the years 1740 and 1750 the cedar swamps were mostly located, and the amount of lumber from them is incalculable, not only as a source of revenue but to supply the home demand for fence rails. Large portions of these swamps have been cut a second and some a third time.†

Cedar boards and staves were carried to Philadelphia, and thence exported to Europe.

\* Coast Atlas. p. 67.

† Beesley's Cape May. p. 197.

Indies. A writer in Watson's Annals, who visited Tuckerton in 1823, says: "Little Egg Harbor was once (in my grandfather's time, when he went there to trade) a place of great commerce and prosperity. The little river there used to be filled with masted vessels. It was a place rich in money. Farming was but little attended to. Hundreds of men were engaged in the swamps cutting cedar, and saw-mills were numerous and always in business cutting cedar and pine boards. The Forks of Egg Harbor was the place of chief prosperity. Many ship-yards were there. Vessels were built and loaded out to the West Indies. New York, Philadelphia and the Southern and Eastern cities received their chief supplies of shingles, boards and iron from this place.\*

As the business in cedar declined, the coasters anxiously asked, "What shall we do to sustain ourselves and vessels?" Then the invention of steamboats created a demand for pine wood, and at the same time charcoal was required for export as well as for the blast furnaces, which manufactured iron. Again, the saw-mills were erected where the streams would sustain them, and there was renewed activity along the coast and rivers.

A history of those extinct furnaces belongs more to the history of the Pines than of the Coast. One of them at Batsto, near the Forks of Little Egg Harbor, was established in 1762; kept in continuous operation until 1846. At one period it cast cannon, mortars, shot and shell.†

#### MARITIME EMPLOYMENTS.

The pine forests were utilized not only in propelling steamboats, but also in the construction of sailing vessels, at first of small schooners of from fifty to one hundred tons; but as the nearer trade declined and the ambition of captains increased, three-mast vessels of six and eight hundred tons have been launched for long voyages.

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\* Coast Atlas. p. 30. N. J. Historical Collections. p. 108.

† Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, 1865. p. 12.



The author of the article upon light-houses in the Coast Atlas, remarks, "The opinion that dwellers upon the sea build beacon-fires in stormy nights to lure the anxious seaman to the fatal coast can find a place only in careless and credulous minds. The necessities of navigation, which gave rise to light-houses, should be sufficient to dispel such erroneous and unfriendly views. The first were built expressly to warn seamen when approaching the coast in the night, that they were nearing land and to prevent them from dashing their ships upon the shore in the darkness. Whenever the mariner beholds a fixed light, he knows that land is near, and either sheers off till morning, or stops the onward career of his ship."\*

During the years from 1832 to 1835, not only all New England; but the whole civilized world was horrified by the fiendish crime, for which seven real pirates were executed at Boston. In mid-ocean, on the 22d of September, 1832, they attacked the Brig Mexican, Capt. Butman of Salem, compelled him to surrender twenty thousand dollars; locked the crew below and having set fire to the vessel, abandoned them to a horrible fate. Providentially, one sailor, escaping through a small scuttle which had been left open, released his companions and having cautiously extinguished the fire, they returned to Salem.

Tidings of the horrible crime, together with a description of the piratical vessel, were borne upon the wings of the wind to the uttermost parts of the earth. Months passed away. A British vessel, cruising on the African coast, captured the Pirate Panda, and after a lapse of two years, the crew were brought to Salem and confronted by the men, whom they had robbed and tried to murder. The crime was most extraordinary and the trial most important and interesting. Thus, the popular mind was excited to the highest pitch, and when a few of the inhabitants of old Monmouth

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\*Coast Atlas, p. 53.

county robbed some vessels upon our coast, during the same period of the excitement occasioned by the above trial and executions, it can not be doubted that the above mentioned facts stimulated the clamorous cry of "Land Pirates."\*

The facts, which gave notoriety to the charge of the so-called "Land Piracy" cases are substantially these. The schooner Henry Franklin, on a voyage from Boston to Philadelphia, was cast away on Barnegat Beach, on the night of March 17, 1834 and the James Fisher, on her passage from New York to Philadelphia, was cast away near Barnegat Inlet, on the morning of October 12th, in the same year. Certain lawless persons, and notorious among them, one William Platt, esq. (who happened most unworthily to be a Justice of the Peace) came over from the mainland and plundered the goods, which were landed from the vessel. Six men were arrested, tried in the Circuit Court of the United States before Judge Baldwin. The case was argued by Garret D. Wall for the Government and Messrs. Southard, Randolph and Ryall for the defence. The indictments were for stealing and plundering from the said vessels, viz: an anchor, bags of coffee, mackerel and boxes of soap.

Counsel, in behalf of the defendants, contended that: 1st. The vessel was not in distress upon the *sea*, but upon the shore. 2d. The vessel was not wrecked; wreck implying entire destruction. 3d. She was not lost, but saved. 4th. Not stranded upon a bank of the sea, but upon the main shore. 5th. Not cast away, but purposely run on the shore to save her. They also contended, as the vessel was on the shore above low water, and as her bow was dry at the time of the larceny, that the case was without the jurisdiction of the United States Court, and the offence, if any, was triable by the State Courts. They also urged that the vessel had been

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\* For an account of the seven Pirates, see Sentinel of Freedom, Dec. 2, 1834, which copies from Boston Centinel of Thursday. See N. J. State Gazette, June 20, 1835. It copies from the Boston Morning Post of June 11, 1835.

abandoned and was not the property of the persons named in the indictment (at Boston), but of the Underwriters. Judge Baldwin in his charge to the jury, claimed jurisdiction, and that there was no proof of abandonment.\*

Notwithstanding the efforts of eloquent and able counsel, the six men were convicted and justly sentenced, besides the payment of a fine, to imprisonments, varying from three months to four and a half years. The ringleader, Platt, escaped imprisonment, by flight to a distant land and forfeiting his recognizance. It appears that other persons were implicated; but having settled the claims of the Insurance Companies, the District Attorney, with the consent of the Court, entered "Nolle Prosequi" upon the indictments.†

In the records of the trial, no charge of decoying vessels appears. The only charges made, proven and punished, were stealing and plundering. It is manifest also, that comparatively, only a few persons were guilty.

The following extract from one of the most influential papers of the State, indicates the excitable condition of popular feeling at that time, (1835,) and shows how easily slanderous stories may be propagated; while the truth slowly, if ever, overtakes them.‡

"New Jersey Land Pirates Again! The Passengers, who were thrown on our shore, on Tuesday last, from the wreck of the packet ship *Sovereign*, at the imminent peril of their lives, were, we are told, mostly robbed of their money and clothing. A lady passenger states, that after being landed on the beach, the miscreant inhabitants stole her baggage, watch and money. The other passengers were also robbed and their trunks broken open and pilfered before their eyes. Other parties of these harpies, it is said, were lying off the wreck in their boats, ready to seize the prey, as soon as by

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\* State Gazette, Oct. 10, 1835.

† See State Gazette, Dec. 5, 1835, and Sentinel of Freedom, Dec. 8, 1835.

‡ Sentinel of Freedom Feb. 24, 1835.

the destruction of the vessel, it should come within their grasp. It is a burning shame, a deep disgrace that these pirates are suffered to live and plunder upon our shores."

The novelist rejoiced to find such a beautiful tale. But turn over a page. Seek the truth of history and you must wonder that so respectable a journal ever admitted to its columns the above sensational story. The very next issue of the same paper contains an honorable and editorial retraction in these words.

"The New Jersey Pirates Acquitted. We are very much gratified in being able to state explicitly that the story, which has gone abroad through the whole country of the plundering of the passengers of the ship *Sovereign* on the Jersey shore, has not the slightest color of truth. We learn from a conversation with the United States Marshal, whose name has been freely used on the occasion that he has ascertained in the most authentic manner, that the people in the neighborhood are not in the least degree culpable. The robberies appear to have been committed by the sailors and others belonging to the vessel, on the credit of the Jersey wreckers. The only lady passenger, Mrs. S——, said to have been robbed of her wardrobe, watch and other valuables, stated to the Marshal yesterday, that she lost only a chain and some small trinkets and that these were abstracted from her on board the vessel. During the thirty-six hours, that she remained with the wreck and on shore, she saw nothing of the fleet of pirates spoken of and neither saw nor heard of any improper conduct in the people of the neighborhood."\*

The truth of history demands the record that the same United States Court, which tried and condemned the afore-said criminals of our own coast, also convicted four of the sailors of the ship *Sovereign* for stealing gold coins and sentenced them to the jail in terms varying from three to twelve months.†

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\* *Sentinel of Freedom*, March 3, 1835.

† *State Gazette*, December 5, 1835.

## FICTION AND FALSE LIGHTS.

The exciting events really occurring upon the Jersey coast, simultaneously with the Boston tragedy, have afforded rich material for the novelist and dramatist, who have not failed to falsify history. Their falsehoods have done more mischief than false lights along our shore. The writers of these fictions display their own ignorance of the shore. Their absurdities would be simply amusing, were it not that strangers accept their statements as verities.

One novelist represents a ship of the largest dimensions driven up at high tide upon the beach below Squan. All were lost, save a babe, who becomes the heroine. The ship is now the home of the wreckers. A peaked roof covers the deck. In the rent side, is a door for its present inhabitants. Within—for the house has several rooms adequate for the accommodation of boarders from New York—within, the rudest furniture stands side by side with polished rosewood and carving and gilding. And see! Above the roof, night after night, upon the crosstrees is suspended a large lantern with a brilliant tin reflector!

Who, acquainted with the sandy coast, does not know that a ship of largest size would ground upon the bar before reaching the beach, and would there be broken by the violence of the sea and succeeding storms? Or, if it could possibly reach the strand, everything of value would be sold by the owners or underwriters, and removed speedily. Yes, when you can find a ship inhabited under circumstances, as above described, you shall see above it also the large lantern and the brilliant tin reflector.

Among the ephemeral publications which, fortunately perhaps, cannot now be found for the purpose of criticism; another author, seeing the improbability of a fixed light deceiving any sailor, is said to have described her heroine, as leading around a lame horse with a lantern attached to his head—possibly to represent the motion of a vessel in deep water. Another mendacious writer is said to have described

the Pirates, as living in the high cliffs and hiding in the caves of the rock-bound coast of New Jersey. Such misrepresentations are too puerile and absurd for serious consideration.

Navigators, especially when making the land in a fog or snow storm, after a long voyage, are liable to mistake one light-house for another and to escape censure, may charge that there is something wrong in the light. The barque A. J. Donaldson from Lima and seventy-five days from Coquimbo, went ashore in March, 1835, about one A.M., on Squan beach in a N. E. gale, in consequence, it was said, of mistaking the light on the wreck of the ship *Sovereign*, for the lights on the Highlands.\* The captain may have been puzzled and deceived by seeing a fixed light in an unusual place, not laid down in his chart; but it is unaccountably strange, if he exercised due vigilance, that he should have mistaken it for the Highland light, which consists of two light-houses in separate towers, while at a short distance, Sandy Hook light ought to be at the same time visible. Certainly, the light on the *Sovereign* was placed there to warn; not to mislead other vessels.

With the highest respect for the press and editors, it is not safe to credit every statement which finds its way into newspapers. One of the most respectable journals, lately, published the following paragraph. "On Tuesday, December 19th, the schooner J. F. Barnes, laden with oysters, bound from Virginia to New York, mistook the lights of the patrolmen of the life-saving station for the lights of schooners lying at anchor and struck the shoals abreast of the Barnegat station." One familiar with the inlet and the shoals extending two or three miles seaward, would see the internal improbability of this story. The first remark of an old wreck-master, when he heard it was "That man found himself ashore before he knew it and wanted to make some excuse to his owners." A desire to know the truth and to vindicate

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\* Sentinel of Freedom, March 24, 1835.

the government from the charge of holding out false lights prompted an inquiry to the Hon. J. G. W. Havens, Superintendent of the life-saving stations, and this is his official reply. "The schooner L. D. Barnes of New York, grounded on Barnegat shoals, Dec. 25, 1878, in the evening about a-half mile east of life saving station No. 17. Twenty-five minutes after she struck, she was boarded by the crew of No. 17, who run anchor and hove her off at 9 A.M. the following day. The *cause* of the disaster, as reported by the captain, was *negligence in taking soundings*. But one vessel by name of Barnes has been wrecked since Sept. 1878."

Thus is another story of false lights proven to be false.

TESTIMONY OF HON. EDWIN SALTER AND DR. T. T. PRICE.

The Hon. Edwin Salter, a native of Newark, and long a resident of Ocean county, represented that county in the legislature for several years, and in 1859 was Speaker of the Assembly. He indignantly protests against the injustice done to his constituents, as if the people were once guilty of enormous crimes and emphatically asserts that no section of the United States, of the same size as Ocean county, where the piracies were said to have been committed, can present a record more free of serious criminal offences. No person in the *village* of Barnegat was ever guilty of any offence or ever charged with any offence, that would give the slightest color to the charge of piracy. The alleged crimes were charged to people, who lived ten or fifteen miles from Barnegat village, near the bay and inlet. which bear the same name. That some wrong was done, Mr. Salter freely admits: but maintains that the offences were greatly magnified, intentionally for a purpose by designing persons, some of whom were greater rogues than the shore ever produced. "To the best of my knowledge and belief," he says, "the charges were made only at a time when vessels and cargoes were insured for more than their value; which was an inducement for rogues who commanded vessels, to wreck their ships and

destroy as much cargo as possible, and hence as a partial excuse, the notoriously untrue charges of false lights on the beach and land piracies." Mr. Salter gives instances to illustrate his position.

Similar is the testimony of Dr. T. T. Price, a native of Cape May county and long a resident of Tuckerton. He writes: "I have felt, for a long time, a sentiment similar to indignation at the unjust aspersions cast upon the inhabitants of the coast of New Jersey, by uninformed and unfriendly people of other States and *our own*. I venture the assertion, that as a community, taken as a whole, there is not a more brave, generous, humane and honest class of people in the world. My life has been spent among them, and I know whereof I affirm. There are exceptions. There are in every community, men who do not fear God or regard man, but there are fewer of them, I believe, among the hardy seafaring men on the Jersey coast than in any other communities.\*

#### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

It is unnecessary, as it would be in vain, to maintain that the people on the coast are saints. It will be sufficient, to prove that they are not sinners above the rest of their fellow citizens. The statistics of crime ought to throw some light upon the question, "Are the shore people any worse than their neighbors?" An exhaustive inquiry would bring into review the Reform School, all city and county jails, as well as cases of capital punishment. It will suffice for the present and for an approximate answer, to take as a single illustration the reports of the State Prison. Even here it is not possible to decide how far the commitments to prison, from different counties, may have been modified by the zeal and fidelity of different prosecutors and by the severity or leniency of different judges.

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\* See also Dr. M. Beesley's defence of Cape May people in N. J. Historical Collections, p. 135.



The State Prison report for 1874 contains most valuable tables from 1799 to 1845 inclusive, prepared at the suggestion of the New Jersey Historical Society.\* A comparison of the last three years with the preceeding five years indicates, not only a large increase of crime, but an alarming increase among the natives of New Jersey. How far will the long continued financial depression account for this increase? The average *total* of *commitments* from 1871 to 1875, was 592. While the average from 1876 to 1878 has been 809, an increase of 217 or more than 36 per cent. The average of *natives* of New Jersey among these prisoners was in the first period 176 and in the later period 300, an increase of 124 or 70 per cent.

Making now an examination by counties, without regard to population, the scale of average annual commitments to State Prison for eight years, from 1871 to 1878, inclusive, begins with Ocean county and its two and seventy-five hundredths, and ends with Hudson county and its one hundred and thirty-five commitments.

*Table of Average Annual Commitments to State Prison for Eight Years by Counties, Irrespective of Population.*

Ocean.....	2.75	Salem.....	13.	Burlington.....	32.6
Cape May.....	5.87	Warren.....	14.6	Middlesex.....	38.1
Atlantic.....	6.	Somerset.....	14.25	Passaic.....	45.75
Sussex.....	9.	Morris.....	16.6	Union.....	45.75
Gloucester.....	9.2	Cumberland.....	18.6	Camden.....	52.
Monmouth.....	11.6	Mercer.....	30.5	Essex.....	115.5
Hunterdon.....	11.25	Bergen.....	32.1	Hudson.....	135.

*Table of Average Annual Commitments for the same period in proportion to the Population of these Counties.*

Ocean one convict to.....	4984	Salem one convict to.....	1744
Monmouth ".....	4181	Mercer ".....	1635
Hunterdon ".....	3330	Burlington ".....	1630

\* In the present investigation of Prison reports for the last eight years, commitments by the United States Courts, and those prisoners, who came by double indictment in two counties, are omitted.

# EARLY SETTLERS ON THE SEA-COAST OF NEW JERSEY. 57

Morris	"	2052	Essex	"	1401
Sussex	"	2067	Cape May	"	1395
Gloucester	"	2061	Middlesex	"	1268
Warren	"	2500	Hudson	"	1207
Atlantic	"	2327	Passaic	"	1171
Somerset	"	1926	Union	"	1131
Cumberland	"	1898	Bergen	"	1106
			Camden	"	1019

Is it not surprising that Ocean county, whose inhabitants have suffered so much reproach, because of the wrong-doing of a few, nearly fifty-years ago, should be found standing at the head in both tables, having the fewest actual commitments and the smallest number relatively to population? It can boast, as no other county can, that for eighteen out of twenty years, from 1851 to 1870, it had no representative in the State Prison. In this commendation Cape May stands next to Ocean county.\*

## LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Finally, a Legislative investigation, established under oath by many witnesses, shall afford cumulative proof that the inhabitants of the coast are not sinners above all their fellow-citizens.†

In the Senate of New Jersey, Mr. Wurts, from Hunterdon county, offered the following concurrent preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is represented in the public journals that at the time of the late distressing shipwrecks of the John Minturn and other vessels on the New Jersey coast some persons on the shore neglected and refused to render relief and assistance to the perishing passengers and seamen, plundered the bodies of the dead of everything valuable found upon them, and in other cases exacted money for the delivery of the bodies; and,

WHEREAS, Such charges require investigation, that, if true, the inhuman and guilty actors may be punished to the utmost extent of the law, and proper and efficient means devised to prevent the repetition of conduct so

\* See Prison Report of 1874. p. 73.

† Senate Journal. pp. 434-435; February 25, 1846.

barbarous and shocking, and, if not true, that the State may be relieved from the odium of such barbarity; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, The House of Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of New Jersey view with detestation and abhorrence the conduct charged upon a portion of the people on the shore at the time of the said shipwrecks.

2. *Resolved*, That the Governor is hereby requested to ascertain the facts connected with the said shipwrecks, in relation to said charges, and communicate the same to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such other legislation (if any) as in his judgment may be necessary.

In less than a month the Governor sent to the President of the Senate the following:

SIR:—In pursuance of the resolution of the 5th inst., to investigate the charges against citizens of this State in the vicinity of the vessels wrecked on the Monmouth coast, I appointed Peter Vredenburg, Jr., John S. Darcy and John C. Ten Eyck Commissioners, whose report and accompanying evidence I have the honor herewith to lay before the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. STRATTON.

TRENTON, March 20, 1846.

The Commissioners reported that they visited the scene of the wrecks for more than twenty miles south of Sandy Hook to Barnegat Beach. Eight vessels had been wrecked, all of them, excepting one, on the 15th of February; including one pilot boat, four schooners, two barques, one brig and the ship John Minturn. The Commissioners examined, under oath, thirty-six witnesses in private, whose testimony, reduced in writing, accompanied the report. They had also procured and submitted a copy of the testimony of seven of the crew of the John Minturn and others, taken by the New York Shipwreck Society. The report fills more than fifteen closely printed pages of the Senate Journal. It is impossible, even now, to peruse without emotion the simple and thrilling narrative of the sufferings of the crews and the daring heroism of the life-savers upon the shore. Let it be remembered that those who then risked their lives to save others were volunteers and received no wages.

Captain of the barque *New Jersey*, volunteered and was examined under oath. In his card to the people of Squan, he said: "I, the master of the *New Jersey*, had the misfortune of being wrecked on the night of the 15th of February. We came on shore at half-past six A. M., the surf raging in such a manner that it was almost impossible to walk or look to the shore."

\* I give my thanks and good wishes to all those who were present, far as my acquaintance extends, for their perseverance; also for the immediate assistance rendered by Mr. Newman. To him we are indebted for our

rescue. The Captain of the barque *Lotty* as being one of the most dangerous scenes I ever witnessed. \* \* We returned to the *Lotty* and there beheld some twelve or more persons clinging for life and waiting for assistance. No one alone could determine their fate, as the surf was a mile off; but there were some true-hearted and brave men who risked their own lives to save those of the ship, and they succeeded in their first attempt."

The Commissioners express the opinion that those who were in that surf-boat were at that time exposed to more immediate peril than were those upon the ship. The force of the gale was such that the persons sent for the boat could not keep it on the wagon, nor drive their horses against the storm. Then some thirty or forty men pushed it through the edge of the surf, over a mile, opposite the wreck of the *Lotty*.

#### THE JOHN MINTURN.

The loss of life on the ship *John Minturn* was great, and it was impossible to render aid from the shore by boat. Some of the crew started from the ship in the long boat. As it was carried by the current to the south, the people on the shore followed it, and, familiar from daily practice with the precise point of danger, as the boat neared the land, instantly

forming a rope of hands, with one end resting on the shore. the others pushed into the sea, and as the waves were curling over, at its moment of extremest peril, seized the boat and brought it to the shore. Another moment and it would have been too late; she would have been drawn down beneath the waters and everyone on board probably lost.

There was no surf-boat, then the Wreck-Master offered ten dollars, twenty dollars, then any money to each man who would venture off in the long boat. They refused the money and said: "*We will go off without money, as soon as with.*"

#### ROBBERY.—PLUNDERING THE DEAD.

In regard to the charge of robbery the Commissioners reported that, while the guard was called to rescue survivors of the John Minturn some person did break open the trunk of a cabin passenger. The Commission reported that "the cargoes of the Minturn and the Alabama were valued by Mr. S. M. Thompson, the agent of the underwriters, at about \$84,000, and that, by his estimation, the aggregate of property purloined, except the trunk, is about three hundred dollars. In regard to the wrecks in the other district (No. 2), of which John Remsen is Wreck-Master, we report to your Excellency that there is no evidence or suspicion that any of the property has been illegally taken."

The Commissioners fully and specifically exonerate the people from the charge of plundering the dead and exacting money for the delivery of the bodies. The Coroner incurred heavy expenses for teams and coffins, and deemed it proper that, when friends came for the bodies, those who had money and could afford it, should pay such expenses; but the payment was never made a condition precedent to the delivery of the body. The Commissioners believe the charge to be utterly untrue.\*

The public journals have also charged that the people of the shore have been in the habit of raising false lights to decoy

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\* Senate Journal, pp. 601-602-603.

vessels, which has been disproved, so far as it can be disproved by testimony.

The Commissioners therefore report that the charges in the resolutions,\* under which we act are, according to the best of our judgment upon the evidence, each and everyone of them untrue; that there are no inhuman and guilty actors therein to be punished, and that the State ought to be relieved from the odium of such barbarity.

Signed by

P. VREDENBERGH, JR.,

JOHN S. DARCY,

JOHN C. TEN EYCK,

*Commissioners.*

TRENTON, N. J., March 20. 1846.

#### HEROISM OF SURFMEN.

A volume might be filled with narratives of individual heroism and daring in the business known as wrecking, which, correctly defined, is that of saving and assisting vessels, which have been wrecked. Often, have they sacrificed their own lives to save others. Hon. Edwin Salter mentions various instances of the heroism of life-savers. One may serve as an example: "In December, 1856, as Justice of the Peace at Barnegat, I had to take official action in the case of the barque Tasso, when five persons were drowned from a life-boat which went off to rescue the shipwrecked crew."†

Captain John Maxson, of Squan Beach, has the honor of having fired the first ball over a wrecked vessel, for the saving of life, that was ever accomplished. In 1850 the ship Ayre-shire, with two hundred and one passengers, stranded in a severe gale and snow-storm. At that time the apparatus was under the control of the New York Life-Saving Company, and the surfmen volunteered their services without remuneration. By means of the line, which Captain Maxson shot from the mortar, two hundred passengers were safely landed.

His son Charles Williamson Maxson, when in his sixteenth

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\* See pages 57-58.

† Letter, February 9, 1878.

year, threw a squid-line to the wrecked schooner *Carolinsey*, in 1823, and thus saved the crew, who were lashed in the rigging, and who would have perished but for this timely assistance.\*

About twenty-eight years ago Captain Caleb Grant, of Toms River, during a voyage from Charleston to New York, encountered a hurricane. He discovered an English vessel flying a signal of distress, and instantly started to her relief. Finding that she could not be boarded by the use of small boats he boldly decided to drive his vessel "bow on" the disabled craft. To the surprise of his own crew, he was successful and rescued a large number of persons. As a token of the appreciation in which this act of bravery was held by the British Government, Captain Grant was presented, through the British Minister, with a magnificent gold watch, suitably inscribed with a record of his heroic deed.†

In June, 1860, about three A. M., as Captain Sheppard S. Hudson, from Mays Landing, of the schooner *R. G. Porter*, was running before a gale off Absecon Beach, he was startled by appalling cries of distress from drowning men, struggling in the waves all around him. The United States Revenue Steam Cutter "*Walker*" had been sunk a few minutes previously by collision with the schooner *Fanny*. Captain Hudson, with great labor and risk to his own vessel, remained until he had rescued fifty-one out of seventy-one persons, and for this noble deed he has to this day received no token of regard, not even the thanks of our own Government.

Captain James S. Ireland, of Somers Point, received a silver medal from the Vessel Owners and Captains Association of Philadelphia for humane and meritorious services rendered to the officers and crew of the schooner *H. B. McCauly*, at sea, February 2d, 1876.

Captain John M. Brown, of Squan village, has been

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\* *Coast Atlas* pp. 87-88.

† *N. J. Courier*, February 27, 1870.

widely known for his skill and daring in wrecking. At one time he had charge of three ships, a brig and a schooner, all on the beach at once. The John Farnum, Cornelius Grinnell, New Era, New York and Western World were among the most noted. From the New York, three hundred and fifty passengers, and from the Grinnell five hundred passengers were saved in midwinter, and Captain Brown received the gold medal of the Life-Saving Association for his humane and Christian efforts in saving the crews and passengers of these and other vessels.\*

Such are some of the wreckers, and surfmen, and captains of whom Jerseymen may boast a little. They deserve to be and, when better known, must be more highly esteemed. They are not worse by nature than others. God grant that they shall be saved by His grace, even as we.

The materials for the history of the early settlers on the coast and their descendants are not exhausted. Further knowledge of them might be gained could we trace the history of education and the history of religious teachers, who have proclaimed to them the way of life. These topics are too extensive. Your time and patience must be exhausted, and here this imperfect sketch must end abruptly.

MAY 15th, 1879.

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\* Coast Atlas. p. 86.





TRENTON, Jan. 15th, 1880.

THE SOCIETY met in the Supreme Court Rooms at 11 A. M., the President, the REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., took the chair.

Mr. ROBERT S. SWORDS was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem*, and read the Minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted the correspondence since the last meeting. Letters were presented from Messrs. Joseph H. Bruere, W. K. Lyons, Robert H. Atwater, Crowell March, C. B. Place and Samuel B. Stafford, accepting membership; from General J. W. DePeyster, of New York, ordering publications of the Society; Librarian of United States, Department of State, States of Massachusetts and Michigan, and Yale College, asking for exchanges; from Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society; B. A. Vail; John Austin Stevens; the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York; H. Harrise, of Paris; Massachusetts Essex Institute; Georgia Historical Society; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton; American Antiquarian Society; Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Chicago; Smithsonian Institute; Geo. H. Greene, Michigan; S. Dunster, Massachusetts; W. S. Stryker, Rev. George Sheldon, S. B. Hutchinson, New York State Library, United States Patent Office, Wharton Dickinson and others, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications or transmitting donations to the Library; from the Maine Historical Society; Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia; H. Bellini, Dominican

Consul in New York; Francisco Sellen, of New York; E. Tejera and Leopold Lamarche, Luigi Cambiaso, Italian Consul, and J. M. Perez, President of the Council of San Domingo, referring to the course of the Society in relation to the discovery of the remains of Columbus; from Georgia Historical Society, asking for a copy of the letter of William Longstreet, presented to the Society in January; Dr. C. L. Ford, of Michigan, inquiring after the Ford family in New Jersey; Aaron Howell, wishing information relative to the Jennings, Gifford and Leeds families; President J. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, inquiring as to the time when dollars and cents took the place of pounds, shillings and pence in New Jersey; John T. Hutchinson, relative to a copy of the Friends Register of Chesterfield meeting, which he is obtaining for the Society; and from other gentlemen upon matters connected with the operations of the Society.

Several of these letters were of great interest, particularly those referring to the discovery of the remains of Columbus. It was manifest from their contents that the action of the Society in expressing its belief therein, and advocating the erection of a monument by Americans to the memory of the discoverer, was duly recognized and thankfully acknowledged.

THE TREASURER presented his report, showing a balance in the treasury for general purposes as \$227.04, there being seventy-two members in arrears.\*

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE submitted their thirty-fifth annual report:

“They had frequently on previous occasions given expression to their gratification at the usefulness of the Society, finding satisfaction in the thought that the beneficial effects of the richest blessings man enjoys, whether flowing from the operations of Nature, the researches of Science, or the exhibitions of Art, are generally noiseless in their manifestations. We live and move surrounded by their quiet influences,

\* See subsequent page for report in full.

but little alive to what we owe to them. Thus is it with the Historical Society. Almost silently has it wrought out a remarkable change in the historical annals of the State, enlisted the attention of many in the events which have made it what it is, preserved from destruction many facts of great importance to individuals and communities, and caused the production of several historical works that reflect honor upon the State. ”

“It is, nevertheless, much to be desired,” said the Committee, “that greater interest should be taken in adding to the money resources of the Society. The attempt made under a resolution of the Society to raise a fund to be expended on the library has not been as successful as was expected, so that most of the expenses incident to collecting and preserving the books have to be met out of the general fund. It would be a great relief could they be met from an independent source.”

“The report of the Treasurer shows that many of the members do not promptly respond to the calls upon them for their annual dues, so that with diminished resources from rents and interest the progress of the Society, in several directions, must necessarily be hampered. It is greatly to be desired that the number of members should be increased. As it is not a local, but a State institution, there should be a general desire manifested throughout the State, by personal co-operation and influence, to advance its aims. Of the twenty-one counties of the State there are four—Atlantic, Cape May, Ocean and Salem—not represented at the present time, while the other seventeen have the following disproportionate number of members:

Burlington .....	6	Monmouth .....	9
Bergen .....	2	Morris .....	17
Camden .....	5	Passaic .....	13
Cumberland .....	1	Somerset .....	4
Essex .....	154	Sussex .....	4
Gloucester .....	3	Union .....	25
Hudson .....	17	Warren .....	3
Hunterdon .....	5		
Mercer .....	41	In all .....	318
Middlesex .....	9		

“ Of this number, 139 are life members, who, by the payment of a specific sum at once, have relieved themselves of the obligation to make annual contributions to the treasury. The Committee make this statement in the hope that it may awaken a more earnest desire to add to our numbers.

“ It is with feelings of very great regret and peculiar sadness that your Committee are called upon to note the severe loss which, since our last meeting, has befallen the Society in the death of Mr. Adolphus Pennington Young, our late Recording Secretary.

“ Mr. Young was the successor in office to the late Mr. David A. Hayes, upon whose death he was at the ensuing January meeting (1876) elected to the office of Recording Secretary. The intimate associations between him and one of your Committee warrant particular reference to his character and career. The peculiar tastes and talents of Mr. Young well fitted him for the discharge of the duties of his office, and he fulfilled them to the last with signal ability. As an active member of the Society, his sympathies were in entire accord with its work, and there was no more constant visitor to its collections. Mr. Young's life was passed in Newark, his native city. He was born in the month of September, A. D. 1844. He was the son of Captain Aaron Young, who commanded Company F, in the Second Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion, who died in the service from disease contracted from exposure incident thereto. His mother was Miss P. Louisa, daughter of James W. Pennington, who was a son of Governor William S. Pennington. His early education was in Newark, under Professor Abbott, and it is said that the same diligence and devotion to duty characterized the boy, as marked the man. His professional studies were commenced in the office of the late Lewis C. Grover, Jr. After due course of study he was admitted a member of the Bar of the State, and licensed as a counsellor at the November term of the Supreme Court in 1877. The professional career of Mr. Young was not marked

by any forensic brilliancy, his quiet disposition and retiring habits rather unfitting him for this branch of his profession; but his office practice, and especially his careful and judicious labors in the investigation of land titles; his methodical and accurate abstracts, were all evidences of his skill and conscientious care, which his friends in the profession say gave him a rank in that branch without a superior.

“Mr. Young’s death at so early an age may be regarded as a loss to the world of letters. As a historical student he was untiring, and however apparently unimportant a disputed point met him, he was not satisfied until he had exhausted every field of inquiry. As a writer of history he possessed qualities which would have placed him in time in the foremost ranks. Had he lived to maturer years he would have distinguished himself by his freedom from prejudice, partiality or personal feeling, which is so apt to characterize the work of those who undertake to write contemporaneous history. Mr. Young had in hand the history of the campaigns in the valley of the Shenandoah during the war of the rebellion, and read a paper on the events in the valley, of 1864, at the Trenton meeting of the Society in January, 1873. He was in the habit of consulting frequently with one of your Committee on the subject matters of his historical sketches, and that one bears cheerful testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which Mr. Young procured and recorded his facts. He never wrote an account of a disputed event until he had brought all his witnesses into harmony. His historical writings, with his many letters, we are happy to add, have, through the kindness of his friends, come into the possession of the Society, and will prove very valuable material for some future historian whose field of inquiry may cover the same ground.

“As an individual and a man, Mr. Young leaves a happy record. He was single, and devoted himself to his filial duties to his widowed mother. He seems to have left behind him about as few enemies as is possible for any good and true man. The expressions of his brethren of the Bar, in the

resolutions passed at their formal meeting; of his numerous personal private friends, and, indeed, of everyone who knew him, bear impressive testimony to his worth, to the affectionate remembrance of his life, and the sincere regret at his untimely death.

“The insidious disease, which resulted so fatally, first showed itself some two years ago, but not until early in the past Summer did it occasion himself or his friends any serious concern. His resolute and determined character prevented his yielding, and it was only on the third day prior to his death that he took to his bed. He died at his residence in South Orange on the morning of the sixth of October, 1879, aged thirty-five years.”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion, the report was accepted, and that portion of it referring to the late Recording Secretary was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that:

“In accordance with the authority vested in them at the last meeting of the Society they had given their attention to the creation of a Library Fund, through subscriptions from the members, but regretted to say that the amount realized has not corresponded with their expectations, nor been commensurate with the necessities that prompted the measure. The want of funds had necessarily precluded the purchase of any books since the last meeting, although some of the departments of the Library were very deficient, but the list of donations, which they submitted, indicated that the wealth and interest of the Society's collections continued to increase through the liberality of members and kindred institutions. Since the last meeting sixty bound volumes, one hundred and eighty pamphlets, several manuscripts, and some articles for the cabinet, had been received.

“The finances not warranting the employment of an Assistant Librarian, the services heretofore devolving upon

such an officer have been very efficiently and gratuitously performed by the Treasurer."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that there had not been anything issued by the Society since the last meeting.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported that, since the last meeting of the Society he had had the pleasure of visiting the State Paper Office in London, and from information received there, and from the agent of the Committee charged with the obtainment of the copies of New Jersey Documents, he was led to believe that very few documents, possessing any interest, remain uncopied. There are some mentioned in the Society's Analytical Index of Colonial Documents which had not been found, and it was the opinion of the officer in charge of the Record Office that the references in the volume to their places of deposit were incorrect. It was intended to compare these references with the original manuscript from which the Index was printed, and, should the supposition prove to be correct, steps would be taken to have a renewed search made for the missing documents.

It was not intended that any further examinations in other depositories should interfere with the printing of these documents, and it was probable that some progress would have been made with one or more volumes before the next meeting of the Society.

The PRESIDENT announced the following

#### STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1880:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller, James D. Orton.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS—William A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., William B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY—Martin R. Dennis, Robert S.



Swords, Robert E. Ballantine, Stephen Wicks, M. D., W. A. Whitehead.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS—N. Norris Halstead, F. W. Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., William Nelson, William S. Stryker.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield.

The following gentlemen were named to NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR—Henry R. Kennedy, John F. Hageman and Dr. Pearson, who subsequently reported the following ticket, which was adopted:

#### OFFICERS FOR 1880.

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, of Trenton; John Clement, of Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Wm. A. Whitehead, of Newark.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, of Paterson, N. J.

TREASURER—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

LIBRARIAN—Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; Wm. B. Kinney, Summit; John Hall, D. D., Trenton; Samuel Allison, Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, Kearny, Hudson county; Joel Parker. Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., Trenton; David A. Depue, Newark.

REV. MR. MOTT read a letter he had received from Mr. George Bancroft, asking for some information respecting Chief Justice Brearley, of New Jersey, who took a conspicuous part in the Federal Convention of 1787 for framing the Constitution of the United States, a subject which was occupying his attention.

Mr. Mott expressed a desire that the members might aid him in furnishing the information.

MR. SAMUEL ALLISON presented copies of a correspondence between Lord Sterling and one of his ancestors, in 1772, relative to the getting up of a lottery.\*

REV. MR. BROWN stated for the information of the Society that he was about to publish in the columns of the New Jersey Courier, of Toms River, the original Journal of the Rev. John Brainerd's missionary labors in South Jersey during 1761 and 1772. It was found in London and has never been printed. The publication would commence on the 28th January.

The Society then took a recess, and on re-assembling the Rev. JOHN C. CLYDE read a paper on the life, character, services and death of the Rev. John Rosburgh, chaplain in the Colonial army, who was killed by the Hessians at Trenton, January 2d, 1777.

The thanks of the Society were returned to the Rev. Mr. Clyde, and he was asked to deposit a copy of the paper in the archives of the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

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\*See a subsequent page.

## Donations to the Library.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 15TH, 1880.

*From the Authors.*—S. J. Ahern: A Glance at the Past and Future of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., 1879, pamp.—C. D. Bradlee: Brief Memoir of Rev. Geo. H. Gay, Harvard College, 1852.—C. C. Baldwin, Sec. His. Society at Cleveland, Ohio: Rev. John Bower, first Minister at Derby, Conn., and his Descendants; Indian Migration in Ohio.—R. A. Brock: Richmond Standard, Vol. I, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, containing letters, &c.—John Collett: List of Fossils of the Carboniferous Formation in the Coal Measures of Hamilton county, Indiana; Annual Reports of the Geological Survey made during years 1876-77-78, by E. T. Cox, State Geologist, assisted by Prof. John Collett and Dr. G. M. Lerette. 8vo.—Samuel Dunster: Henry Dunster and his Descendants. Small 8vo., 333 pp.—Monsenor Roque Cocchia, Archbishop: "Los Restos de Chistobal Colon en la Catedral de Santo Domingo," 8vo., pp. 338.—John Clement: Upton, a Lost Town of Old Gloucester County. W. N. J. Printed sketch.—Wharton Dickinson: Memoir of Major General Philemon Dickinson, N. J. MS.—Rev. Stephen D. Peet: Comparison between the Archaeology of Europe and America.—Henry Phillips, Jr., Cor. Sec. Numismatical and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia: Additional Notes upon the Coins and Medals of Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Phila.—S. Whitney Phoenix: The Whitney Family of Connecticut, and its Affiliations, 1649 to 1878. 3 vols., quarto, muslin, gilt.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D.: A History of Bristol Parish, Va., with Genealogies of Families connected therewith.—Rev. J. F. Tuttle: Baccalaureate Discourse to Class,

1879. Crawfordsville, Ind.—Stephen Wickes, M. D.: History of Medicine in New Jersey and its Medical Men.—E. M. Woodward: Bonaparte's Park and the Murats.

*From Mrs. Isabella M. Bailey, neé Wynkoop.*—Duplicate Muster and Pay Rolls of Companies of 2d Reg. Light Infantry Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1814. Subsistence Accounts of Officers and sundry Letters of Jonathan Wynkoop, Paymaster of the Regiment.

*From Henry Congar.*—N. Y. Times for 1878. Two volumes, bound.

*From Brinton Coxe.*—Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich. Philadelphia, 1725. Privately reprinted, 1878. 1 vol

*From Joseph T. Crowell.*—England the Civilizer: her History Developed in its Principles by a Woman—Attributed to Frances Wright. 1 vol., 8vo. 1848.

*From W. H. B. Currier.*—10th Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Massachusetts, for 1878. 1 vol., 8vo.

*From Henry G. Darcy.*—Report of the Commissioners to investigate the charges concerning wrecks on Monmouth Coast. N. J. Assembly, March 20, 1846.

*From James E. Fleming.*—Centenary Memorial—100th Birthday of Thomas Moore—Commemoration at Newark, N. J. 1879.

*From San Domingo City Council.*—Two treatises. "Dos Opusculos," &c., in reference to the discovery in that city of the bones of Columbus; the one being the defence of the official conduct of the Spanish Consul; the other a reprint of an article read before the Italian Historical Society at Genoa.

*From Governor State of New Jersey.*—Minutes of Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1775–1776.

*From George H. Greene.*—Report of Librarian Michigan: New Capital. Ceremonies, Dedication, &c.

*Joseph S. Harris.*—Elements of Geography, by Benjamin Workman; seventh edition. Philadelphia, 1799.

*From Hon. John J. Knox, Comptroller of Currency.*—Annual Report for 1878.

*From W. O. McDowell.*—Photo-Lithograph copy New Jersey Journal, August 8, 1781.

*From William Nelson, Clerk of Freeholders Passaic County.*—Proceedings of Board, 1878-9.—Report of County Collector, 1878-9.

*From City of Newark.*—Messages of Hon. Henry J. Yates, Mayor, and Reports of City Officials for 1878.

*From Jeremiah O'Rourke.*—Report on Additional Water Supply for City of Newark.—Newark Aqueduct Co.

*From Joseph Parrish, M. D.*—Semi-Centennial Anniversary District Medical Society, Burlington County, New Jersey, June 17, 1879.

*From F. H. Pilch.*—Legislative Documents for 1879.

*From Isaac S. Smucker.*—Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Ohio for 1877, with Statistical Report.

*From R. S. Swords.*—History of St. Paul's Church, Radcliffeborough, with Memorial Sermon on Life and Character of Rev. James H. Elliott, D. D. Pamphlet, 44 pages; Charleston, S. C., 1878.—In Memoriam; Tribute to Memory of Rev. C. P. Gadsden, late Rector of St. Luke's Church, Charleston, with thirteen of his sermons; Charleston, South Carolina, 1872. 1 vol., 12mo.—Report of Board of Health State of New Jersey for 1878. Octavo pamphlet, 247 pp.—Transactions Illinois State Agricultural Society: Vol. IV., 1859-60. 8vo., muslin.—Compendious History of New England, Jedediah Morse, D. D., and Elijah Parish, D. D., 2d edition. Newburyport, 1809.—Catalogue of Columbia College, published in 1826, and containing the order of merit of the graduating classes from the year 1786.—And forty-two miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle.*—Crisis Thoughts, Colonel H. B. Carrington, U. S. A.—Centennial Tribute Sermon, by Cyrus Gildersleeve.—Bloomfield, October 31, 1817.—Family Record Daniel Dodd; and a number of printed sermons and miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Stephen Wickes, M. D.*—An Appeal to Impartial Posterity, by Madame Roland. 2 vols., octavo; First American edition, New York, 1798.—Cyclopedia of Missions, by Rev. Harvey Newcomb. 1 vol., octavo.—Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States, by John M. Woodworth, M. D. 1 vol., 8vo.—Sullivan's Journal; Vols. XXXV. to XLI., inclusive. New series, Nos. 13 to 24, inclusive, 1848-9.—Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, by David Livingstone, LL.D. 1 vol., 8vo.—Medical Register of City of New York and Vicinity; 1862-64-68-69-70-71-73-74-75-76.

*Mrs. Jacob Van Ardsdale.*—Copy of New York Evening Post, July 15, 1822.—Discourse delivered in First Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, 1817, by James Richards.—Funeral Mrs. Sarah Cumming; twenty-six legal and miscellaneous pamphlets, old newspapers and MSS.

*From Yale College.*—Alumni Association. Some statements respecting late progress and present condition. Pamphlet, 32 pages.—Obituary Record of Graduates, deceased during year ending ending June, 1879.—Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1879-80.

*From A. Pennington Young.*—Boots and Saddles; History First N. Y. (Lincoln) Cavalry, by James H. Stevenson. 1 vol., 8vo.—Subsequently sent in by the family of Mr. Young, deceased, his Historical writings, miscellaneous papers, &c., not yet collated.

*From A. D. Williams.*—In Memoriam Robert Parker Parrott, by Frederick DePeyster, LL.D.—Bound copies of several miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From J. Grant Wilson.*—Memorial of Fitz Greene Halleck.—Monument at Guilford, &c.

*From S. R. Woolworth, Secretary N. Y. State Library.*—Centennial Celebrations of the State, by Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State.

*From Rev. James P. Wilson.*—Record of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.

*From Societies.*—American Antiquarian Society: Proceedings at Semi-centennial Meeting.—American Philosophical Society. Vol. XVII, No. 103.—Bunker Hill Monument Association: History of during 1st Century of U. S. A. Proceedings and addresses at Annual Meetings, 1875—1879. Sentry on Beacon Hill, the Beacon and the Monument of 1635 and 1790—by Wm. Wheildon.—Essex Institute: Bulletin, Vol. X, Nos. 10, 11, 12. Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive. Historical Sketch of the Salem Lyceum.—Friends Free Library of Germantown, through Wm. Kite: Fac-simile copy of the Protest against Slavery by Friends of Germantown in the year 1688—Photograph.—Historical Society of Chicago: Transactions Department of Agriculture State Illinois, 1877 and 1878. Reports of Board of Trustees of Illinois Industrial University. History of Chicago, 1 vol., 8vo., and 52 pamphlets, containing Reports of State and City Officials, State papers, Institutions, &c. &c.—Historical Society of Delaware: History of the Boundaries of the State of Delaware, by Hon. John W. Houston.—Foster Home Society, Newark: Annual Reports from 1869 to 1875, 2 vols., bound.—Library Co. of Philadelphia: Bulletin, new series, Nos. 3, 4.—Massachusetts Historical Society: Collections, Vol. VI, 5th series. Sewall Papers, Vol. II, 8vo., cloth.—New England Historical and Genealogical Society: Register.—Genealogy of the family of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, from 1707 to 1771.—Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York: 58th Annual Report of the Directors.—The Numismatical and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: Report of operations for the years 1878 and 1879.—N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society: Record, Vol. X, No. 4.—N. Y. State Library: Census of State of New York, 1875, Documents relating to Colonial History of State, Volume XII. Annual Reports New York State Museum of Natural History. Annual Report of the Trustees of the Library for 1875-78. Report of the Special

Committee of the Assembly on State Normal School. Proceedings of Legislature on removal from old to new Capitol, Feb. 10, 1879.—Old Colony Historical Society: Collections, papers read before Society in 1878.—Pennsylvania Historical Society: Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3.—Rhode Island Historical Society: Proceedings, 1878–9.—Smithsonian Institution: Documents relative to its origin and history, edited by Wm. J. Rhees, and two volumes transmitted from Royal University of Norway at Christiana.—Natural History Society of Wisconsin: Additions of 1876–7, and Bulletin for 1877.—Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences: Bulletin for 1877.—Vermont Historical Society: Record of the Governor and Council of the State, Vol. VII.—Young Men's Christian Association of Worcester, Mass.: Annual Reports for years 1878–9.—Grand Lodge of N. J.: Proceedings for the years 1877–9.—Grand Lodge of Iowa: Annals, Vol. VII, 1877–9; Communications by Grand Secretary, T. S. Parvin.

*From Department of Agriculture.*—Report on the condition of crops, June, July, September. Sheep husbandry in the United States, its origin and growth.—Circular Letter from the Commissioner on Manufacture of Maize and Sorghum Sugars, pam., 21 pp. A general index of the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office for 25 years from 1837 to 1861, and of the Department of Agriculture from 1862 to 1876.—Special Report, No. 12, Investigation of the Diseases of Swine, and infectious and contagious Diseases of other classes of Domestic Animals. Special Report, No. 18, Tea Culture as a probable American industry, by Wm. Saunders, Supt., &c. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1878. 1 vol., 8vo.

*From Bureau of Education.*—Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1877.

*From U. S. Patent Office.*—Official Gazette, Vol. XV and Vol. XVI. Title page and errata of Vol. XIV. Index



Decisions, Vol. XI. Annual Report of Commissioner for 1878.

*From U. S. Post Office Department.*—Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States.

*From U. S. Treasury Department.*—Annual of the Secretary of the Treasury, Finances for 1878.

*From the Publishers.*—The New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. II, full consecutive numbers. Vol. III, No. 1.—American Antiquarian, Vol. I, No. 4, Vol. II, No. 1.—Princeton Review: American Art, its progress and prospects, by John Weir. Reprint.—Consecutive numbers of Orange Journal, Bloomfield Record, Princeton Press, Weekly State Gazette, Monmouth Inquirer, Bordentown Register, Hackettstown Herald, National Standard, New Jersey Courier, American Journal of Education, The Librarian.

*Contributions to Cabinet.*—W. R. Lyons: Several old lottery tickets—Elizabethtown and New Brunswick Church Lottery; Milford and Owego Road Lottery; Jersey Lotteries under act of 1791, &c.—Robert Stanard Swords: Specimen of the inner bark of the Lace tree, from the island Jamaica.

*Unknown.*—Life and character of Hon. William A. Graham. Memorial oration by Montford McGehee, Esq., Raleigh, N. C., June 8, 1876.—The Alexander Memorial.

## **Selections from Correspondence and Papers**

SUBMITTED JANUARY 15th, 1880.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD STIRLING AND SAMUEL  
ALLINSON RELATIVE TO LOTTERIES.

*Presented by Mr. Samuel Allinson.*

LORD STIRLING TO SAMUEL ALLINSON.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1772.

DEAR SIR:—It can be no secret to you that a few years since by making a number of large purchases of land in hopes of soon disposing of them to advantage, not only took away my ready money but involved me considerably in debt. I have made several attempts by the sale of lands to extricate myself, but hitherto in vain. I am now endeavoring to sell a quantity of land sufficient for the purpose by way of Lottery. To render it successful depends much on the good wishes of my friends. I cannot doubt of its having yours. 'Tis greatly in your power to render the scheme acceptable and to promote the demand for tickets. This favour I have to ask of you so far as is consistent with the laws of your province, and to allow me to transmit to you a number of the printed Schemes and of the Tickets to be delivered out when called for. I am

Your Most Humble Servant

STIRLING.

SAMUEL ALLINSON, Esq.

## SAMUEL ALLINSON TO LORD STIRLING..

RESPECTED FRIEND:—I this afternoon received a letter from thee dated the 9th ult., & a parcel of tickets with a receipt for me to sign was offered at the same time by a young man whom Dr. Normanby had interested to deliver them. It would give me pleasure to serve Lord Stirling in any way in my power & nothing but an insuperable difficulty prevents in this case. I have endeavoured through life to act conformable with my religious principles & profession as these are founded on my judgment & apprehension of duty. One of these is to “bear a faithful testimony against being concerned in lotteries of any kind,” & from this I am not conscious of any deviation since the age of maturity. Hence Lord Stirling will immediately see what I look upon as a forcible reason why I cannot serve him in the way proposed. I should be glad to render him a kindness in the furtherance of any scheme which consisted with the laws of the land & those implanted in my own breast; but the present contradicts both. The rites of friendship must therefore give place. I hope the freedom of this answer will not give offense since it may appear

I am sincerely thy friend

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

BURLINGTON, 15th of 4m 1772.

N.B.—I have not said anything to hurt the sale of the tickets, tho’ I cannot help wishing some other mode could have been fallen upon, more innocently & effectually to answer the good intentions of a man I truly regard.

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LORD STERLING TO SAMUEL ALLINSON.

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1772.

SIR:—I lately received your letter of 13th April & am to thank you very sincerely for the assurances it contains of your readiness & willingness to serve me in any manner which

is in your power; & that it is your religious principles only which in the instance of my lottery prevents my having your assistance therein. A uniform character in life I esteem, & whatever a man in his judgment conceives to be his duty (provided it injures not the peace of the community) he ought not to depart from; and as it is on such motives you act in this instance I do assure you that I think you deserve my esteem much more than if through any complaisance you had engaged in a measure your conscience could not approve of.

I wish it had been in my power to have extricated myself from a heavy load of debt without using the means of a lottery to effect it, but I found it impossible; yet in using that mode I have done everything in my power to render it fair & honest to those who become concerned, & have the satisfaction to think no one will have real cause to complain at the event.

I am with great regard & esteem

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

STIRLING.

SAMUEL ALLINSON, Esq.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
New Jersey Historical Society.

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1880.

No. 2.

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NEWARK, May 20th, 1880.

THE SOCIETY met in its rooms at 11 o'clock A. M. A letter from the President was read by the Corresponding Secretary, informing the Society of engagements elsewhere that would prevent his attendance, and Vice President PENNINGTON took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted his report upon the correspondence since January. Gen. F. DePeyster of New York, Messrs. Charles Henry Hart of Philadelphia, Henry J. Sheldon of Chicago, Edw. B. Thompson of Orange, Edmund J. Cleveland of Elizabeth, Fred. A. Campfield of Dover, Wm. John Potts of Camden, Abram S. Hewitt of New York, R. F. Stockton, JR. of Trenton, G. W. Jenkins of Morristown, James W. Vroom of Newark, and Rev. Rufus S. Green of Morristown, accepted their elections as honorary or resident members:—Mr. Wm. Nelson of Morristown accepted the Recording Secretaryship—A. M. Rosbrugh, M. D. of Toronto, Messrs. George S. Conover of Geneva, N. Y., and Rev. R. Randall Hoes made some genealogical inquiries; Mr. Samuel B. Stafford communicated some facts connected with the interest in public affairs

manifested by his sister, the late Miss Stafford of Trenton. Mr. J. Austin Stevens, editor of the magazine of *American History*, returned his thanks for a copy of an original letter of Washington in the Society's possession. The receipt of the Society's Proceedings or Publications were acknowledged by the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Old Colony, Taunton, Mass., Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Cayuga County, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Smithsonian Institution, Philadelphia Library, Yale College and Essex Institute Mass. Several individuals proposed exchanges. U. S. Commission of Patents, U. S. Department of the Interior and Mr. A. W. Cutler of Morristown sent donations. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. of Philadelphia, transmitted a manuscript account of two early maps issued in 1550 and 1555. The Minnesota Historical Society, sent an invitation to attend the 200th anniversary of the Discovery of the Falls of Saint Anthony, on July 3d, and there were several communications relative to the business concerns of the Society. Messrs. Pedro de Madrago, Secretary of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, and E. Tehera of San Domingo, transmitted copies of pamphlets relating to the Remains of Columbus.

Mr. Whitehead expressed great pleasure, at having brought to the notice of the Society, the discovery of the remains of Columbus in 1877 in San Domingo. Its action thereon had been very graciously acknowledged by the good people of that Island, and several of the Historical Societies of the United States had been led to notice it. That of Maine had followed the example set by this Society, and suggested to Congress the propriety of contributing to the erection of a monument to the memory of the great discoverer. The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, and one or two others had taken decided interest in the subject. Col. Robert S. Swords, the Treasurer and

Assistant Librarian of the Society, had made translations of several of the principal documents connected with the discovery, and placed them in the library.

THE TREASURER reported the balance in the Treasury available for current expenses to be \$365.04.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that, since the last meeting another number of the "Proceedings" had been issued, containing the memoir of Rev. Dr. Rodgers, formerly President of the Society, by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon, and the paper on the "Early Settlers of the Sea-coast of New Jersey," by the Rev. A. H. Brown; with an account of the business transactions to the present time.

As these "Proceedings" were distributed gratuitously to members not in arrears, and as only small editions were issued, the copies remaining on hand were comparatively few, and as in the course of the thirty-five years which they cover many valuable memoirs and papers had been published the Committee suggested that it was worthy the consideration of the members generally, whether it be not advisable for them to render their sets complete by purchasing the numbers necessary, while obtainable. Some of the "Collections" were also nearly exhausted, and something would be added to the resources of the Society were the members to complete their sets of those volumes likewise.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY submitted the following :

"The Committee on the Library report with very great satisfaction the prospering condition of the library and collections. Never in the history of the Society have its attractions, in this regard, met with greater appreciation, or its rooms been so much resorted to as at present. These rooms being constantly open and accessible to the members, and others who seek for information in our wealth of historic lore, are daily resorted to, in a greater degree perhaps than ever before. Few, who come to us, fail to obtain some desired



at what the Society has done for them. In the department of biographical and genealogical research, the acquisitions of the Society have been unusually successful, and it is in this department that most of those who visit the rooms of the Library find their interest and occupation. As a general thing it is gratifying to know that we are able to contribute so much to the information of others even in this one department. Since the January meeting contributions have been made to our Library and collections by members, kindred societies, and individuals, of sixty-six bound volumes, one hundred eighty-four in paper and one hundred eighty-five pamphlets, besides numerous manuscripts, and objects of curious interest to our cabinet.

“The Committee are pained to report that the effort to raise a fund under the Resolution of 15th of May, 1879, for the uses and purposes of the Library, has not been successful.

“Your Committee hoped that from the number of our members a fund of at least five hundred dollars per annum could be raised, to carry out the declared objects of our association. For some reason the appeal which was printed and pretty generally distributed, has failed of an adequate response. It is unnecessary for your committee to speculate on causes, or to do more than state the simple fact. It seems then to be conclusive that we must look for means from another source; that source can only be an increase in our membership, and we are free to confess that we would much rather that our dependence should be on the legitimate stated income of the Society than on the solicited generosity of individual members. The Treasurer of the Society has repeatedly urged the importance of such increase, and we are only too happy to second him with our own earnest appeal in the same direction. Let each member of the Society look upon it as a duty to lend his efforts to this end. If each member will obtain two other members for our roll, he will do more effectual service than a money contribution, and frequent are the expressions of gratification

tion can measure. The list of our resident members who pay annual dues should be very much larger than it is.

“Again, if the press throughout the State would lend us their assistance by publishing the proceedings of the Society at its meetings, and bringing home to their readers its claims upon all Jerseymen, particularly such as claim a share in the historic glories of the State, the same would soon tell upon the roll of our membership ; and the necessity of appealing to the generosity of a few of our members for means to supply deficiencies, would exist no longer. Your committee most respectfully urge these considerations upon the favorable regard of our members, and trust they will meet with a ready response.”

JUDGE HAGEMAN offered some remarks complimentary to the management of the Library, and expressed some doubts as to the necessity for any large increase of funds to be expended in its enlargement. It was not expected neither was it necessary that a historical library, whose object was to gather and preserve the materials for illustrating the history of New Jersey, should purchase general histories or works, relating to other States and other countries, so long as, as was shown by the report of the Committee, the library was constantly increasing from donations.

COLONEL SWORDS sustained the views enunciated in the report, by illustrating many of the wants of the Society. The rooms should be kept open, and were so now, because some of the officers of the Society were willing to give their attendance gratuitously ; the preservation of many of the works and the convenience of reference required an expenditure for binding, and there were other items of expense which the welfare of the library rendered necessary, independent of the purchase of books.

MR. WHITEHEAD, referring to Judge Hageman's remarks, about expenditures for other works than those strictly referring to New Jersey, drew attention to the objects of the

Society as set forth in its charter—"to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to any department of the history of New Jersey—natural, civil, literary or ecclesiastical; and generally of other portions of the United States." Mr. W. asked how these objects could be attained by limiting the collections of the Society to those relating exclusively to New Jersey? The relations it has to the other States of the Union, alone, called for information of more extended application.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that, since the January meeting, additional papers had been procured from different sources, and some few further explorations would be made, both in England and the United States.

The Committee, in accordance with the resolution of the Society passed in January, 1878, had confided to the Corresponding Secretary the responsible and laborious duty of collating, editing and supervising the printing of these important and interesting documents, so identified with the history of the State, as to render their preservation necessary to its full and accurate illustration; and the Committee was pleased to announce to the Society that the first volume was passing through the press. From present indications it would probably be completed before the meeting of the next Legislature, which, it was hoped, would make a further appropriation for the completion of the work. The first volume would be an octavo of five or six hundred pages, containing documents relating to the Proprietary Period, covering the years from the settlement of New Jersey to 1687. The second volume would cover the period from that year to the surrender of the Government to the Crown in 1703.

The Committee had endeavored, through its agent in London, Mr. B. F. Stevens, to ascertain something definite respecting the character and extent of the records of the "West Jersey Society," which still retains a nominal exist-

ence in England, although no longer a claimant to any portion of our soil, but nothing satisfactory had yet been learned.\*

The COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported the names of several gentlemen whom they recommended for members, who were thereupon balloted for and duly elected and new nominations received.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD it was

*Resolved*, That the invitation of the Minnesota Historical Society to attend the services at Minneapolis on 3d July next, commemorative of the discovery of the Falls of Saint Anthony, be accepted.

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Col. Robert S. Swords and Mr. F. W. Jackson be a committee to represent the Society on the occasion, with power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the committee.

On motion of Col. SWORDS the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS. It is the province of this Historical Society, not only to gather in the links which connect the present with the past, but to note the passing events and the history which each day is making, and particularly to make record of such acts as shed lustre upon the distinguished names of its membership, therefore

*Resolved*, That this Society records its grateful appreciation of the literary labors of our fellow member, Gen. Wm. S. Stryker; particularly for his "Record of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," and the larger work of the "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861 to 1865," and also for his minor historical writings which have appeared in print, notably among them a pamphlet entitled "The Reed Controversy," which has resulted in rescuing the name of the Adjutant-General of Washington from the ignominious charge of being false to his country in her day of trial, and in setting right an historical blunder which had been propagated for an hundred years: a service which our distinguished national historian has frankly acknowledged, and requested as a favor to be permitted "to be the first to

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\*A letter from Mr. Stevens was submitted by the Committee, in which he states that Mr. F. Wickings Smith, No. 63 Lincolns Inn Fields, the Secretary and Solicitor to the Society, informed him that the land once held by it was sold about 1760, since when all connection with America had ceased. Mr. Stevens further states that, the Society is in possession of funds which are unclaimed (the result possibly of the sale of the lands), and that advertisements appear annually in the *London Times* notifying the owners thereof of the fact.

announce to the public," in connection with an error into which he had himself fallen.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the preceding resolution be forwarded to Gen. Stryker, and that he be requested to read at the next meeting of the Society a paper from his revolutionary collections.

On motion of Mr. NEWTON J. RYERSON,

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Garret C. Schanck, of Marlboro, be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of his paper on Pompton Plains.

Dr. P. W. Vail presented, for the cabinet, an Indian stone implement, found in 1820, a donation from Mr. Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

Mr. Brinton Cox, of Philadelphia, presented, through Mr. Townsend Ward, a fac simile reprint of "A Further Account of New Jersey in an abstract of letters lately sent from thence by several inhabitants there resident. Printed in the year 1676," and "Order Book of John Ross, Major of New Jersey Brigade, West Point, October 12 to November 23, 1780."

Mr. WHITEHEAD then read a paper by the Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D. (now of Indiana), on "Hibernia Furnace and the Surrounding Country in the Revolutionary War," giving an account of the iron interest in New Jersey during that period.

On motion the thanks of the Society were directed to be transmitted to Dr. Tuttle and a copy of his paper requested.

On motion of Colonel ROBERT S. SWORDS it was

*Resolved*, That hereafter a necrological list shall be kept by the Recording Secretary, and that such of the members of the Society as shall have deceased between the meetings of the Society shall be announced by the Recording Secretary at the next following meeting, and such announcement be entered on the minutes of the same.

*Resolved*, That for the better carrying out the provisions of the preceding resolution, the members of the Society be, and they are hereby, requested to communicate to the Recording Secretary the name, and any facts of interest relating to the life, of any member whose death may be more particularly brought to their individual notice.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Trenton on the third Thursday of January next, unless specially convened previously.

**Resident Members.\***

EDWARD S. BLACK,	NEWARK.
DEWITT C. BLAIR,	BELVIDERE.
RICHARD FIELD CONOVER,	PRINCETON.
FREDERICK S. FISH,	NEWARK.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,	NEWARK.
EDWARD Q. KEASBY,	NEWARK.
C. A. LEVERIDGE,	DUNELLEN.
REV. F. MARION M'ALLISTER,	ELIZABETH.
WILLIAM ROOME,	PEQUANAC.
CALEB S. TITSWORTH,	NEWARK.
CHARLES F. VAIL,	BLAIRSTOWN.

**HONORARY MEMBERS.**

REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER,	BOSTON, MASS.
HON. MARQUIS OF LORNE,	OTTAWA, CANADA.

\*The names of members elected in January, 1890, were accidentally omitted from the last number of the Proceedings. They were as follows :

**RESIDENT MEMBERS.**

JOHN BRISBIN,	NEWARK.
EDMUND J. CLEVELAND,	ELIZABETH.
FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL,	DOVER.
E. S. COWLES,	JERSEY CITY.
REV. RUFUS S. GREEN,	MORRISTOWN.
GEORGE WALKER JENKINS,	MORRISTOWN.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,	RINGWOOD.
WILLIAM JOHN POTTS,	CAMDEN.
LYNDON S. RUTAN,	NEWARK.
ROBERT F. STOCKTON, JR.,	TRENTON.
EDWIN B. THOMPSON,	ORANGE.
WILLIAM P. VAIL,	MONTROSE.
JAMES. W. VROOM,	NEWARK.

**HONORARY MEMBERS.**

CHARLES HENRY HART,	PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY J. SHELDON,	CHICAGO.
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,	NEW YORK.

## Donations to the Library.

ANNOUNCED 20th MAY, 1880.

*From the Authors.* — *R. A. Brock*—Historical Sketch of Richmond, Va., as a Manufacturing and Trading Centre. *F. Buisson*, President of the French Commission to the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia—Report presented to the Minister of Public Instruction, 1 vol. paper, 688 pp. *Geo. S. Conover*—Early History of Geneva, formerly called Kanasaga. *George H. Cook*—State Geologist, Annual Report for 1879. *J. Madison Drake*, Captain 9th N. J. Volunteers—Narrative of his Capture, Imprisonment and Escape. *Chas. Henry Hart*—Notice of a Portrait of Washington. *Major Huguet Latour*—"Annuaire de Ville Marie;" Catholic Institutions of Montreal, 5 vols. *Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Account of an old work on Cosmography; Sketch of two Early Maps of America, 1550-1555. *Rev. George Sheldon, D. D.*—Historical Discourse delivered 22d Feb., 1846, in Independent or Congregational Church at Dorchester, St. George's Parish, S. C., 150th Anniversary. *William B. Taylor*—Historical Sketch of Henry's Contribution to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, 1 vol. 8vo. Account of the Centennial Celebration at Princeton, N. J., June 27, 1876. *Emiliano Tejera*—"Los Dos Restos de Cristobal Colon, Exhumados de la Catedral de Santo Domingo in 1795 and 1877." *Rev. John Lee Watson, D. D.*—Paul Revere's Signal; the True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston.

*From Rev. Jos. F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Review of Wabash College. Memorial paper delivered to State Teachers' Association, Dec. 31, 1879. A paper read before State College Association on "Differentiation in the Higher Education," contained in two issues of "Indianapolis Daily Sentinel."

*From Wm. W. Wheildon.*—Siege and Evacuation of Boston and Charlestown. Account of Pre-Revolutionary Public Buildings. New History of the Battle of Bunker Hill; Its Purpose, Conduct and Result. Mr. Drake's "Theory" how General Gage's secrets might have leaked out. Newspaper slip through C. A. Leveridge.

*From D. Williams Patterson.*—Historical Notes. 75th Anniversary Congregational Church of Newark Valley, N. Y., Nov. 13-14, 1878—pamp. Future Punishment, read before Susquehannah Association, Feb. 6, 1878—paper slip.

*From J. W. Andrews,* President Marietta College. — "When was Ohio Admitted into the Union?"

*From Henry C. Cameron, D. D.*—Jonathan Dickinson and the College of New Jersey, or the Rise of Colleges in America. Historical Discourse, First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, Jan. 25, 1880.

*From Samuel A. Green, M. D.*—Historical address delivered at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1880. Early Records of Groton, Mass., 1662-1678. Early land grants of Groton, Mass.

*From J. H. Wheeler.*—Sketch of the life of Richard Dobbs Spaight, of North Carolina.

*From Societies.*—American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings annual meeting at Worcester, 1879. American Philosophical Society—Proceedings, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 104, 105. American Chemical Society, N. Y.—Journal, Vol. I., No. 12. Essex Institute—Historical Collections, Vol. XVI., parts 1, 2 and 3. Bulletin, Vol. XI., Nos. 10, 11, 12. Cayuga County Historical Society—Sullivan's Campaign, 1779. Journal, Notes and Biography. Harvard College—Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1878, 1879. Historical Society of Cleveland—Report of Geological Survey of Ohio. Geology, 3 vols., royal octavo, 1873-'74-'78, with maps. Paleontology, 2 vols., royal octavo, 1873-'75. Journal of Captain Wm. Trent from Logstown to Pickawillamy, 1752., 8vo. Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers—Final Report, 1877, 8vo. Western Reserve and



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*From Lucius D. Baldwin.*—A genealogical map of some of the descendants of John Baldwin, Senior.

*Edmund J. Cleveland.*—The trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus. Elizabethtown, 1808, 1 vol., 16 mo. Coin and Medical Cabinet. Catalogue of his collection coins, medals, paper money, autographs and books, 1 vol., 8 vo.

*From Gabriel Grant, M. D.*—A volume of old Jersey pamphlets—literary and political.

*From Rev. Rufus S. Green.*—Genealogy of the Tuthill and Kent families.

*From L. C. Grover.*—Mortality and Sanitary Record of Newark, N. J. Report to Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., by Edgar Holden, M. D.

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*From Chas. H. Hart.*—Catalogue of College of New Jersey, 1748 to 1820. Broadside. Deed from Proprietors N. J. to Robert Rea of Monmouth for 90 acres in Monmouth, 1693. Political Broadside, against James Sloan of Gloucester County, October, 1800. Receipts and Orders relating to Military affairs, 1773 to 1778. Four autograph letters of Richard Stockton, 1810 to 1814; and two miscellaneous MSS. Christ Church Parish, Philadelphia. Recent Events. Rights of Christ Church in its chapel in Pine street, stated.

*From W. Hollingsworth.*—Robert Fulton's account of the Powles Hook Steam Ferry Boat in a letter to Dr. David Hosack, 1810.

*From James W. Vroom.*—A proof engraving of his Father—the late ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom.

*From Major Huguet Latour,* Montreal, Canada.—Natural History Society of Montreal, 5th, 6th, 7th. 8th. 9th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 35th annual reports. Constitution and By-Laws, 1859, and proceedings of the 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d and 51st annual meetings. Catalogue of MS. Books and Engravings on\*exhibition at the Caxton Celebration, June, 1877. Illuminated card of Exhibition. Carte Illustrie des Indes, par Abington. The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, Vols. III., IV.—Third report Montreal Horticultural Society for year 1877. Indian stone pipes, R. W. M'Laughlin.

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*From Wm. S. Stryker, Ad. Genl.*—Minutes of the Provisional Congress and the Council of Safety, N. J., 1 vol. 8vo.

*From James G. Swords.*—For the Cabinet. Specimen of Irish flax in the seed, showing growth, fibre, flower and seed; also, specimen dressed flax from a linen factory in Belfast, Ireland. Memorial of William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Grace Church, Newark, September 4, 1879, by William Crosswell Doane.

*From R. S. Swords.*—Annual report Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. for 1879. Pantagraph hand-book. Bloomington, Ill. Our Canadian Relations—letter to Hon. J. A. Garfield by Wharton Baker.

*From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Indiana College Association—Addresses, etc., 1879. New departures in collegiate control and culture by Caleb Mills. Remembrances of Past Days, Reminiscences and Reflections. Two Sermons by Rev. W. H. McCarer. Addresses and proceedings at Lane Theological Seminary, Dec. 18, 1879. Williamson Dunn. Sketch of the Life of one of the two proprietors of Crawfordsville. Slip from Saturday evening Journal, Crawfordsville, May 8, 1880.

*From Rev. C. Whitehead.*—Exercises at the Celebration of First Founders' Day—Lehigh University. Asa Packer—memorial address by Henry Coppée.

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*From James Grant Wilson.*—A memory of Thomas Moore, S. C. Hall, London.

*From Augustus W. Cutler.*—Table for payment 3d year's interest—loans to U. S., 1778, 1780. MS. documents relating to Silas Condict and others. Two abstracts of Certificates of public debt U. S., Aug. 4, 1790. Opinion of Jos. Pennell as to account of Col. Jacob Ford for manufacturing gun powder for U. S. Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1782. List of Rateables. Morris Township, Morris County, Oct. 1768; also, account of Robert Morris, agent estate of David Ogden. Power of Attorney of Silas Condict, Feb. 10, 1800.

*From Capt. Daniel Bruen.*—Musket Carried by him in service U. S. War 1812.

*From John I. Young*—American Church Review, Vol. XXXI. Magazine American History, Vol. III.

*From William Brotherhead.*—Fac-simile letter from Francis Hopkinson, signer Declaration of Independence, John Nixon and John Wharton, dated April 17, 1777.

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*From Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.*—Medical Register of New York, 1865, '66, '67, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.

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*From Dr. William P. Vail.*—The votes and proceedings of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston. Containing a particular enumeration of those grievances that have given rise to the present alarming discontents in America, Boston, 1773.

*From C. A. Leveridge.*—Slips of historical notes respecting Westfield, N. J., and neighborhood.

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**Selections from Correspondence and Papers.**

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 20TH, 1880.

*Letter from Archbishop Cocchia, of San Domingo, to the  
Assistant Librarian.*

[TRANSLATION.]

SANTO DOMINGO, March 13, 1880.

MR. R. S. SWORDS, NEWARK :

*Very Distinguished Sir:*—I have had the pleasure to receive your appreciated favor of the 17th of the past month, and I hasten to return you a thousand thanks for the delicacy of your courtesy, for the kind judgment which you have formed of it, and for the especial care which you are taking in translating and extending my modest, but sincere work : *The Remains of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo.*

Yours is a great service, in honor of Columbus. Without doubt this does not depend on whether his remains rest here, in Havana, or in any other place ; but the labor is a grand tribute to his memory, and will tell what anxiety there is to know which are, and where are, his real ashes. Our age is given up to hard work and material gains ; few busy themselves with this class of questions. But the number of those who know the value of a ruin, a piece of inscription, a

medal, etc., has even been limited. The preservation of the sacred fire was the work of a few Vestals.

It is the Priest of Science who makes manifest the flames of this fire, and sometimes enlightens an entire people.

This is your mission, of your learned Society, and of the rest of your active nation. I am confident that with such labors the public sentiment will be aroused and the National Congress, the first of America, will do what it ought for the glory of its illustrious discoverer.

For my part, I have acted for the truth, and nothing but the defense of a truth. If to-morrow I should find a document in contradiction of our discovery, I would publish it immediately. The name of Columbus is so grand, that it imposes a restraint upon all small passions. From Spain proofs will be looked for, documents, and above all moderation ; and I have received nothing but words, even insults. But it will have to yield. The discovery stands always open to men of science and impartiality. It will answer the attacks more or less metaphysical. The question is practical and not philosophical. They have not wanted to see near by, they have talked always at a distance. In any event I see that if Europe remains dumb, America will speak ; and if the other nations of America do not show the interest they ought, the hard-working and intelligent sons of the United States will not leave the subject without solution.

Work then, my distinguished sir, and if your translation shall be published, do me the favor to send me a copy. I will take care to send you anything important which may be published on this question. I know that Mr. Tejera has sent you his last and excellent pamphlet.

Here I remain with sentiments of the highest consideration your obedient,

F. ROQUE COCCHIA,

*Archbishop of Sirace, etc.*



## LETTER FROM SAMUEL B. STAFFORD.

TRENTON, January 17, 1880.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq. :

*Dear Sir* :—Herewith I send you the Trenton Gazette of the 16th, giving the origin of the U. S. Pension Act, approved June 7, 1832. Col. Chambers, who dictated the petition, used to live at Cranbury, N. J. *I was at the meeting.* Governor Vroom recommended it to the Legislature and Aaron Ogden advocated the resolutions and carried them to Congress. This meeting was held whilst Peter D. Vroom was Governor. Miss Sarah Smith Stafford wrote the petition, and carried it to those who signed it.

Yours, with due respect,

SAMUEL W. STAFFORD.

*Extract from the Trenton State Gazette of January 16, 1880 :*

THE ORIGIN OF THE PENSION LAWS.—Bessie Beach, writing in the *Washington Star*, speaks of the pension laws as having their origin in this city. In 1831 there was a meeting of veterans of the Revolution at a residence on State street, then occupied by a Mr. Hyer. A petition was proposed to be submitted to the Legislature for the passage of a bill for the relief of those who had fought for our independence. Mr. Hyer's father-in-law, Col. Chambers, dictated the petition, and Miss Sarah Smith Stafford wrote it. Governor Vroom recommended the passage of such a law, and ex-Governor Ogden, also of New Jersey, advocated the measure before Congress. The act was drawn, successfully passed, and on the seventh of June, 1832, signed by the President. Thus it was that the first pension law passed, had its origin in our midst.

## AN ACCOUNT OF TWO MAPS OF AMERICA,

PUBLISHED RESPECTIVELY IN 1550 AND 1555.

BY HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

## I.

In the *Cosmographia Universalis* of Sebastian Munster, published at Basle in 1550, there occurs a large two-page map of the New World, which is so quaint, so singularly inaccurate, and yet with all its faults, so suggestive, that a description cannot fail to be of interest to all who care to retrace the early history of our country.

North and South America are represented as a large island joined together, where Central America now exists, by a strip of land. Water forms the upper boundary of North America. The coast line from what is now called Labrador and New Brunswick to the Gulf of Mexico is not badly outlined; Canada receives the name of *Francisca*; Yucatan is figured as a large island directly west of Cuba, which latter lies immediately to the south of the peninsula now known as Florida. The Tortugas Islands are thrown far into the bosom of the Gulf of Mexico, to which body of water no name is assigned. Mexico itself appears as *Chamaho*, and a small island, *Panuco*, is represented near this country, off the mouth of a large river. Jamaica, spelled *Jamica*, lies to the south of Cuba; Hispaniola, directly to the west.

At the point where South America is joined to the Northern Continent is a country which bears the name of *Parias*, marked, "*Abundat auro et margaritis*." The configuration of Mexico is but poorly preserved and the Pacific coast is dotted with random indentations of rivers and bays. Lower California does not appear nor yet the Gulf which separates it from Mexico.\*

\*According to Humboldt, Lower California had been recognized as a peninsula as early as 1539-41.

A very large body of water, a continuation of that which forms the boundary of the Northern continent, in shape and position not unlike to Hudson's Bay, stretches far down to within a short distance from the sea-coast, no great way off from the present site of New York City, New York. Probably this was placed upon the map in conformity with Indian reports of vast interior bodies of water, confusing the great lakes with Hudson's Bay.

The peninsula now known as Florida is quite correctly drawn, although it does not bear any name, but a region of country corresponding with the south-western part of North Carolina, the north-western and northern portions of Georgia, the upper portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and the lower part of Tennessee receives the name of *terra florida*. Above this region and trending to the North is a range of mountains, from whose western extremity a very large but nameless river takes its rise, in two diverging branches, at a considerable distance from the sea-coast, and ultimately empties its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. This seems to represent the Mississippi and is in a reasonably accurate position, except that the junction of the two streams is placed too near the river's mouth. It is possible that some tradition of the Missouri may appear in the north-western branch of this stream.\*

To the west some distance off is a large but nameless river, taking its rise in a range of mountains which run from east to west. This may be the Rio Grande del Norte, the Texan boundary line.

The isthmus of Central America is delineated as somewhat larger than it really is. South America is very incorrectly drawn—being too “squat” in appearance. A large river empties on its western shores into the Ocean, and on the land, at the easternmost projection of the continent, there stands a hut constructed of boughs, leaves and branches, from

\*The Mississippi was discovered by De Soto, in 1541 ; but the account of his travels was not published until 1557.

one of which latter a human leg is pendant. Lest there should be any doubt in the mind of the reader as to what all this meant, the word *Canibali* is printed upon this region to show the nature of its inhabitants. The bay of Rio Janeiro, although nameless, is shown, but appears to penetrate much further into the main land than it really does. At the mouth of this reach of water are islands bearing the name *7 Insulæ Margueritarum*.

Further to the south is a country marked *Regio Gigantum*, and still lower is the *Fretum Magellani*, separating the Southern continent from a piece of land, whose termination is not shown on the map.

The configuration of the western coast is still more defective. Only one name appears on it, *Catigara*, which is far up towards the North West. Printed upon the South American Continent are the words, "NOVUS ORBIS, *nova insula atlantica quam vocant Brasiliæ et Americam*."

The western portion of the map is filled by the MARE PACIFICUM, in the lower part of which is drawn an old fashioned, high-pooped, one-masted vessel, above which is the island *Zipangri*, surrounded by ARCHIPELAGUS 7448 INSULARUM.

At the extreme north-west of the map is India superior, which contains *Cathay* and its capital city, *Quinsay*. Below the ship are the *insulæ infortunatæ*.

## II.

I turn now from this map to one which although published five years later was evidently engraved at some very much earlier date. The Novus Orbis of Simon Grynæus, published at Basle in 1555, contains what was intended for a representation of the world as then known. It is a very large map surrounded by a border of wood-cuts very similar in subject and treatment to those found in Munster, exhibiting cannibals, wigwams, serpents, elephants, etc. Within the

border are the names of various winds, and upon the seas are delineated remarkable monsters, fish, and mermaids.

The portion of the map upon which America appears is the only one which will claim our attention.

North of Cuba there is no land whatever. This island is represented in the form of a parallelogram, extending from Latitude  $10^{\circ}$  to  $49^{\circ}$  north, and lying between longitude  $280^{\circ}$  and  $290^{\circ}$  east from the meridian of Madeira. At its southern extremity flows a narrow strait which separates it from South America, called on the map, *America, Terra Nova*. The shape of the upper portion of the Southern Continent is not badly preserved, but as it descends it becomes thinner and thinner, ultimately closing in a point of land without any suggestion whatever of the Straits of Magellan.

On the Northern coast are the *Canibali*, at the West is *Parias*, and about latitude  $20^{\circ}$  south is *Brasilias*. An island marked *Terra Cortesia* almost due west of the northern extremity of Cuba lies in longitude  $310^{\circ}$  east, and latitude  $50^{\circ}$  north.

To the southeast of the centre of Cuba, lying between latitude  $20^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  north, and longitude  $300^{\circ}$  and  $310^{\circ}$  east, is an island called *Isabella*; east and south of this are a cluster of islands designated as *Insulæ Antiglæ*, through which the Tropic of Cancer passes and just above *Spagnolla*, which is to the south of Cuba.

This comprises all the land shown in the Western Hemisphere, except the island of *Zipango*, due west of the centre of Cuba, in latitude  $10^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$  north, longitude  $260^{\circ}$  to  $270^{\circ}$  east.

The ocean between Europe and Cuba is called *Oceanus Magnus*.\*

A Spanish *mappa mundi* and hydrographic chart published in 1573 (Lelewel I. p. cxxxvi) presents the North American

\*The inaccuracy of this map is really surprising when we consider the facilities then already in existence for verification.

coast not badly delineated from Newfoundland down although exhibiting some uncertainty. The Peninsula of Florida appears under that name, and Lower California is separated from Mexico by a body of water. Mexico and Central America are quite correctly drawn. Yucatan is shown as a peninsula and in its proper position. The conformation of the Gulf of Mexico is reasonably accurate.

South America is justly drawn although the portion below the Straits of Magellan is only partially exhibited.

The *Canibales* still are attributed to the northern part of Brazil. The Amazon River appears under that name.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**New Jersey Historical Society.**

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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1880.

Nos. 3 and 4.

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TRENTON, January 20th, 1881.

THE SOCIETY met at 11 o'clock in the room of the Court of Chancery at the State House. The death of a relative having prevented the attendance of the President, the Rev. Samuel Hamill, D. D., the First Vice President, HON. JOHN T. NIXON, took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, MR. WILLIAM NELSON and approved.

MR. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Corresponding Secretary, made his report and submitted letters from the Marquis of Lorne, Governor of Canada; Rev. Edward F. Slafter of Boston; Messrs. C. E. Vail of Blairstown; Edward S. Black and Frederick S. Fish, of Newark; D. C. Blair, of Belvidere; Wm. Roome, of Pequannac; Gabriel Grant, M. D., and Rev. J. M. McAlister, of Elizabeth; accepting honorary or resident memberships:—from Adj. Gen. Wm. S. Stryker acknowledging the receipt of the complimentary resolutions passed at the last meeting:—from Rev. G. C. Schanck, of Marlboro, promising a compliance with the Society's request for a historical paper on Pompton Plains:—from the Histori-



cal Societies of Ohio, Connecticut, Maine and Pennsylvania ; American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Smithsonian Institution and Philadelphia Library Company, acknowledging the receipt of the "Proceedings" of the Society :—from the Royal Historical Society, London, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's proceedings and transmitting copies of theirs :—from Mr. L. A. Huguet Latour, of Montreal, Mr. John Ward Dean of Boston, Mr. J. B. Waller of Chicago, United States Department of the Interior, Mr. Sam'l Lockwood of Freehold, with donations to the library :—from several gentlemen wishing to exchange or purchase books :—from Hon. B. F. Randolph, of Jersey City, complimentary of the Society's publications :—from Mr. James M. Swank, enquiring about the history of the Iron manufacture in New Jersey :—from Mr. J. Austin Stevens, Editor of the Magazine of American History, relative to the publication therein of the proceedings of the Society :—from Rev. P. de Veuve, announcing his removal from the State :—from Rev. G. S. Mott, enquiring after the authors of Hunterdon County :—from Messrs. F. Wolcott Jackson and Nath'l Niles, relative to their appointment as representatives of the Society, at the celebration of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by the Historical Society of Minnesota :—from Gov. McClellan, relative to the celebration that was proposed to commemorate the battle of Cowpens, S. C., and from several other gentlemen, having reference to the business of the Society.

The correspondence manifested the pleasant intercourse kept up with other Societies and individuals in relation to the historical, biographical and genealogical questions that are constantly arising.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE submitted their report, as follows :

"The Executive Committee would respectfully report that :

"Since the last meeting the Society has pursued its usual course of usefulness, its progress being retarded by the draw-

backs with which the members are acquainted, resulting from the limited resources at the disposal of its officers. The Committee report that the wants of the Society, which they have endeavored on previous occasions to make the members realize, remain unalleviated.

“These wants are of two classes. The first is that just alluded to, the want of a permanent library fund to be devoted to the purchase of books necessary for the completion of sets or subjects, the rent of the Society’s rooms, the attendance which is absolutely required, and other necessary expenses, including at the present time considerable binding and additional shelving. The Committee are not disposed to relinquish all hope of eventually obtaining some endowment, which will relieve the treasury from the present unpleasant pressure.

“The second class of wants grows out of the fact that the Society, at the present time, does not receive the general attention it deserves. Being an institution whose sphere of usefulness is the whole State, and located in a city of nearly 140,000 inhabitants whose interest in its success ought to be plainly manifested, yet there are few, comparatively, of education and leisure who frequent its pleasant rooms. The Society stands in need of a larger number of active, earnest workers, willing to devote their time and energies in developing the historical wealth which has already been accumulated and in adding thereto, thereby making it more attractive and useful.

“It is gratifying to know, however, that the value of the library is not overlooked by those who are engaged in historical, biographical and genealogical labors, and not a few, canvassing legal points, have been much assisted by our collection of books not readily attainable elsewhere.

“The facts, upon which these remarks are based, will be found in the reports to be submitted by the different committees, to whom the management of the several departments is delegated, and the committee urge upon the members,

generally, the establishment of a fund that will relieve the different departments from the embarrassments of which they complain.

“Thirty-six years have rolled away since the Society was organized, and their passage has deprived it of many distinguished citizens, who lent their names and influence to advance its interests. Each year, as it revolves, lessens the number of those connected with its establishment, and the last has deprived us of one who was present in Trenton on the 27th February, 1845, and participated in the measures there perfected. The Hon. William Burnet Kinney closed a life of devotedness to the interests of New Jersey on the 21st October last.

“Mr. Kinney was born in Speedwell, Morris County, September 4th, 1799. His father came to New Jersey from England before the Revolutionary War, with a view to the exploration of the mineral resources of the State, and destined his son for the army. Consequently, during the war of 1812, while yet a young lad, he was employed as a bearer of despatches; and, subsequently, was admitted as a Cadet at West Point, but on the death of his father his mother withdrew him thence and placed him in other institutions and positions better calculated to advance him in the legal profession, for which she thought he was better fitted. He afterward entered, as a law student, the offices of his brother, Mr. T. T. Kinney, and Mr. Hornblower, afterward Chief Justice of the State and the first President of this Society.

“Mr. Kinney’s tastes, however, ran more in the direction of general literature and metaphysics, and being brought into connection with the Press, he became the Editor of the New Jersey Eagle, a weekly paper in Newark; but continued in charge of it only a few years, taking up his residence in New York in 1826. There his studious habits materially impaired his health, and he returned to Newark about 1830 and devoted himself to literary and educational pursuits, directing himself

particularly to the introduction and advancement of the system of free schools.

“Becoming identified with the politics of the State, he was induced to take the management of the Newark Daily Advertiser, then the only daily paper in New Jersey, and laid the foundation of the great success and extended influence which it enjoys at the present day.

“Although on several occasions his political friends wished him to assume prominent positions, he never held office until he was appointed, in 1851, U. S. Minister to Sardinia, and resided at Turin during his term of service, representing the Government with marked ability. He continued to reside at Florence until the close of the late war, enjoying the society of many eminent men, renowned in literature and art, whose avocations were congenial to his. He then returned to his native State and led a retired life until his final departure from us, his closing years bringing with them serious attacks of illness interfering greatly with his comfort.

“Until he went abroad, Mr. Kinney’s interest in the Society was manifest. As one of the Executive Committee he was always regular in his attendance at the meetings and in January, 1849, he read a valuable paper “On the Origin and Progress of Printing and Periodical Literature in New Jersey.” After his return from Europe he again served on the Executive Committee from 1866 to 1871 inclusive and as one of the Vice Presidents from 1872 to 1876, when, in consequence of his removal from Newark and ill health, he was returned to the Executive Committee and held his position thereon until his death. On the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Newark, observed on the 17th May, 1866, Mr. Kinney delivered the Oration, which was published by the Society with the other Proceedings of the occasion, in a Supplement to Volume VI of their Collections.

“As might naturally be expected, Mr. Kinney’s literary attainments were recognized by New Jersey’s leading college, and in 1836 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was con-

ferred upon him and in 1840 he was chosen to be one of its Trustees. In 1837 he participated in establishing the Newark Library Association, an institution which is carrying out the objects he had so much at heart, the dissemination of knowledge and the fostering of intellectual tastes.

“ Another loss the Society has recently been subjected to in the death on the 15th inst., after a severe and prolonged illness, of Colonel Robert S. Swords, our Treasurer, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He became a member in January, 1860, and was always warmly interested in everything calculated to advance the interests of the association. He was elected Treasurer in May, 1867, succeeding Mr. Solomon Alofsen, and two or three years since assumed in addition the position of Assistant Librarian, the two offices engrossing nearly the whole of his time, and that without any remuneration, save the consciousness that he was doing what no other member of the Society was willing to undertake.

“ Col. Swords was born and educated in New York, and graduated from Columbia College in 1834. He prepared himself to enter the legal profession by studying in the office of Daniel Lord, but did not long continue in practice. In 1850 he made an extensive tour through Europe and laid the foundation for the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages, which enabled him to furnish the Society with several translations of interesting publications, which it was desirable to make more generally useful to the members. He removed to New Jersey in 1849, locating himself at Belleville, where for several years he filled acceptably the position of a Magistrate. On the breaking out of the late war he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of New Jersey and shared, with it, the dangers of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. His health failing he resigned his position in February, 1863, having secured the friendship and good will of all who had been associated with him.

“ Col. Swords subsequently became a resident of Newark and

the various positions he held in different societies and institutions allowed full scope for the exhibition of his literary attainments and business capacities. During frequent visits to the South, which his health at one time rendered necessary, his contributions to the local press were highly valued, as were others at other times upon matters of general interest. So that from all quarters lamentations are heard at his death.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

The Report of the Committee was accepted and that portion of it referring to the deceased members was ordered to be entered at length in the minutes.\*

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE submitted their report :

They regretted having to state to the Society that the extreme illness and recent death of the Treasurer, Col. Robert S. Swords, prevented their laying before the members a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of the year. They had been about as usual. The condition of the finances remained unchanged and the different officers and committees, recognizing the fact, had incurred no expense that could have been avoided. The requirements of the Society were such, however, that the Committee felt called upon to urge upon the members punctuality in the payment of their annual dues, and such additional contributions as they might feel warranted to bestow.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that no material change had taken place in the condition of the rooms under their charge since the last meeting. They had received from various donors about one hundred bound volumes, two hundred and fifty pamphlets, fifty-four newspapers containing special historical articles, nine manuscripts,

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\* COL. SWORDS was a Corresponding Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and Charles Henry Hart, Esq., Historiographer of that Society, on March 3d, 1881, read a very interesting memoir of him, a copy of which he has transmitted to this Society. It may be seen in the Library.

one picture, the regular issues of eight of the newspapers of the State, and a number of articles for the cabinet. The want of funds, which they have on other occasions particularly dwelt upon, had continued to operate to the disadvantage of the Library, as they had been unable to purchase many volumes that are needed—been prevented from adding additional shelving which the proper arrangement of the books requires, and had been unable to appropriate anything for services. “The severe and continued illness of Col. Swords, the Assistant Librarian,” said the Committee, “which has confined him to his house for some months, eventuating in his death on the 15th inst., rendered manifest to the Committee, and to all accustomed to visit the library, how greatly indebted the Society has been to him, not only for the attention given to its interests in his official position, but also for the generous bestowal of his time and manual services for so long a time gratuitously. The Committee cannot refrain from urging upon the members the adoption of some measures whereby a sufficient amount may be added to the resources of the Society to warrant the obtaining of the permanent services of a librarian at a reasonable salary. It cannot be expected of any of the officers, or of individual members, to give up their time and energies for the work required. The Society has much at stake. Its success in attaining and securing the ends for which it was established requires greater liberality on the part of not only its members, but also of the people of the State at large. It has accumulated a valuable library by which every citizen may be benefitted if he so chooses, and all should be interested in its enlargement.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the Proceedings, so that all details of all the meetings of the Society since its organization are now in print.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the following gentlemen, who had been previously proposed for membership, and they were thereupon elected by ballot :

**Resident Members.**

FRANKLIN M. OLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	NEWARK.
T. HAMILTON GILHOOLY,	-	-	-	-	-	ELIZABETH.
FRED'K CLEVELAND MARSH,	-	-	-	-	-	ELIZABETH.
CHARLES F. STILLMAN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	PLAINFIELD.
GARRET D. W. VROOM,	-	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.

**CORRESPONDING MEMBER.**

REV. DAVID TRUMBULL, D. D., - NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

**HONORARY MEMBER.**

REV. CHARLES ROGERS, LL. D., &c., SECRETARY OF THE  
ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS  
made the following report :

The researches in the Public Record Offices in England are now finished ; but there may be documents found in private collections which it may be thought advisable to obtain ; but copies of all papers of dates prior to the surrender of the government of the Province of New Jersey to the Crown in 1703, that were deemed essential to the completeness of the Collection having been secured, the editing and printing of the first volume have been completed and an edition of 1,500 copies is held subject to the order of the Legislature. The volume bears the title of "Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey Vol. I. 1631 to 1687. It contains nearly 600 pages and makes one of a general collection to be called "Archives of the State of New Jersey. First Series."

Having entered upon these duties under the authority of the State, conveyed through the Society, the Committee presume the work will be continued under the same auspices.



If so, the publication of the other volumes, twelve or more in number, will be proceeded with as rapidly as they can be prepared, and the necessary funds supplied. New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other States of the Union, besides Boston and other cities, have set New Jersey an example in the preservation of their early records which it is well for her to follow, but the importance of having all possible facilities afforded for obtaining a knowledge of, and access to, the documentary materials for the history of any nation, has never been more plainly demonstrated than in "Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts," which, for ten years or more, have been presented to the Parliament of England. Six folio volumes, from 500 to 1,000 pages each, are now in the possession of the Committee, having been recently received from their agent in London. The Royal Commissioners were authorized "to make inquiry as to the places in which Documents illustrative of History, or of great public interest, belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference;" and the success which has attended their labors is remarkable.

"The number of Collections examined under their directions already exceeds 500, and it may be suggestive of the good likely to result from such researches to notice more particularly one of these collections. William, Earl of Shelburne, afterward the Marquis of Lansdowne, commenced his political career in 1761, and it closed with his death in 1804. During that period he was President of the Board of Trade, Secretary of State in one administration, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in another, and First Lord of the Treasury in 1783. He ever took an active interest in current events, both at home and abroad, and, during the greater part of his life, seems to have paid particular attention to collecting manuscripts. Availing himself of his official positions, copies and and abstracts of the documents to which he had access were

made for his private use, and the accumulation is immense. In their present condition the papers are either bound up in volumes (two hundred in number) or placed in parcels or boxes, each volume, box or parcel being tabulated and numbered. In the report made of this collection the date and character of each document and a summary of its contents are given, enabling the inquirer to judge of the value of the information to be obtained therefrom. It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Bancroft should have sought and obtained free access to the collection, and that Mr. Sparks made free use of it when editing Franklin's correspondence. Among the American papers are many referring to New Jersey, previous to, and during the Revolutionary era, to which it is expected that the Committee will refer before the volumes containing the documents of that period shall be put to press. It afforded the Committee pleasure to find that some of them had been already obtained from their having been referred to in the Analytical Index, which the Historical Society published in 1858.

"The Committee hope that the influence of the members of the Society will be exerted to advance the work they have in hand by securing favorable legislation, or otherwise."

JUDGE NIXON, of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the condition, as to taxation, of the lands in Evesham township, Burlington county, purchased of the Indians, made a verbal statement of the progress made to the following effect: These lands had been set apart for Indian occupation and exempted from taxation. Having been sold by the Indians the lands were then taxed. The right to do so having been contested, the Supreme Court of New Jersey decided that the exemption from taxation only extended to the Indian owners. In 1813 the Supreme Court of the United States—Marshall, C. J.—decided that the lands were forever exempted from taxation. Nevertheless the next year taxes were again imposed on the tract, apparently without objection, and the taxation was unquestioned until within

a few years. Recently the matter has been carried into the courts once more, and the Court of Errors and Appeals has decided that the lands are taxable." The Committee received permission to continue their researches.

THE CHAIR then announced the following Standing Committees for 1881:

*Committee on Finance*—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Chas. E. Young, Elias N. Miller, Jas. D. Orton.

*Committee on Publications*—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Joseph N. Tuttle, George W. Atherton.

*Committee on Library*—Martin R. Dennis, Robert F. Ballantine, Stephen Wickes, M. D., W. A. Whitehead, Frederick W. Ricord.

*Committee on Statistics*—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson, Wm. S. Stryker.

*Committee on Nominations*—Wm. Nelson, Rev. Robert B. Campfield and Garret D. W. Vroom.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Peter A. Voorhees, Aaron Lloyd and Rev. Dr. Mott a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Committee subsequently reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected officers for 1881:

*President*—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

*Vice Presidents*—John T. Nixon, Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

*Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark.

*Recording Secretary*—Wm. Nelson, Paterson.

*Treasurer and Librarian*—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

*Executive Committee*—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; John Hall, D. D., Trenton; Samuel Allinson, Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, Kearny; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison.

GENERAL WM. S. STRYKER read an interesting paper on the history of the Trenton Barracks, built about 1758 and yet

standing. The Society's thanks were returned therefor and a copy requested.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to take such steps as they may deem necessary, to obtain subscriptions and donations to a Library Fund, to be expended under their directions for such purposes as they may consider proper.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Society, and the citizens of the State at large, be requested to aid the committee in their endeavors to secure the desired fund.

The Society then took a recess until 2.30 P. M. On re-assembling, on motion of Mr. CONOVER, of Princeton, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

*Whereas*, It is understood that bills will be presented to the present Legislature for appropriations to continue the publication of the New Jersey Archives, and also of indexes to the wills, deeds and other ancient records and documents in the office of the Secretary of State; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Historical Society, being desirous of having the State emulate the example of other States of the Union in aiming to preserve their early records from all accidents, and to render them more generally useful, would recommend to the Legislature the furthering of every measure calculated to effect similar results in New Jersey.

JOHN P. HAGEMAN, Esq., then read a paper on "Religious Liberty in New Jersey," which was listened to with much attention throughout. It gave a succinct, valuable review of the progress made in developing the law of conscience in the Old World prior to the settlement of New Jersey, and then of the advance made on our soil since that time.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Hageman for his interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

The Society received with regret a letter from Cortlandt Parker, Esq., stating that numerous engagements had prevented the completion of the paper he had intended to read at this meeting, on "New Jersey's Part in the Federal Con-

stitution." It would have to be postponed to another occasion.

MR. NELSON, the Recording Secretary, requested the members, as it had been made his duty by the Society to report the deaths of any members occurring between the meetings, to communicate to him such facts in relation to each case as might come to their knowledge.

The Society then, on motion, adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next, unless sooner convened by order of the Executive Committee.

### Donations to the Library and Cabinet.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 20th, 1881.

*From Mr. Aaron Lloyd.*—Raum's History of Trenton. Boynton's Four Great Powers. Leyffarth's Chronology. Exploration Gelogique Canada. Berg's History of the Heidelberg Catechism. Crummall's Lectures on Africa. History of the Battle of Bunkers' Hill, by George E. Ellis. Transatlantic Sketches, by W. M. Harding. Anniversary Discourse before the New York Academy of Medicine by John W. Francis, M. D.

*From the Authors.*—Christopher Columbus. A monograph on his true burial place, by *Sir Travers Twiss*, London.—Genealogy of Benjamin Cleveland, by *Horace G. Cleveland*.—Historical sketch of the Trenton Banking Company, by *Albert J. Whitaker*.—Reminiscences of Joseph Henry, LL.D., by *Henry C. Cameron, D. D.*—Poems, by *U. D. Bradlee*.—Letter to Historical Society of Wisconsin on Pre-Historic Copper Implements, by *Rev. Edward F. Slafter*.—Recent Discoveries of Stone Implements in Africa and Asia.—Notes upon a Denarius of Augustus Cæsar, by *Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Life, Labors and Death of Rev. John Rosbrugh, by *Rev. John C. Clyde*. Historical Sketches in Rich-

mond Standard, by *R. A. Brock*.—History of Monmouth District Medical Society, by *T. J. Thomason, M. D.*—Abridgement of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey, &c.; New Treatise on the Small Cause Act; New Jersey Law Directory; Somerset Gazette extra, by *A. V. D. Honeyman*.—Reply to Augustus Mongredien's Appeal to the Western Farmer of America, by *Thomas H. Dudley*.—The Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel Bavis and Catharine Smith, by *Samuel A. Bavis*.—In Memoriam: Rev. F. A. Whiting, by *Rev. C. D. Bradlee*.—Observations at Central Park Meteorological Observatory, by *Prof. Daniel Draper*.—Reminiscences of Benj. Franklin as a Diplomatist; The True Doctrine of States Rights, by *J. B. Waller*.—The Engraved Portraits of Washington, by *W. S. Baker*.—Did the Louisiana Purchase Extend to the Pacific Ocean and cover Title to Oregon, by *John J. Anderson*.

*From the Editors*—*S. D. Peet*—The American Antiquarian, Vol. I., Nos. 1, 3, Vol. II., No. 4, Vol. III., No. 1. *E. Q. Keasbey*—New Jersey Law Journal. *George H. Farrier*—Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Paulus Hook, with History of Jersey City. *Rev. R. S. Green*—The Record of Morristown First Church.

*From Edmund J. Cleveland*.—"Caldwell and the Revolution," Historical Discourse, Jan. 25th, 1880, by Rev. E. Kemshall, D. D. Review of the Lady Superior's Reply to "Six Months in a Convent." Songs of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Protestantism and Popery, by Rev. L. R. Dunn. The Decline of Popery and its Causes: address by Rev. N. Murray, Jan. 15th, 1851. The Epistles of St. Ignatius, with an account of his Martyrdom. Reprint of New England Primer; Assembly of Divines and Mr. Cotton's Catechism, 1777. Thornton on Conveyancing.

*From Societies*.—*Missouri Historical Society*—No. 1 Campaign in Missouri, &c. *Essex Institute*—Historical Collections, Vol. XVI., part 4, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1, 2. Bulletin, Vol. VII., Nos. 6, 7, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6. Visitors Guide to

Salem. *Royal Historical Society, London*—List of Laws officers and members. Inaugural address of the Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, President, Nov. 14th, 1878. Transactions, Vols. VII., VIII. *Pennsylvania Historical Society*—*Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. IV., Nos. 2, 3. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*—Their Record, Vol. XI., Nos. 3, 4, Vol. XII., No. 1. *Library Company Philadelphia*—Their Bulletin, New series, No. 5. *Minnesota Historical Society*—Collections, Vol. III, part 3. The Hennepin Bi-Centennial Celebration. *Illinois Association of Sons of Vermont*—Third and Fourth Annual Reports, 1878–1880. Preliminary Report of N. H. Winchell, State Geologist. Eighth Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History of the State. *American Philosophical Society*—List of members. Proceedings at 100th anniversary. *Smithsonian Institution*—Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. XVI. Land and Fresh Water Shells of North America, by George W. Tryon. Origin and History of the Institution, by William J. Rhees. Contributions to knowledge, Vol. XXII. Life and writings of James Smithson, by Wm. J. Rhees. Annual Report 1878. A summary of the Researches of Prof. Henry on Sound. Memoir of Prof. Joseph Henry, by W. B. Taylor. *Vermont Historical Society*—Proceedings Oct. 19th, 1880. *Bunker Hill Monument Association*—Proceedings at 57th annual meeting. *Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*—Report of Mr. Lewis A. Scott on the question as to which day in November, 1882, the 200th anniversary of Penn's Landing should be observed. *New England Historic Genealogic Society*—Biographical sketch of Joel Munsell by George R. Howell. The Society's Register, Vol. XXXIV., parts 135, 136. *Mercantile Library Association, New York*—Fifty-ninth Annual Report. *Tennessee Historical Society*—Charter, By-laws and list of members October, 1878. *Kansas Historical Society*—Address of F. S. Adams, Secretary of the Society, before the Marshall

County Old Settlers Pioneer Association Sept. 11th, 1880. Donations received: *American Antiquarian Society*—Proceedings April 28th, 1880. Resolutions in honor of memory of James Lenox. *Rhode Island Historical Society*—Proceedings 1879–80. *Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkesbarre*—A sketch of the Society by C. Ben Johnson.

*From United States Patent Office*.—Official Gazette, Vol. XVII., Nos. 21 to 26, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 26, Vol. XIX., Nos. 1, 2. Alphabetical Lists of Patentees for the half year January–June, 1880. Annual Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1879.

*From United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Office*.—Annual Report of Superintendent for 1876.

*From United States Bureau of Education*.—Circulars of Information, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1880. Report of Commissioner for 1878.

*From Rev. A. H. Brown*.—Journal of Rev. John Brainerd from June, 1761, to October, 1762.

*From the Commissioners*.—Information, Statutory and Historical, relating to the Boundary between Essex and Union Counties.

*From Robert S. Swords*.—Eight Miscellaneous Pamphlets. New Jersey Journal Feb. 12th, 1783. New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury Sept. 16th, 1782.

*From Major L. A. Huguet-Latour*, of Montreal.—The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., No. 1, Vol. II., Nos. 2, 4, Vols. V., VI., VII., 1876–1878. List of premiums offered by the Montreal Historical Society September, 1880. Official programme of Montreal Citizens' Dominion Exhibition Committee, September, 1880. Constitution and by-laws of the Natural History Society of Montreal and seven other miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From United States Department of the Interior*—Compendium of Ninth Census, 1870. Tenth annual Report of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Colorado, &c..



by T. V. Hayden. Lands of the arid regions, by J. W. Powell. Geology of the Hervy Mountains, by G. K. Gilbert. Introduction to the study of Sign Language among the North American Indians, by Garrick Mallery, U. S. A. Ethnography and Philology of the Hidata Indians, by Washington Matthews. Eleventh annual Report of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Idaho, Wyoming, &c., by T. V. Hayden. Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. III., by J. W. Powell. Monographs of North American Rodentia, by T. V. Hayden. Official Register of the United States, 1879. Vol. II., Post Office Department.

*From United States Department of Agriculture.*—Letter of Wm. G. Le Duc, Commissioner, on Needs of the Department of Agriculture. Special Report on Condition of Crops June to December, 1880. Special Report No. 26, on Culture of Sumac in Sicily. Special Report No. 22, on Contagious Diseases of Swine.

*From A. V. D. Honeyman.*—Our Home, Magazine of Original Articles, Vol. I., 1873. New Jersey Law Journal for 1879. Old Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New York, 65th anniversary. Semi-Tropical Florida, its Climate, Soil and Productions, by Commissioner of Bureau of Immigration. Fourth of July address at Somerville, 1876, by I. N. Diltz. First annual re-union of the Alumni Association of the Somerville Classical Institute, 1873. Tenth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey at Plainfield, October, 1877. Semi-Centennial celebration of the pastorate of Rev. Wm. W. Blauvelt, D. D., of Presbyterian Church Lamington, N. J., 1876. Life and Services of Hon. Peter S. Bergen.

*From Hon. John S. Blake, M. C.*—Memorial Addresses. Life and Character of Alpheus J. Williams, February 20th, 21st, 1879.

*From Edmund D. Halsey.*—Historical Memorial of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church by the pastor, Rev. D. E.

Platter, 1880. Reunion of 15th N. J. Regiment at Hackensack October 19th, 1880.

*From John Ward Dean, Boston.*—Second and Fourth Reports of the Record Commission of Boston, 1877–1880.

*From Rev. R. L. Burtzell, D. D.*—The Catholic World for November, 1880, Vol. XXXII., p. 188.

*From Henry Phillips, Jr., Philadelphia.*—Memoir of George B. Wood, M. D., by Henry Hartshorne, A. M., M. D.

*From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*—Catalogue of books published by them.

*From Gen. A. T. Torbert.*—Informe que Sobre los restos a Colon. Don Antonio Lepes Prieto. L' Histoire de Christopher Colomb. Attribue a son fils Fernand, &c., par M. Henry Harrissee. Les Colombo de France et d' Italie Fameux Marius du XV Siecle 1461, 1492, par M. Henry Harrissee. Los Restos de Don Cristoval Colon, &c. Rapport sur les Deux Ouvrages de Bibliographie Americaine de M. Henri Harrissee, par M. Earnest Des Jardins. Histoire Critique de la Decouverte du Mississippi, 1669–1673.

*From Rev. J. F. Tuttle.*—How States Grow. Address at Franklin College June 7th, 1880, by Dan'l Pratt Baldwin. Brief Biographies of Ruling Elders in First Presbyterian Church, Alleghany, Pa., by Elliot E. Swift, D. D. Memorial Tribute to Livingston M. Glover, D. D. A General Description of the State of Indiana.

*From Yale College.*—Catalogue of 1880. Obituary record of Graduates deceased during year ending June, 1880, with supplement. Yale College in 1880. Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins in the College Collection. Catalogue of officers and students, 1880–81.

*From Dr. Stephen Wickes.*—Contributions to the annals of Medical Progress and Medical Education in the United States before and during the War of Independence, by Joseph M. Toner, M. D. Orange Journal Family Almanac, 1877, and thirteen other old miscellaneous pamphlets.

*From Elias S. Ray.*—Trow's New York Directory, 1878, 1879. Holbrook's Newark Directory, 1877–1879.

- From State of Indiana.*—First Annual Report of Department of Statistics and Geology, by John Collet, Chief of Bureau.
- From William Nelson.*—Proceedings of Board of Freeholders for Passaic County for year ending May 13th, 1880. Annual Report of the County Collector for year 1879–80. Annual Report of Board of Education of Paterson for year ending March 22d, 1880. Manual of Second Presbyterian Church. Paterson, 1840. Annual Reports of the city officers of Paterson for year ending March 20th, 1880.
- From Mr. Maurice Beasley.*—A lecture on the antiquity of the Sunken Cedar Forests of Cape May County, N. J.
- From S. P. Dewey.*—In Search of the Golden Fleece, a history of a million dollar claim—The Bonanza Mines and the Bonanza Kings of California.
- From Mrs. Henry D. Landis.*—Addresses before Pennsylvania Historical Society on the presentation of the portrait of Major General John F. Reynolds, March 8th, 1880.
- From Gottfried Krueger.*—Beer, its history and its economic value as a national beverage, by F. W. Salem.
- From Robert Clarke, Cincinnati.*—Reunion Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Address by Stanley Matthews on unveiling Ward's equestrian statue of Major General George H. Thomas, Washington, 1879. Catalogue of College of Music, Cincinnati, 1878–80. Sketch of the Steiner family, 1811–1878. Address of Stanley Matthews to Alumni of Runyon College, June 23d, 1880. Biographical sketch of Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. Maine: the great campaign of 1879. The initial battle of 1880.
- From W. A. Whitehead.*—Nine Miscellaneous Pamphlets. Newark Daily Advertiser for 1880.
- From Senor Ponce de Leon.*—El 10 de Setiembre de 1877 en Santo Domingo. Caracas 1880.
- From Rev. C. Whitehead, of Bethlehem.*—Exercises at the celebration of the Founders day of Lehigh University, with the Memorial Address of Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware.

- From the City of Boston.*—Suffolk Deeds, Liber I.
- From Mr. S. B. Boland.*—Report of Chicago Relief and Aid Society of disbursement of contributions for the sufferers by the fire October, 1871.
- From Dr. Sam'l A. Green,* Boston.—Memoir of Jacob Bigelow, M. D., LL. D., by Geo. E. Ellis. Fifth Report of the Record Commissioners of Boston, 1880. First annual Report of the Associated Charities of Boston. Speech of President Eliot, of Harvard College, before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature for aid in the preservation of the old South Meeting House; and four other pamphlets.
- From the Publishers.*—Consecutive numbers as published of the First Presbyterian Church Record, Morristown.—Orange Journal.—Princeton Press.—Weekly State Gazette, Trenton.—Monmouth Inquirer.—Bordentown Register.—National Standard.—New Jersey Courier.—Eatontown Register.

## FOR THE CABINET.

- From W. C. Sharpe.*—Deed dated March 24th, 1800, from Sarah Nott, of Nottingham, Burlington County, to Richard Lott, of Hopewell, Hunterdon County, for  $20\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land with a grist mill, known as Lott's Mill.
- From Lucius D. Baldwin.*—Bond and mortgage dated May 2d, 1774, from John Courter to William, Earl of Stirling, and others. Lands in Newark, Essex County.
- From R. Wayne Parker.*—Stereoscopic view of Long Ferry Tavern, Perth Amboy; built 1684, taken down 1878.
- From Isaac H. Gibbs,* of Jersey City.—An iron Chain-shot dug up at Fort Lee.
- From James W. Vroom.*—Petition to the General Assembly of New Jersey for a lottery in Perth Amboy May 20th, 1765. Manuscript Declaration and Protestation of the Governor and Council of New Jersey against James Carteret May 28th, 1672. MS. Letter from Matthias Ward to Elisha Boudinot relating to will of William Camp, Feb.

10th, 1779. Manuscripts referring to the capture and imprisonment of Matthias Ward, of Newark, in 1776.

*From Unknown.*—A sword brought to America by Robert Young, an immigrant from Scotland on board the *Mary* and Francis, in 1684. A Bar-shot found some years ago at Fort Washington.

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NEWARK, May 19th, 1881.

THE SOCIETY met in its rooms in Newark in accordance with the By-laws, the President, REV. SAMUEL H. HAMILL, presiding, the third Vice President, DR. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, being also present.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY made his report of the correspondence since January and submitted letters, or communications, from Rev. Charles Rogers, LL. D., of London; Rev. David Trumbull, of Connecticut; Messrs. G. D. W. Vroom, Elmer E. Green and F. M. Olds accepting honorary, corresponding or resident memberships; from Mr. J. C. Hartt tendering his resignation; from the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Old Colony, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Western Reserve, Chicago, Missouri and Georgia; Regents of the University of New York, Harvard College, Yale College, Essex Institute, Massachusetts; American Antiquarian Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, and Philadelphia Library Company, all acknowledging the receipt of the first volume of the New Jersey Archives; from the Rhode Island Historical Society

transmitting, and acknowledging receipt of donations, from the Committee of Arrangements inviting the Society to be present at the Cowpens celebration on the 11th of May; from Messrs. Wm. Shove of Elizabethport, J. W. Stockton of Philadelphia, Rev. M. B. Smith of Passaic, P. E. Gibbons, James S. Yard of Freehold, Brinton Coxe of Philadelphia, the City of Boston, United States Department of the Interior, Charles Henry Hart of Philadelphia, Wm. Nelson of Paterson and Rev. C. D. Bradlee of Boston, with donations for the library or cabinet. Enquiries relative to family histories were received from Mr. W. M. Farrar of Cambridge, Ohio; Mr. Lyman C. Draper of Madison, Wisconsin; and Mr. I. I. Hayden of Washington, D. C.; from Mr. I. E. Learned of Newark, enquiries relative to the ancient forest and marsh between the rivers Passaic and Hackensack; from Prof. G. W. Atherton of New Brunswick proposing cooperative action between the Society and the Historical Club of that city; from the Librarian of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., ordering a set of the publications of the Society; from Hon. John Clement, Adj. Gen. Stryker, Rev. S. H. Allen of Hartford, Conn., and a number of other gentlemen in relation to miscellaneous business topics.

The extent and character of the correspondence showed conclusively that the Society is occupying a prominent place among the literary institutions of the country.

The letter of Mr. Learned and the answer of the Corresponding Secretary relating to the history of the ancient forest that once stood between the rivers Passaic and Hackensack\* received special attention.

COL. BENJ. AYCRIGG of Passaic said that when a youth there was an extensive "Cedar Swamp" west of the Hackensack river and on both sides of the road between Newark and New York. He doubted the existence of any trees at any time on what are generally termed "the meadows." He

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\* See a subsequent page.

remembered, in some August between 1818-20 when spending a vacation in the upper part of the "English Neighborhood," seeing for a long time a heavy smoke rising from this forest in the swamp, and was told that the ground was so dry that the roots of the trees burned down ten feet below the surface. He had never heard that the burning was intentional.

MR. JAMES H. TICHENOR remembered the fire referred to by Col. Aycrigg. Newark was enveloped in smoke for more than four weeks. Many large trees had been left standing and other indications that a large forest had once been there, and the remains of the partially consumed trees were yet met on and below the surface.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON, referring to the age of the forest, and its growth on marshy ground, spoke of the possibility of its existence prior to the period in which, geologists thought, there had been a general subsidence of the land along our seacoast. If such had been the case, where during the last two centuries marshes have prevailed, there may have been uplands calculated to sustain such forests.

Further pertinent remarks were made by DR. STEPHEN WICKES and DR. S. H. PENNINGTON.

The Treasurer reported the balance of cash on hand to be \$731.32 and that the annual dues of members unpaid amounted to \$1,230.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that they entered upon their usual duties with feelings of deep regret that they had to do so deprived of the assistance of their late Chairman, Mr. Martin R. Dennis, who had been taken from them by death on 1st February last.

"Mr. Dennis," said the Report, "was born in Newton, Sussex County, in 1823, and was consequently fifty-seven years old, in the full possession of all his energy, at the time of his death. He came to Newark early in life, studied for the medical profession and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine from the New York Medical College. He did not, however,

enter upon the practice of medicine, but for some years was engaged in the drug business in the city of New York. About 1849 he commenced the book and stationery business, in company with his brother, Mr. Alfred L. Dennis; and subsequently took his sons into partnership and continued the business until his death.

“Mr. Dennis was highly respected as a public-spirited citizen, honorable in all his business relations, and was placed in several highly important positions in various institutions and corporations. He took a warm interest in the Historical Society during the whole period of his membership, which dated from May, 1867, and since January, 1875, he filled the position of Librarian. By his death not only has the Society lost an earnest and active supporter, but most of the members, individually, an esteemed friend.

“The Committee would call the attention of the members to the arrangement and appearance of the books in the different apartments. They are pleased to state that, in both respects, our recently appointed Librarian, Mr. Frederick W. Ricord, has worked a marked improvement; and so soon as the Committee are enabled to profit by the additional resources the contemplated Library Fund is expected to furnish, the condition of the library in many other respects will be materially changed.

“In accordance with the authority given at the last meeting, the Committee issued a Circular in February which was sent to the members generally, as well as to other prominent citizens, urging contributions to the proposed fund. The success which has attended the efforts of the Committee has not been all that was expected, but their exertions have not ceased, and it is hoped that the members who have not yet responded may materially add to the amount already secured.

“Arrangements have been made whereby the rooms are now open to members, and others properly introduced, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and the Committee think they already perceive an increase of visitors interested in historical



enquiries. Considerable progress has been made in perfecting the manuscript catalogue of the library, there being comparatively few volumes not regularly entered.

“Since the last meeting the additions to the Library have numbered twenty-four bound volumes, one hundred and fifty pamphlets, eight special newspapers and two manuscripts. The total number of bound volumes in the Library at present is about 6,400, including about 450 volumes of newspapers. There are about 350 volumes of pamphlets, arranged and ready for binding, and a very large number of unbound pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, which it is hoped the contemplated fund will enable the Committee to arrange properly.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that another number of the “Proceedings” of the Society was in the hands of the printer, which would contain the transactions of the last meeting and of this.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the names of several gentlemen which had been referred to them and they were thereupon duly elected, as follows:

#### FOR RESIDENT MEMBERS.

REV. WALTER A. BROOKS,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.
THOMAS LAWRENCE,	-	-			HAMBURGH, SUSSEX CO.
REV. SAMUEL T. LOWRY, JR., D. D.,	-	-			EWING.
WILLIAM PIERSON, JR., M. D.,	-	-	-		ORANGE.
CLAYTON L. TRAVER,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.
WILLIAM S. YARD,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.

#### FOR HONORARY MEMBERS.

REV. SAML. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.,	-	-			NEW YORK.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL. D.,	-	-			BOSTON, MASS.

Other nominations were received and referred.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported "That the last Legislature, in accordance with their request, granted to the Society a further appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum for three years, for the prosecution of the work of 'procuring copies of all papers in the public record offices of England, or elsewhere, referring to the early history of New Jersey, and of arranging, collating, editing and printing the same;' enabling the Committee to commence the printing of the second volume of 'New Jersey Archives.' This volume will contain the documents between 1687 and 1703: the latter date being the year in which the Proprietors of East and West Jersey surrendered their right of government to the Crown, and New Jersey became united with New York under the administration of Lord Cornbury.

"The Committee have been gratified to find that their labors so far have apparently been appreciated by all taking an interest in the early history of the State, and the manner in which the first volume has been issued has received general commendation. It is hoped that volumes two and three will both have passed through the press before the January meeting."

MR. JOHN P. HUTCHINSON, of Bordentown, presented a manuscript copy of the Marriage Records of the Friends Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, alphabetically arranged, which he had himself made for the Society. The record included three hundred and twenty marriages occurring between 1686 and 1879 inclusive. Mr. Hutchinson mentioned other records of the same Monthly Meeting, which it was his intention to copy and present to the Society.

On motion of the REV. M. B. SMITH, the document was accepted and the thanks of the Society returned to Mr. Hutchinson therefor.

COL. AYCRIGG related for the information of the members some incidents of the Revolution, occurring at Fort Lee and Morristown, which had been narrated to him by parties directly connected with them.

MR. WHITEHEAD stated that for several years the fees received from Life Members had been kept separate from the other funds of the Society, without being specifically appropriated to any purpose; but that the present requirements of the Society were such as to render it advisable that this fund should be drawn upon, and he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

*Resolved*, That on the death of members contributing to the Life Members Fund, the Treasurer is authorized to appropriate such sums as the members dying may have contributed, to such purpose or purposes as the Committee on Finance may direct.

*Resolved*, That a similar disposition be made of the amount of the said fund that may be now available from the said cause.

The Society then took a recess until 3 P. M.; the members agreeably occupying themselves in the meantime by examining the many objects of interest in the Library and by partaking of a lunch served in the Document room.

On reassembling at 3 P. M. the REV. M. B. SMITH, of Passaic, offered the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires to place on record its high appreciation of the endorsement which the Legislature of the State has given to the work of the Society, in ordering the collection and publication of "The New Jersey Archives."

*Resolved*, That the Society would also record their hearty approval of the style of the first volume of said Archives, just published under the direction of the Committee on Colonial Documents and the able editorship of our Corresponding Secretary.

JUDGE HOPPER, of Paterson, warmly seconded the resolutions and they were adopted.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES referred to the large number of valuable pamphlets and papers that, through carelessness, were yearly lost, but which might be secured for the Society by the exercise of some precaution by the members : and offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the members of the Society be earnestly requested to take occasion, as opportunities may offer, to solicit for the Library of the Society any books, pamphlets or documents in their respective places of residence that may otherwise be lost or destroyed.

CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., then read a paper on "The Part of New Jersey in the Federal Constitution."

On motion of DR. S. H. PENNINGTON the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Parker for his able, concise and instructive paper, and a copy requested for publication.

The Society then, on motion, adjourned, to meet in Trenton on the third Thursday of January, 1882, unless sooner convened by the Executive Committee.

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### Donations to the Library and Cabinet.

ANNOUNCED MAY 19th, 1881.

*From the Authors.*—A memorial of the Rev. Louis Sandford Schuyler, by *J. E. Learned*. Early Records of Groton, Mass., 1662-1707, edited by *Saml. A. Green*. History of the Stockton Family, by *J. W. Stockton*. Antiquities of the Parish Church of Jamaica, by *Henry Onderdonk, Jr.* Geological Survey of New Jersey; Report for 1880 by *Prof. G. H. Cook*. Manuscript Memoir of Col. R. S. Swords, read before the Numismatic Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia by *Charles Henry Hart*. Washington as a Mason, by *Rev. M. B. Smith*. English Songs from Foreign Tongues, by *F. W. Ricord*. Obituary Notice of Peter McCall and a paper on certain old almanacs between 1705 and 1744, by *Henry Phillips, Jr.*

*From United States Bureau of Education.*—Circulars of Information Nos. 4 and 5; English Rural Schools and Rural School Architecture.

*From United States Patent Office.*—Official Gazette Vol. 19, Nos. 3 to 18 inclusive; Alphabetical lists of Patentees and Inventors for the half year ending December, 1880.

*From the United States Coast Survey Office.*—Annual Report of the Superintendent of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1877.

*From the United States Treasury Department.*—Annual Report on Finance for 1880 and Report of the Operations of the United States Life Saving Service for year ending June 30, 1880.

*From the Smithsonian Institution.*—Annual Report for the year 1879; Miscellaneous Collections, Vols. 18, 19, 20 and 21, Contributions to Knowledge, 23d Vol.

*From Societies.*—*Historical Society of Wisconsin*—27th Annual Report. Natur historischen Vercins von Wisconsin, Jahres Bericht des, fur 1880-1. *Historical Society of Delaware*—Some account of Wm. Usseling and Peter Minwit, two individuals who were instrumental in establishing the 1st Colony in Delaware, by Joseph J. Nuckly. *Old Colony Historical Society*—Papers read before, April 7, 1879, and January 12, 1880. Collections No. 2. *American Philosophical Society*—Transactions of, Vol. XV., part 3d, New Series. Proceedings of, Vol. XIX., No. 107. *Essex Institute*—Bulletins of, Vol. XII., Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Historical Collections, Vol. XVII., parts 3 and 4. *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*—Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IV., No. 4, Vol. V., No. 1. *New England Historical and Genealogical Society*—Proceedings of October 25, 1880. Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXV., No. 138. Memorial Biographies. Town Memorial Fund, Vol. I., 1845-52. Report on the Knox Manuscripts. *Chicago Historical Society*—A brief history of, with Constitution and By-Laws. Early Society in Southern Illinois, by Robert W. Patterson, D. D. *Rhode Island Historical Society*—Proceedings 1872-4-5-6-1880-1. Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, edited by John R. Bartlett, 2d and 4th Vols. Collections of Rhode Island Historical Society, Vol. VI. The Progress of Providence, and other pamphlets. *Oneida Historical Society*—Transactions, with Address and Reports for 1881. *Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*—Proceedings of, 1880. *Maryland Historical Society*—Proceedings in

connection with celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Settlement of Baltimore. *American Antiquarian Society*—Proceedings October 21, 1880, Vol. I., No. 1 New Series and 68 Old Series. *Georgia Historical Society*—The Founders, Patrons and Friends, Address by C. C. Jones, Jr., LL. D. *Minnesota Historical Society*—Biennial Report of to the Legislature, 1881. *Vermont Historical Society*—Records of the Governor and Council of Vermont, Vol. VII., 1880.

*From the City of Boston*.—Reports of the Record Commissioner, Vols. III. and IV.

*From Harvard College*.—Annual Report of President and Treasurer, 1779–80.

*From Hon. John Clement*.—Proceedings, Constitution, &c., of the Surveyors Association of West Jersey.

*From Charles Henry Hart*.—Necrology 1880, and Proceedings of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

*From R. A. Brock*.—The Richmond Standard January 15th, 1881, and other numbers. The Public School in relation to the Negro, by Civis.

*From John I. Young*.—The American Church Review for 1880.

*From S. Wickes, M. D.*—The Medical Register of the City of New York, by G. H. Tucker, M. D.

*From Rev. Chas. Rogers, D. D.*—Rules and Lists of the Fellows of the British Topographical Society, London, 1880.

*From Rev. Stephen D. Peet*.—The American Antiquarian, and Oriental Journal, No. 2, Vol. III., 1881.

*From E. Q. Keasby*.—The New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. IV., No. 2.

*From James W. Vroom*.—A View of a Christian Church and Church Government, with an Address to our Congregation and an Appendix representing the case and circumstances of the Associated Presbytery of Morris County, N. J. Chatham, 1781.

*From Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Circular of the New Jersey Treasury Department September 8, 1798.

*From F. W. Ricord.*—Mayor's Messages of the City of Newark, 1870-71-72-73.

*From Wm. G. Le Duc.*—Report of the Commissioners of Agriculture, 1879-80. Preliminary Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1880.

*From P. E. Gibbons.*—The Goulds of Gouldtown, by P. E. Gould (article clipped from New York Sun).

*From Joseph N. Tuttle.*—Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States, by J. Ross Brown and J. W. Taylor; and several other pamphlets.

*From L. C. Draper.*—Biographical Sketch of Lyman C. Draper, by E. B. Anderson.

*From Wm. S. Appleton.*—First Report of the Record Report of the City of Boston, 1876.

*From Martha J. Lamb.*—The Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16th, 1776. Read before New York Historical Society February 5th, 1878, by Erastus C. Benedict.

*From Samuel A. Green, M. D.*—A large collection of valuable pamphlets.

*From Rev. Marshall B. Smith.*—Life and Correspondence of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K. C. B., late Librarian of the British Museum, by Louis Fagin. Proceedings at the Semi-Millennial Celebration of American Bible Society to commemorate the First Translation of the Bible into English by John Wyckliffe.

*From Rev. C. D. Bradlee.*—Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, 1881. Hollis Street Church from 1732 to 1861, also from 1862 to 1877, by Geo. L. Chaney. Report of New England Hospital for Women and Children, and various other pamphlets.

*From Major H. Latour.*—Report of the Superintendent of Education of Lower Canada for 1857, and other pamphlets.

*From Prof. Geo. H. Cook.*—Sixteenth Annual Report of Rutgers Scientific School. First Annual Report of the

- New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station for 1880.
- From Rev. E. M. Stone.*—Defense of Rhode Island ; Speech by Senator H. B. Anthony, 1881. Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of Providence, 1880.
- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Brief Biographies of Ruling Elders in First Presbyterian Church of Alleghany during the first fifty years of its history, by Elliott E. Swift. Address and other proceedings of Indiana College Association, 1880.
- From Wm. P. Vail, M. D.*—An Essay on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure of the Human Species, by S. Stanhope Smith, D. D.
- From Gen. Wm. S. Stryker.*—Historical Sketch of the Trenton Academy, by Wm. L. Dayton.
- From William Duane.*—Political Songs of 1844.
- From A. V. D. Honeyman.*—New Jersey Law Reporter, 1st Vol., 1878-1880.
- From Unknown.*—A collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions by Rev. Timothy Alden. Arnold the American, Andre the British Spy and Washington the Defender of his Country, an address by Hon. Erastus Brooks.
- From Dr. S. H. Pennington.*—A large number of miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Brinton Coxe, of Philadelphia.*—MS. Lists of Documents of dates prior to 1703 and 1704 not in Stevens' Analytical Index, &c., referring to New Jersey and Pennsylvania which are in the Public Record Office, London. Two West New Jersey Pamphlets (1699). Reprinted Philadelphia, 1880.



## Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 19TH, 1881.

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*Letter from Mr. J. E. Learned, of Newark.*

MT. PROSPECT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J., 7th April, 1881.

[EXTRACT.]

*Dear Sir* :—\* \* \* As for the questions I wished to ask—I would not trouble you with them if I could get them otherwise answered. But everybody makes the reply that I ought to consult you. I want to know about the ancient forest in the marsh between here and New York. Specifically, I should be glad to learn :

If it was a wild, or native wood ?

Of what timber composed? (It is apparently largely of cedar.)

Why it was destroyed

And how, i. e., by fire or axe ?

And when ?

Why, also, was it suffered to lie and rot, with water-carriage and large communities close by ?

And why is there no second growth (the marsh being now apparently fitter than before to grow timber)?

It is a matter of wonderment to me that I can get no answers to these questions, either from some aged men, the newspaper people, or any books, &c., &c. On this account I think if you can give me the intelligence it will be something more than a mere indulgence of me to fix the traditions of a matter so generally obscure.

It is, however, in the first case, a mere kindness and courtesy to me, of which I shall be very sensible, if you will some time, entirely at your convenience, note such particulars of this mysterious forest as will answer the various enquiries which I have indicated, or any of them.

If my request should seem intrusive I beg you to put some of the blame on half of Newark, and only a fair proportion upon, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. LEARNED.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }  
NEWARK, April 11th, 1881. }

MR. J. E. LEARNED, NEWARK :

*My Dear Sir:*—[EXTRACT.] The questions propounded by you, relative to the forest which was once the special feature of the marshy ground between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, have interested me greatly. You are the first person to awaken from the slumbers of centuries the facts and traditions respecting it. Not an enquiry, to my knowledge, having been made as to its history. Of course, the want of sufficient interest in it to prompt enquiries, has been abundant cause for the consignment of that history to oblivion. I will try from my own recollections, and the scanty information obtainable from books, to answer your questions briefly.

There can be no doubt that the forest was coeval with the period ante-dating the discovery of the country. As you suggest, it must have been composed principally, if not entirely, of cedar trees, for I can remember large numbers of trunks standing, as well as prostrate, burnt and rotten, that were all cedars. "Why," you ask, "was it destroyed? and how? and when?" Although, probably, the marsh was co-extensive with the forest, yet there can be no doubt that rank grass grew everywhere between the rivers. Denton in his "Brief Description of New York with the places adjoining"

(1670) alludes to the "Stately oaks whose broad branched  
"tops serve for no other use than to keep off the Sun's heat  
"from the wilde Beasts of the Wilderness where is grass as  
"high as a man's middle that serves for no other end except  
"to maintain the Elks and Deer, who never devour a hundredth part of it, then to be burnt every Spring to make  
"room for more." This may be considered, I think, as applicable to forests of cedars as to those of oaks.

It undoubtedly was to the interest of the natives to have their districts of country as attractive to the wild animals as any others ; and hence it is not surprising that this mode of renewing the grass was pursued by them, and that, too, at so early a period that ample time was given for the effects upon the largest trees to which I have adverted—the annual fires gradually depriving them of life. Vanderdonck, in his "Description of the New Netherlands" (1656), refers to the destruction caused by these fires, prior to that early period, thus : "It sometimes happens that in the thick pine woods  
" \* \* \* the blaze ascends and strikes the tops of the trees  
" setting the same on fire \* \* by which the extreme tops  
" of the trees are sometimes burnt off while the bodies remain  
" standing."

Hence the answer to your next question, "Why were the trees allowed to lie and rot with water carriage and large communities close by ? The destruction was mostly over before the "large communities" were there to profit by the wood so prepared. The trees that I remember, as yet standing in my early childhood, although numerous, would hardly have paid for the trouble and expense of their removal.

The custom of burning underbrush and grass continued for many years in different parts of East Jersey, and in some districts may yet occasionally be met with. The Records of Newark show that the day on which the burning was to commence was formally declared in Town meeting, and two or more prominent citizens were selected to superintend the process. In 1673 it received, for some reason, special atten-

tion. Six of the citizens were chosen : "to appoint a fit season to burn the woods, and it is agreed, that every Male from Sixty years to sixteen, shall go out one Day to burn Woods. Also it is agreed that whosoever doth not attend that day (which is to be in May) if they do not go before, he or they shall forfeit his or their Days work upon the proof thereof and pay it to the Treasurer."

"Item, if any Man shall set fire on the Meadow before the Tenth of March, by Gunning or any other ways, he shall be fined Ten shillings ; Half to the Informer and Half to the Town." It would seem, therefore, that different regulations existed for the burning of the woods and the burning of the meadows. As late as 1706 it was voted that "if any person or persons do set Fire within the Common Line, or Neck, or Meadow, before Notice be given by the Beat of the Drum, he or they shall forfeit 20s which shall be for the Town's use."

You ask "why is there no second growth, the marsh being now, apparently, fitter than before to grow timber ?" I shall have to refer you to some one better acquainted than I am with the mysteries of the Forest ; but my impression is that there is actually less soil in that locality than there used to be, and what there is, is too much percolated by the saltish water which now reaches it.

I regret that I should not have answered your enquiries more satisfactorily, but hope I have, to some extent, satisfied your curiosity ; and believe me, it has afforded me pleasure to do so.

Very respectfully yours,  
W. A. WHITEHEAD.

## HIBERNIA FURNACE AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

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BY THE REV. J. F. TUTTLE, D. D.

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Read before the Society at its meeting in Newark, May 20th, 1880.

The iron interests of Morris County, have grown to such a magnitude as to impart interest to their early history. It has been commonly asserted and believed that the first Forge for making iron in this country was built at Whippany; close to the bridge across the Whippany River, and near the Presbyterian Church.

It has not been ascertained certainly who built the Iron Works there. The Rev. Jacob Green, in his brief sketch of the Hanover Church, fixes the date of the settlement at "about 1710."\* It was probably made in connection with these works. Mr. Green must have known people who were conversant with the facts, and even with some who helped build the Forge, so that in the absence of other evidence we may accept this as the date of the first Iron Works in Morris County.

An aged Presbyterian clergyman—the Rev. Isaac Todd, of Ocean County, who is still living, and a descendant of an early Morris County Iron Master, Col. Jacob Ford, Sr., states a fact which may help some antiquarian in his researches. He says

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\* Mr. Green began his ministry at Hanover in 1746, when the old church edifice stood not a quarter of a mile from the Iron Works. It was in the corner of the graveyard, next to the house of Mr. Silas Tuttle.

the ancestor of the Morris County Fords was John Ford, of Woodbridge. He married Elizabeth Freeman.\* In 1710 he was ordained an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge. The Rev. Nathaniel Wade was accompanied by Mr. Ford to Philadelphia, as a representative of the church to the Presbytery, which met September 20th, 1710. His name is entered on the published minutes as "Mr. John Ford."† Whilst there he made the acquaintance of "Judge Budd," a wealthy land proprietor, who had a large estate in Morris County, and subsequently resided at Monroe, between Morristown and Whippany. He offered Mr. Ford a large tract of land if he would remove to Monroe, an offer which he accepted, and built a house on the farm now occupied by his great great grandson, Edward Ford.‡ This was in 1710, and my conjecture is that John Ford and Judge Budd built the Forge at Whippany—an incident which may account for the fact that so many of his descendants afterwards engaged in the manufacture of iron in Morris County.

The ore for the Whippany Forge was packed on horses from what is now known as the Dickerson Mine.¶

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\* Elizabeth Freeman became the wife of John Ford, and, after his death, of John Lindsley. She had several children, among them Col. Jacob Ford, Sr., and Samuel Ford, the father of four sons—Jonathan, James (grandfather of the Rev. John Ford, of Parcippany), Samuel (the counterfeiter) and Demas,—and three daughters; Hannah, wife of Maj. Joseph Morris, Charity, wife of Abraham Kitchel, whose sister, Grace Kitchel, married Samuel, the counterfeiter, and Eunice, married first to Stephen Moore, and after his death to a Mr. Scott. The late Judge Gabriel Ford, of Morristown states, in his diary, that in 1771-2 a census was taken of the British Provinces of America. Among the papers connected with that census in New Jersey was the following: "Widow Elizabeth Lindsley, mother of Col. Jacob Ford, was born in the city of Axford, in Old England, came to Philadelphia when there was but one house in it, and into this Province when she was but one year and a half old. Deceased April 21st, 1772, age 91 years and one month." Judge Ford was her great grand son.

† Records of Presbyterian Church 17.

‡ Newark Daily Advertiser, Jan. 31st. 1880.

¶ The lot on which this valuable mine is situated was "located" in 1714 by John Reading, and in 1716 sold to Joseph Kirkbride. It contained 558

Hibernia is situated about four miles north of Rockaway, and at that place was built a Furnace in 1765, which had such associations with our Revolutionary War and with some distinguished characters of that period as to give it some importance in our State history. A hundred years ago it was a somewhat noted place as one of the aristocratic centres of the region. As at the South the planters constituted an aristocracy distinct from all the classes about them, so in the mountains of New Jersey the iron masters were an aristocracy in more respects than one. They were usually the largest land owners of the region. They handled the money in circulation. They occupied in most cases excellent houses, while their dependent tenants lived in very common dwellings. The cabins of the woodchoppers, colliers, teamsters, miners and forgers were crazy affairs, usually occupied by a very migratory population. These people usually lived "from hand to mouth," rarely laying up any of their wages. The mansions of the iron masters were often furnished with many costly luxuries, and it was not rare to find elegant equipages among their adjuncts, and their owners were apt to be exclusive in their social relations. If the local historian were to pry into the social history of these Jersey Iron Works, hid, as they often were, away in retired and often romantic spots, where first of all there was water-power, then wood, and also ore within convenient distance—such places as Mount Hope,

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acres, and after his death became the undivided property of sons Joseph, John and Mahlon. For several years, not only before, but after it was "returned," it had little value, and the ore was dug and carried away by any one who chose to do so. In 1779 Jonathan Dickerson, son of Captain Peter Dickerson, of Morristown, began to acquire title to the property, and in partnership with Minard La Fevre obtained deeds from most of the Kirkbride heirs.

Governor Mahlon Dickerson succeeded to his father's rights in the property in 1807, and secured the other outstanding interests, but was obliged to maintain his rights by a suit at law. While he was its owner the mine became one of the most valuable in the county. Governor Dickerson's death took place at his residence, near the mine, October 5th, 1853.

Hibernia, Denmark, Rockaway, Mount Pleasant, Dover, Longwood, Charlottenburg, Boonton and Ringwood—he would be surprised at the elegance and refinement found in these houses of the iron masters. Besides, these places were the most active business centres in the county.

Hibernia was no exception to this. Not so ambitious as Mount Hope, Ringwood or Rockaway, it was no mean point in both the business and social life of Morris County. Add to this that it was a point that furnished large iron supplies to the American Army, and I find no apology necessary for this paper on *Hibernia*. I shall dwell at some length on its social life, but still confining myself chiefly to its claims on account of the Furnace built there, and which, as already intimated, had some notoriety during the Revolution. It was one of the several similar works that did the country good service at that perilous time. Among those thus prominent were Mount Hope, Hibernia and Ringwood. Their managers, John Jacob Faesch, \* Robert Erskine, and Lord Stirling through his agents, the Hoff brothers, did a service of immense value to the country.

“The Hibernia Tract”† was surveyed to John Stevens, November 13th, 1787, but not returned till August 31st, 1792. It included 5,222 acres, out of which were deducted 865 acres which had been previously located. For the purposes of this paper the *exceptions* are chiefly important, as they cover the tracts occupied by the mining establishments

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\* For account of Mr. Faesch, see Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, Second Series, II., 25-8, 86-8.

† For important facts as to the original entry of the lands on which the Hibernia Iron Works were built, I am indebted to my friend Edmuud D. Halsey, Esq., of Rockaway, with whom as boy and man I have spent many pleasant hours in the search of written and printed documents throwing light on the early history of Morris County. My MS. volumes contain many pages which his generous pen, and that of his brother Samuel, copied. I recall the genuine enthusiasm of these lads, as they then were, in searches of the kind indicated. The former is a high authority in Morris County land titles.



mentioned. One of the excepted lots was returned to Joshua Ball on May 17th, 1753. It contains  $31\frac{3}{100}$  acres, covering the brook at Hibernia, and most of the flat; also, a strip  $three\frac{1}{100}$  chains by 16 chains intended to cover the vein of ore which probably outcropped there. The second exception is the celebrated "Ford Mine Lot," returned to Col. Jacob Ford, July 1st, 1761, containing  $one\frac{2}{100}$  acres. In 1775 Samuel Ogden, of Boonton, had some dispute with Lord Stirling as to the ownership of this property, and also the "Stirling Mine," and this was the occasion of a sharp correspondence between Joseph Hoff and Robert Erskine as to the right of the latter to dig ore from this mine.

The fourth and fifth exceptions include four lots of ten acres each, and one of  $ten\frac{3}{100}$  acres, which were returned to Samuel Ford, the first three April 6th, 1765, and the last two, —one of which was the lot of  $ten\frac{3}{100}$  acres,—June 25th, 1765. The first return, April 6th, 1765, speaks of the lots as "about one mile and one half above John Johnston's Iron Works," also called in the eleventh exception "Horse Pond Furnace." It is Mr. Halsey's opinion that the lot  $10\frac{3}{100}$  acres was returned because by reason of disturbance of the compass the lots already surveyed for Joshua and Jacob Ford did not cover the vein, as they were intended to do.\*

The sixth exception shows that from Thomas Stiles Lord Stirling had bought—date not given—land near Hibernia, which had been returned to Stiles, Sept. 15th, 1765. The ninth exception, for land returned July 4th, 1766; the twelfth exception, for land returned July 26th, 1766; the thirteenth and fourteenth exceptions, for land returned December 31st, 1768, and the fifteenth exception, for land returned February 24th, 1769, all returned to Lord Stirling, show that he had purchased lands in that region. Numbers fourteen and fifteen are said to be "half way along the road leading from Hibernia Furnace to Charlottenburgh."

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\* The Ford mine lot is deducted from this return, and the disputes which afterwards arose in regard to the Ford mine, may have arisen from the uncertainty of its location.

The seventh and tenth exceptions furnish us with the name of the Furnace at Hibernia. The land is described in the return as two small lots to Stephen Tuttle, November 23d, 1765, "about three-fourths of a mile from the new Furnace, called *The Adventure*."

The eleventh exception includes six tracts returned to the heirs of Peter Sonmans at the request of Lord Stirling, July 12th, 1766, to be by him conveyed to James Anderson and Benjamin Cooper. As already stated, the fourth of these lots is described as near "Horse Pond Furnace." This, with other references, shows that "John Johnston's Iron Works" at Horse Pound, as Beach Glen was then called, were among the earliest in that region.\*

It does not appear that Lord Stirling had purchased lands near Hibernia earlier than in 1766; a year later than the return of the Hibernia lots to Samuel Ford. The specifications in the deeds dated October 28th, 1765, by which Ford and his wife Grace sold an equal and undivided third of the Hibernia Iron Works to each of two purchasers, James Anderson and Benjamin Cooper, seem to imply that Ford retained the remaining third.

Originally, Samuel Ford was the sole owner, and continued such until his sale to Anderson and Cooper. As late as 1771 the Records of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, for the April term, mention an action for debt against Lord Stirling, Benjamin Cooper and Samuel Ford. This renders it likely that by this time Anderson had sold his interest in Hibernia to Lord Stirling. And as the Records of the same Court for the September term, 1771, mention a suit of Daniel Cooper against Lord Stirling and Benjamin Cooper, not naming Ford as in the previous case, it may be conjectured that Lord

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\* *Horse Pound*, not *Pond*, as afterwards called. It obtained its name from the fact that very early in the Spring people let their young horses find pasture in that region, and in the Fall drove them to a *Pound* built of logs, between Johnston's Iron Works—Beach Glen—and Hibernia, to catch them.

Stirling that Summer had bought Ford's remaining interest. In the Summer of 1773 Ford was arrested for counterfeiting,\* but escaping from jail finally fled the country. Several of his confederates were arrested, and were not so fortunate as to escape. One of these was Ford's partner, Benjamin Cooper. From his own letter written from the Morristown Jail to Lord Stirling, in his dire extremity—condemned as he was to death—it appears that when Ford was arrested at Hibernia, Cooper, probably struck with fear, went to Hunterdon County, where his family was. Whilst there he received a remarkable letter from Samuel Ford, conveyed by Maj. Joseph Morris, as is seen in the MS. copy of Morris' affidavit before Lord Stirling, September 8th, 1774. It seems probable that he was himself arrested at Hibernia, whither he had returned within a week after going to Hunterdon. Ford was at the time concealed in Smultz's Cabin, not far from Hibernia, and Cooper says, "I had reason to believe he—Ford—was in the woods. Miss Odle asked me to give her a hat and shirt. I did, and it was for Ford."

In this letter, written to Lord Stirling after he was condemned to die, he gives an account of certain business transactions, and implies that (probably in 1771) he had also sold out his interest in Hibernia to Lord Stirling. He speaks of meeting at that time "Samuel Ford and many others" at Stirling's house, and also at Daniel Cooper's. The letter implies that the business then in hand—1771—was the conveying of property to Lord Stirling. For he says: "Several deeds ought to be made to you by me, and many things you are a stranger to, I fear, by which you will suffer, that otherwise you would not, had I not been called hence. Many things in the course of my perplexity I could say more respecting your interest, as also my present situation."†

Not merely does Cooper imply that he himself had been

\* See Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, Vol. v., p. 52.

† Life of Stirling, p. 102-3.

selling property to Stirling, but that Ford had also. Moreover, that he could show him wherein Ford was over-reaching him in the sale.

In a letter, written apparently after he had been convicted of counterfeiting, and had death in full view, Cooper declared, not only that Ford was the leader in this bad business, but that he had planned and executed the robbery of the Treasury in 1768. Ford berates him sharply and with an air of injured innocence. In this letter referring to 1771, Ford speaks of "*our* distressed circumstances at the Furnace," as if he and Cooper were then owners, in part at least, of the concern. It was "*our* distressed circumstances" which led to "*the money-making affair*," as he calls the counterfeiting.

Taking all the circumstances into account, it is probable that in 1771 Lord Stirling became sole owner of Hibernia.\*

It is evident that Ford made Hibernia his headquarters, not for making, but for putting in circulation, counterfeit money, drawing into the bad business several confederates, including his partner, Cooper; and, as is alleged by some of Ford's relatives, not merely the Deputy Sheriff of the County, John King, but the Sheriff himself, and "*many others*," who escaped arrest through social influence. Indeed, it is not a little startling to find in the Records of the Privy Council, and other documents, as also in the positive declarations of persons living at that time, hints and expressions which apparently find their solution in the declaration of Mrs. Eunice Pierson, a niece of Ford, that several persons in high position were involved in "*the money-making affair*," who were never brought to punishment.

After the sale of two-thirds of his Hibernia interest in 1765, Ford planned to visit Ireland on the counterfeiting business. He made the voyage to Ireland, as stated in Rivingston's New

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\* Perhaps records of sale may be found that will set aside this conjecture as not correct.

York Gazette of July 22d, 1773, "six years ago and to England eighteen months ago." And it is not unlikely that this "artful rogue" planned at Hibernia not only the counterfeiting villainy, but the celebrated Robbery of the Treasury at Amboy in 1768.

One thing is sure, that the name of Samuel Ford, the builder of the Hibernia Furnace, is closely associated with both these crimes, and a great deal beside. He was arrested July 16th, 1773, but broke jail and fled, at first to Hibernia, with whose hiding places he was familiar. Having involved some of the first men of the county in the suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting the currency, and having been the means of bringing four men to the scaffold for that cause, one of whom was actually hung, this bad man fled to the wilds of Virginia. He assumed his mother's name, Baldwin, married a wife there and raised a family, leaving "his wife, Grace Kitchel," to shift for herself and children as best she could.

Of this man's descendants in Virginia I know nothing. Those sprung from his lawful marriage with Grace Kitchel, of Hanover, are highly respectable people.

After Ford's flight his family were reduced to great straits. The Records of the Morris Courts show that in September, 1773, Sheriff Kinney, in the suit of Benjamin Lindsley against Samuel Ford, made return that he had attached Ford's farm in Hanover, called "the Hammock, containing about 130 acres," and as Ford did not appear in Court, his "perishable goods" were ordered to be sold. Samuel Tuthill, Esq., Jonathan Stiles, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Millege, were appointed auditors to attend to the business. At the September term of Court, 1774, the Court ordered the auditors "to make distribution to the respective Plaintiffs by the first day of the next term, and that they make reports of the debts of the Defendant." From the same record it appears that the Court had ordered warrants to be issued to "Bern Budd, Grace Ford and divers other persons" to appear as witnesses before the auditors, and it was stated that "Bern Budd and Grace

Ford had negligently and contemptuously refused and neglected to attend as by said warrants they were commanded." Measures were taken to compel their attendance, and Budd did finally attend, but Grace Ford did not yield. "The Hammock" was not disposed of, but remained in the family until after the death of Ford's son William, by whose heirs it was sold. The wife, whom the villainous fugitive abandoned lived to an advanced age at Whippany or, as others say, at Madison.

Of James Anderson, to whom Samuel Ford in October, 1765, sold one-third of the Hibernia Furnace property, I know nothing beyond the statement that he was from Newton, in Sussex County. Benjamin Cooper, to whom Ford sold another "equal and undivided third," is also spoken of as from "Newton in Sussex County." He was a son of Daniel Cooper, an Associate Judge. In his letter to Lord Stirling, already quoted, Benjamin Cooper declares that when he was on trial for his life his father was a member of the Court that condemned him. Some two or three years before he purchased an interest in "the Adventure Furnace at Hibernia," Benjamin Cooper married Charity, the daughter of Charles and Mary Hoff, of Pittstown, in Hunterdon County. This lady died May 13th, 1763, after giving birth to a boy. There are two monuments to the mother and child in "the old graveyard of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church," on which are their names. The monument to the mother states her age as 17 years, and that to the child, states his as "4 Hours." That Cooper was not a very reliable man is evident from his indulging in a great and dangerous crime, alleging as his reason, "my necessities, distressed to distraction, led me into it." He says he received two parcels of counterfeit money, the first of which was put in circulation "by John King and Samuel Haines." The second lot he burned. He charges his misfortune on Samuel Ford, who "called me to Morristown, where he told me first of the villainous scheme of passing bad money." He says his crimes in this matter

were "all committed in one week in the year 1771. Two of the Judges, one of whom was my father \* \* \* promised me I should never have it mentioned further than as evidence, if I would give a narrative of such as was concerned in counterfeiting and passing, if any I could. On these promises I gave the account that the Judge lays before the Governor and Council. It was at the bottom I gave, that I had received and passed, but here you have all—the whole. I was indicted, and to this confessed guilty of uttering."\*

As stated previously, four men were convicted of counterfeiting and were sentenced to be hung, Doctor Berne Budd, Samuel Haynes, Benjamin Cooper, and David Reynolds. Reynolds was executed on the 17th of September, 1773, but the others were reprieved and subsequently pardoned. † On the scaffold Reynolds earnestly requested the spectators not to reflect on his innocent wife and helpless children.

In the minutes of the Privy Council, under date of December 3d, 1773, occurs this record: "His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Board a message from the House of Assembly, in which are the following words, viz: 'That with respect to the convicts in Morris County Goal, the House are of opinion that it is not proper to send for or examine them.' Whereupon the Council advised his Excellency to issue his Majesty's Royal pardon to the said convicts, Benjamin Cooper, Bern Budd and Samuel Haines."

The trouble did not cease with Ford's flight "from his country for his country's good," nor with the execution of one and the conviction of three of his confederates. The Governor, the House of Assembly, the Privy Council, the Courts, and society in Morris County for a long time continued to feel the presence of this incident. Sheriff Kinney was indicted by the Grand Inquest of the county for misbehavior respecting the said escape of Ford. The indictment, how-

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\* Life of Lord Stirling, 112.

† Pennsylvania Gazette of September 29th, 1773.

ever, seems not to have been tried. Society was greatly agitated by this scandal in high life which had so tragical a conclusion in one case, and which affected some of the best families in the counties of Morris, Sussex and Hunterdon.

The Minutes of the Privy Council, December 1st, 1773, contain Col. Samuel Ogden's memorial in reference to "charges against him by which his character as a Gentleman and a Magistrate is impeached;" to which the Council's Secretary is directed to reply that no such charges are before this Board." In the minutes of December 3d, Col. Ogden reiterates his statement, and named Lord Stirling as the author of the charges, which, in substance, are that Col. Ogden and Samuel Tuthill, Esq., as magistrates, "had suppressed the testimony of witnesses material for bringing certain criminals to justice." The Council admit Stirling made such a charge, but withdrew it, and on the 10th of December the Privy Council records on its minutes the fact that the House of Assembly had passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Ogden and Tuthill for "their prudent conduct and commendable zeal in the cause of Public Justice in the prosecution and conviction of the counterfeiters of the current money of this Province, with the discoveries made relative to the Robbery of the Eastern Treasury."

On the 16th of May, 1774, Stirling renewed the charge, that he had very full reasons to believe that several of the examinations taken before Samuel Tuthill and Samuel Ogden, Esqrs., were not fairly and impartially taken. The Minutes contain the text of Stirling's paper with a list of the witnesses, including the names of some men in high positions.

The result of this investigation I am unable to state, but the Life of Lord Stirling gives enough to show that the quarrel continued through 1774. On January 17th, 1775, a card from Col. Ogden states that "a pamphlet had been published containing a pretended state of the dispute between Lord Stirling and Colonel Ogden. The Colonel begs of the Publick that they will suspend their opinion until the hearing before the



Governor and Council is ended, and he shall have opportunity and leisure to lay his case before him.”\*

For lack of a better reason for this somewhat wide discussion, I may say that these incidents are closely associated with the original proprietor of the Hibernia Furnace, and one of the men to whom he had sold a third interest. It is evident that the iron business at “the Adventure Furnace” had not thriven, and that both Ford and Cooper were sorely pressed

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\* For much of this information I am indebted to full notes made of contents of the Minutes of Privy Council, in manuscript, loaned to me in 1853 by the late Dr. McChesney, then Secretary of State. What was done with the MS. I am unable to tell, but if it be in existence and unpublished—as I suppose—it is a valuable part of the history of New Jersey. Let me add one more fact in the same line, recorded in the Minutes of Privy Council, December 20th, 1773. The Governor lays before the Council “a representation from sundry militia officers of Morris County, which was accompanied with a certificate in writing from some of them who were Grand Jurors at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer in said county of Morris, containing certain charges against the conduct of Jacob Ford, Jr., Esq., Colonel of the militia of said county.” The Governor asks “what is proper for him to do thereupon.” The Council say “the facts contained in the representation are properly cognizable in the courts of law,” and advise the Governor not to touch it.

The above minute is explained by several affidavits laid before the Privy Council, February 28th, 1774, by “John Carle, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, and Cornelius Ludlow, Foreman of the Grand Jury of Quarter Sessions,” which entirely exonerate Col. Ford. This affidavit of Carle and Ludlow includes the statement of Maj. Joseph Morris—who married Samuel Ford’s sister Hannah—“that if he (Morris) did formerly say that at a privately appointed meeting in the year 1769, Jacob Ford, Jr., Esq., did advise me to go away so as not to be an evidence against Samuel Ford, he misunderstood himself, for that being asked those questions since, he can’t remember any appointed meeting, or that Col Ford ever advised him to go away so as not to be an evidence against Samuel Ford.”

The original affidavit of Major Morris was remarkable whether true or false, and the infirmity of memory after the lapse of four years strikingly similar to incidents now-a-days occurring in Courts and Legislative Commissions.

I refer to these facts to show how earnest was the effort to conceal the facts and screen the well-connected rogues who had been training under the lead of Samuel Ford.

by their pecuniary misfortunes. Of the subsequent fate of Cooper I have not learned anything.

From the statements made to me by persons who knew, it is certain that from the building of "the Adventure Furnace" in the Summer of 1765 until 1775, the business of making iron was carried on to some extent. It is evident that previous to May, 1775,—probably as early as 1771—Lord Stirling had become sole owner of the property. Of him it is not necessary to speak at length, as his life has been fully written by his grandson, Wm. A. Duer, and published by the New Jersey Historical Society. He was no ordinary man, and he figures conspicuously as an Iron Master at Hibernia.

In 1775 we find in connection with the Hibernia Furnace the name of Hoff, in the person of Joseph Hoff, who then became Manager of the Works. He was assisted at first and then succeeded by his brother, Charles Hoff, Jr., who in turn was also assisted by a younger brother John. They were the sons of Charles and Mary Hoff, of Pittstown, in the County of Hunterdon, West New Jersey. Mr. Henry Race, from whose letter I gather these facts, and also some in regard to Benjamin Cooper's marriage to Charity Hoff, thinks that because the father of these men is called Charles Hoff, Jr., in two papers of 1754 and '5, his father was Charles. Charles, the father of the Hibernia Hoff's, "in 1754 was one of the Trustees of the Ringwood Presbyterian Church. I have in my possession"—writes Mr. Race—"several old papers, and have seen a number of others in which his name occurs. In one he is called *Miller*, and in another *Merchant*. He owned and worked the *iron forge* here. In a map of New Jersey, published in 1760, this village—Pittstown—is called Hoff's."

In the Minutes of Privy Council, August 21st, 1766, it is stated that James Parker, Esq., member of the Council, "complains of the conduct of Charles Hoff, one of the Justices of the Peace in Hunterdon—not stating his reasons. The Council ordered Hoff to appear before them on the 23d of September next, and answer the charges on pain of being removed from the commission of the peace."

It is evident that Mr. Hoff was a prominent man in Hunterdon County, especially in his own particular region.

It is probable that his son Joseph was indebted for his appointment as Manager at Hibernia to the fact that he had experience in the manufacture of iron as the son of an iron master, and that his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cooper, had been one of the proprietors of Hibernia. Under date of July 8th, 1775, the father writes to Joseph concerning an expected visit from him, possibly about the time of his marriage with the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wigen, a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, and adds this sentence: "I hope you can, at your coming, give us more particular account how things are going with the poor Bostonians." Joseph Hoff continued to manage at Hibernia until his death, which was probably in the early part of 1777. His brother Charles had been his chief assistant, and at once succeeded him by the appointment of Lord Stirling. From a letter written to him from Boonton in September, 1781, by Anthony Joline, I infer that he continued in office at Hibernia until that year, when he removed to Mt. Pleasant, near Dover. The society of Hibernia was greatly improved under the brothers who managed the works. It is supposed, Joseph brought his bride to the place in 1775, and probably in 1779 or '80 Charles brought his wife and occupied the mansion. It is described as not a very imposing one, but Hannah, the daughter of Moses Tuttle, of Mt. Pleasant, added charms to it as the manager's wife. And no doubt, occasionally, that house welcomed as guests some of the first people in Morris County, as also distinguished members of the army. Mrs. Hoff was the grand-daughter of Col. Ford, Sr., and her father was also well connected and wealthy. The great event which took place at Hibernia, aside from business, was the robbery of Mr. Hoff's house, probably in the early part of 1781. It may have been in the Fall of 1780, but from a circumstance which need not to be mentioned, I suppose it was in the Spring of 1781. It was said that the notorious Claudius Smith led the

gang, but in 1790 Capt. Joseph Board, of Ringwood, wrote Mr. Hoff that Isaac and James Babcock, and James Allen were the robbers. Mr. Hoff says there were four men, and these three may have followed Claudius Smith. The Furnace was not in blast at the time, and the men were scattered in the collieries and mines, leaving the manager's house unprotected. The men entered the house whilst the family were at table, and after some resistance forced the family to get them supper. They stole the silver and some jewelry. Also not a little linen and clothing. They took the horses also, and got away with their plunder without harm. Claudius Smith was afterwards shot in some thieving expedition by his pursuers, and James Babcock was hung at Goshen.\* Mr. Hoff visited him previous to his execution, but with no result. Another of the gang having been severely wounded, and supposing himself about to die, sent for Mr. Hoff, and restored a part of the stolen property.

Capt. Board's letter is worth copying. It was dated Ringwood, April 12th, 1790. "I would inform you that you were robbed by Isaac Babcock, James Babcock and James Allen. The said James Allen was afterwards taken with a gang of robbers and put in Goshen Jail, and then turned State's evidence and charged the Babcocks with robbing you, which is now on record at Goshen, and Allen lives in New York, a shoemaker by trade. James Babcock was hung. Isaac Babcock is living about six miles from me. I have heard from one of the family that the things taken from you were divided among them. I am your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH BOARD."

In at least two other instances similar robberies were committed. The mansion of Robert Erskine was strongly protected, and was the depot in which the neighbors deposited

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\* This account is published in No. 6 of "Revolutionary Fragments" in Newark Daily Advertiser some time in 1849 or '50. There were twenty articles, and they contain much traditionary and documentary information.

their valuables. One night the robbers induced the clerk to open the store on the pretence of getting medicine for some one sick, and then forced him to go to the house and get admittance. The stratagem succeeded, and the rogues secured the prize. Mr. Robert Ogden, residing a few miles north of Sparta, in Sussex County, was robbed in a similar way, and considerable property taken from his house. These are symptoms of the annoyances endured in those trying times.

Charles Hoff in 1781 left Hibernia and settled near his father-in-law, Moses Tuttle, where he continued to reside until his death, July 17th, 1811. His widow, Hannah Tuttle, attained a great age, lacking only a week of ninety years. She died August 26th, 1849, a charming old lady.

The third brother, John Hoff, was a clerk in his brother Charles' service, and was entrusted with important commissions, one of which I shall have occasion to refer to in a subsequent part of this paper. He went to some other part of the country, and his family lost sight of him.

A chief interest associated with Hibernia is the part it took in the manufacture of iron. It began its career whilst New Jersey was still a colony and under the ban of very heavy restrictions from the British Government. The Forges were permitted to make blooms and hammer them into bars, but not to hammer or roll them into plates and then slit these into nail rods. It is said that a contraband slitting mill was built at Old Boonton, and ostensibly run as a grist mill. The manager and owner—at least in part—was Col. Samuel Ogden, of whom frequent mention has been made in this paper. He is uniformly spoken of as a very shrewd man, and his name is frequently found in connection with the civil and judicial affairs of Morris County. I once saw the autograph of Samuel Ogden written with a diamond on a window pane of the Mt. Hope mansion. It is said that when Governor Franklin and suite once visited Old Boonton to look into the reports about the contraband slitting mill, Col. Ogden was equal to the occasion, and mellowed his guests with a good dinner and the

best of liquors, so that that high official expressed himself as satisfied that it was all right.

Another authority says the Governor had some pecuniary interest in the mill—a silent partnership.

These facts show what was the condition of the iron business at the beginning of our Revolutionary struggle. In a letter written to Richard Henry Lee in 1777, Washington remonstrated sharply against the indiscriminate exemption of the men engaged in the Iron Manufactures of New Jersey and other colonies, except those employed for the public good. In this letter he states that in "Morris County alone there are between eighty and one hundred Iron Works, large and small."\*

We may take this statement as a fair exhibit of this important industry. There were many Forges for making blooms of iron, and several Blast Furnaces in Northern New Jersey that were sheltered by their secluded locations. Charles Hoff, in March, 1778, says that some of the Forges were converted into Furnaces. They were small as compared with modern Iron Works, but they became invaluable when the colonies began their struggle for independence. It may be safely said that but for these works in New Jersey and other States the issue of the struggle might have been very different.

Some years ago, Miss Mary Ann Hoff, of Mt. Pleasant, lent me an old Letter Book containing copies of letters written by Joseph and Charles Hoff—her father—whilst they had charge of the Hibernia Iron Works. Some of these letters give facts which show what the iron business was during the Revolutionary War, the depressed condition of the business, the embarrassments under which it was carried on, and the important services it rendered to the country. At both Mt. Hope and Hibernia shot and shell were cast for the army in considerable quantities. Long after the war was ended there were piles

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\* Sparks' Washington, IV., 397.

of cannon-balls in the open lot opposite the residence of the late Col. Joseph Jackson, in Rockaway, and now occupied by Edmund D. Halsey, Esq. They remained there some years, and were finally carted to Jersey City by order of the Secretary of War.

There was one business attempted at Hibernia of which I have seen no mention until the paper on "The Early History of Morris County," was read in 1869.\* I now refer to the attempt to cast cannon for the army. To what extent the attempt was successful, or whether it was carried on beyond what is stated in these Hoff letters, I have no means of ascertaining. The account is an item in our history, which should be preserved for its own sake, and also as a part of that great business that has accomplished so much for Morris County.† As this article has already been greatly extended, I will sketch the contents of the "Hoff Letters" sufficiently to show what they are.

On the 17th of May, 1775, Joseph Hoff wrote a letter to Robert Erskine and sent by his brother Charles. In this he speaks of the scarcity of powder for mining purposes, because of a patriotic committee at Elizabeth Town taking possession of all it can find. He appeals to Mr. Erskine for "the favor in this exigency" "of a couple cwt. of that article. It shall be thankfully returned." He then refers to the controversy as to Erskine's right to take "Oar" from "the Hibernia Mine" and the "Lord Stirling Vein." The letter is a little in the nature of threatening and bluster, intimating if he does not loan the powder he will be prosecuted for trespass in the digging of ore.

In his letter to Lord Stirling, May 25, Mr. Hoff candidly states what he had done, and that he had probably made a

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\* Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, Second Series, II., 44.

† The first of these letters is written to Robert Erskine, Esq., of Ringwood. A somewhat extended account of this leading iron master is given in the paper on "The Early History of Morris County."—Second Series Pro. N. J. Historical Society, II., pp 27-86.

mistake, implying that Mr. Erskine had not been alarmed. "I must now beg to know how to proceed. I wish the proper steps by Law were taken to prevent any further Invasions on this Property. Violence, I think, will be both illegal and dangerous, for they are resolved to repel force by force. From what I can learn, Mr. Erskine has bought the Oar of Col. Ogden." From the same letter we learn that "the Furnace goes well, as do all the other branches of business. We have made 70 Tonns iron already. We shall make at least twenty Tonns weekly."

June 30th, 1775, he writes to the Murrays of New York that Lord Stirling thinks every kind of intercourse between New York and New Jersey would be immediately cut off," and that "supply for the present Blast should be sent to Elizabeth Town ere this unhappy affair takes place."

The letters no doubt show how the Furnaces of that day were carried on. A small stock of coal and ore was gathered and the Blast continued a few weeks or months. Hibernia produced "fifteen or sixteen tons weekly." As a rule, the people were poor and in debt. In several of his letters Mr. Hoff speaks of a cause which was then, and which is now, at the bottom of much misery among the mountains of New Jersey. "August 25th, 1775. The weather is so very warm that I have not rum for the people. I fear they will be more sickly." "May 21, 1776. Our people are so Distressed for rum that I believe we must have one Hogshead, let the price be what it will. They must only pay accordingly. I hope you won't forget about the Powder."

One of the interesting facts noted in several of these letters is not only that considerable quantities of shot and shell were cast at Hibernia for the army, but that serious efforts were made to cast cannon also. On the 6th of April, 1776, in a letter to the Murrays of New York, it is said: "Lord Stirling writes me if we can get the moulders he will find us work making cannon, and in consequence has enclosed me a letter to Henry Wissner, Esq., of Goshen, for one or 200 pounds of



Powder." On the 10th of same month: "I expect a good moulder here in a day or two," and he will then calculate the price at which per ton they can be made. April 30th: "Lord Stirling wrote he would find us work at casting cannon that would weigh 20 or 30 cwt., which are 9 or 10 pounders, but nothing heavier. I want to know how many are wanted and the exact dimensions." June 9th: "We were waiting a week for the moulds, but 'Cunliff, the stageman'—at Morris-town—neglected to send them up. Thursday morning I sent express for them, and yesterday we began to cast them. The moulders will continue at the work night and day till the whole is completed." August 3d: "Last night we made a tryal at casting one of the Guns, but unfortunately for us we brought the furnace too low and it missed at the Breech. All the rest was sound and good." He then sketches his plan for future casting, "being convinced that the iron will answer." "But as a most enormous expense attends the Business it will not be in our power to make the small Guns under 7d York money per pound." August 31st, 1776, Hoff writes Col. Moylan, the Commissary-General,, that "Mr. Thomas Ives apply'd to make a number, say 36 or 38 three-pounder Cannon for the Gundolers. We had two ready for tryal some two days past." Hoff himself double loaded and tried the guns with success. "Mr. Faesch and the Messrs. Ogden, iron masters," are of opinion that, as "a most enormous expense attends the business," "we can not make the cannon at less than £50 Proc. per ton and Powder to prove them." "I believe we can make from 3 to 9, and perhaps 12 pounders." September 2d, 1776, to Samson & Co., New York: "I lament Lord Stirling's situation.\* Hope he may be exchanged for some person of equal rank. The Dangerous situation of all kinds of property in your parts give sensible concern for you in particular and the Province in General. I hope, however, to hear more favorable accounts soon, tho'

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\* Captured in battle of Long Island, Aug. 27th, 1776.

indeed the Crisis seems to be arriv'd which must Decide the fate of New York one way or the other. Happy for us here that we have so secure an asylum from Danger. We have made two small canon. \* \* \* \* \* Col. Knox spoke to me to make 12 or 20 tonns of Grape Shott. I have wrote him I will do it at £50 proc. per ton. \* \* \* \* \* We must have some work to do for the Continent to exempt us from military duty. Had it not been for the Shott we had to make we should have been taken in the service long ere now."

This letter was sent to New York at this perilous time by a slave, "Negro Fortune, who belongs to Lord Stirling," a fact creditable to the slave, whether it was or not to the master then fighting to win freedom for a people. It is also worthy of notice that in these letters Mr. Joseph Hoff occasionally refers to "the stageman Cunliff" and the "Morristown Post," as if the communication with New York was once a week. This is a mere glimpse into the social and civil arrangements of Morris County a century ago, and affords us a pleasant and instructive contrast, "Cunliff the Stageman" making a weekly trip with the mail, and the trains running now over the Morris and Essex, with its double track, many times each day of the six.

On October 1st, 1776, Joseph Hoff writes to Col. Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery under Washington, in respect to "certain canon we were ordered to make for Mr. Ives." "I would willingly engage to make a quantity of Shott of any kind and try at some canon—say of the 6 or 9 pounders. Will therefore be obliged to you to inform me what kinds are wanted, what quantity, and what price will be given, where delivered," etc. On November 14, 1776, writes on same subject to Col. Knox: "We have now upwards of 35 tons of shott made. It is altogether out of my power to have them carted. As the Furnace is doing no other business, I hope to compleat the order. Every preparation of moulds, flasks, etc., for the Grape Shott is now finished."

This is the last letter in my minutes from Joseph Hoff. He

died some time that Winter, but I have not been able to get the date of his death nor the place of his burial. His brother, Charles Hoff, is put in charge at Hibernia, and under date of July 27th, 1777, he writes to Governor Livingston "begging Your Excellencies' Indulgence to give Col. John Munson such orders in writing" as may relieve us at the Furnace from "the draft to be made out in a few days. He told me that nothing but an order from under your Excellency's own hand would render it consistent with his duty to excuse them. Gen. Knox, of the Artillery, wanting a quantity of Military stores ordered to be put in blast, which has been done at considerable expense. \* \* \* \* \* We made the last year for Publick service upwards 120 tons of shott. I shall ever think myself happy and in my duty to my country to contribute by every means in my power in Opposing that Tyrannical spirit which is now exhibited by the British Nation."

March 4th, 1778, Charles Hoff writes to Lord Stirling about some sales of Pig metal he has made—"some for £12, some for £15, some for £20 and some for £30 per tonn." He adds this item: "The Forges in this part of the country, many of them, are turned from the Blooming to Refining, and of course Pigg metal is in good Demand. There is also a great Demand for Hollow ware of all kinds; also Salt pannels, Forge plates, etc. Should any military stores be wanted, shall be ready to make them."

March 20th, '78, Hoff writes Stirling about the best plan for carrying on the Furnace and in reference to the fact that twenty-five men are exempted from military service, he says the number is far too small, and yet, "My Lord, this is the only thing that induces the greater part of the men to work here, as they are farmers and have left their farms and come here solely to be clear of the Militia, and from no other motive. I find they are determined to shuffle the time away they are exempt, and do as little business as they possibly can." In view of this, "Could not Your Lordship send us some of the Regular and Hessian Deserters? I would do my endeavor to make 30 or 40 of them serviceable."

June 16th, 1768, he writes to "Wm. Winds, Esq.," in regard to furnishing shott. "We have a quantity of Grape Shott contracted for by Gen. Knox. On procuring his order you can have any part or all." And July 4th, 1778, he writes to the same that "I am informed that a good many Deserters both of the British Troops and Hessians are come in and sent to Philadelphia," and he desires some of them as workmen. He sends by John Hoff agreeing to ratify any contract he may make. In immediate connection with this letter to General Winds is "the copy of Instructions and encouragement to Deserters, for Messrs. Bernard Smith and John Hoff," in securing men of this class for Mt. Hope and Hibernia. Mr. Faesch, of Mt. Hope, "wants 25 or 30 men used to wood-cutting, coaling and labor suitable for Iron Works, etc.—two good carpenters, 1 wheelwright, 2 blacksmiths, 2 masons, a young man or boy that can shave, dress hair, wait on the table, take care of horses, etc. Get him if possible an Englishman, or one that can speak both languages."

Mr. Hoff, at Hibernia, wants "from 15 to 25 such men as particularized above for Iron Works, etc." He then adds twelve general directions which are of no special interest now except under "Eighthly." Mr. Hoff writes: "It would be advisable for you to inquire Capt. Dehauk and the rest of the gentlemen that were prisoners at Mt. Hope, as they'll be of infinite service to you." Under "Eleventhly" he wants "mechanical workmen, acquainted with manufacturing steel, Taylors, Lockmaker, Gunsmiths, Coopers, etc.," and under "Twelfthly," we find the Teuton of that time was the progenitor of the Teuton of our day. "Mr. Faesch wants a good Beer Brewer and Distiller; that is, a genteel, sober, Honest, Industrious man; if possible, an Englishman, as he has good conveniences for that business. He is willing, if he can get a man he can confide in, to take him into partnership."

July 10th, 1778, Hoff writes to Stirling by Mr. Garret Eoff, "hearing your Lordship was at Morristown, President of a

Court Martial to try Gen. Lee." The letter is chiefly taken up with Furnace matters. He also writes he has bought for £200 "a compleat assort of moulds for Hollow ware. Mr. Faesch recommended it much to me to buy them in partnership with him." "Horse feed and flour cannot be had within 40 or 50 miles from here, as it is purchased and seized by the Commissaries." He asks if his Lordship cannot get "an order to Moore Forman, D. Q. M. G. of New Jersey," that we may be able to get flour and horse feed to carry on these works.

I will close this sketch of the "Hoff Letters" by a quotation which will show that both his brothers—this is a pretty good sample of both in this respect—never failed when writing to Lord Stirling to use the title of "Your Lordship" as frequently as was necessary. "The bearer, Mr. Eoff, will inform your Lordship more at large any questions your Lordship thinks proper to ask about. Am fearfull whether or no my long epistle of particulars at this troublesome time won't be disagreeable to your Lordship. However, having this opportunity, thought it my duty. Therefore hope your Lordship will excuse me. I am, My Lord, with due respect, your Lordship's most Obedient and Humble Servant,

"CHAS. HOFF, JR.

"To the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>, WM. EARL OF STIRLING."

It may be added that at one time during the war Faesch had thirty Hessians in his employ at Mt. Hope, and that the Government furnished him arms with which to protect himself from the prisoners in his employ. It is said that the knowledge of this fact saved the Mt. Hope mansion from a visit by such men as robbed Charles Hoff, Robert Erskine and Robert Ogden. There are many descendants of "the hated Hessians" now living in Morris County. Their ancestors remained here.

This unpretending paper shows the people of the mountains and their temper during the Revolution, and while it penetrates one dark place in the history with which it deals, it

need not diminish the profound respect we feel for the good patriots who preserved Morris County from the presence of the British troops and their German mercenaries.

It is to be hoped that some friendly pen may furnish the Society with a paper on the Furnace at Mount Hope, and, indeed, all the Forges and Furnaces in Northern New Jersey. Such a paper would be an important addition to our State history.

\* \* As only limited editions of these proceedings are printed, there are but few of some of the volumes remaining on hand. Copies of Volume II., 1st Series, are wanted, and the Librarian will pay their full value for any returned to him.

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